

GENESIS

Post Graduation Medical Orientation Centre
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FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-I

SUBJECT : Dermatology
PAPER : II

Exam Date	:	Mock-I	: 13-12-20/17-12-20/20-12-20
		Mock-II	: 25-12-20/26-12-20/27-12-20
Exam Time	:	2.30.pm-4.00pm	
Total Number	:	100	

Question 26-50 based on single answer

1. Drugs causing photosensitivity

- a) Tetracycline's
- b) Benzoyl peroxide
- c) Methotrexate
- d) Azathioprine
- e) Retinoid

2. During cell cycle:

- a) S phase is synthesis phase
- b) Stages are absent in a cardiac cell
- c) Chromosome number increases
- d) Mitotic spindle is formed
- e) Cells finally divide in telophase stage

3. Grouping is a characteristic of

- a) Dermatitis herpetiformis
- b) Herpes simplex
- c) Herpes zoster
- d) Lichen Planus
- e) Plaque psoriasis

4. The posterior lobe of the Pituitary Gland produces two hormones:

- a) Vasopressin
- b) Oxytocin
- c) TSH
- d) Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)
- e) Luteinizing hormones (LH)

5. Cutaneous stigmata of Atopic dermatitis-

- a) Perioral & periorbital pallor
- b) Dennie-Morgan fold
- c) Darkening under eye
- d) Headlight sign
- e) Keratosis Pilaris

6. The parametric test's are

- a) t-test
- b) "F" test
- c) Mann-Whitney U test
- d) Student's test
- e) W' test

7. Hormones regulate Na reabsorption

- a) ANP
- b) Angiotensin-II
- c) Aldosterone
- d) PTH
- e) ADH

8. Regulated by positive feedback mechanism

- a) Pre-ovulatory LH surge
- b) Blood coagulation process
- c) Proliferation of cancer cell
- d) Regulation of blood pressure
- e) Regulation of water and electrolyte balance

9. Penicillin's resistant drugs

- a) Methicillin
- b) Nafcillin
- c) Dicloxacillin
- d) Oxacillin
- e) Cloxacillin

10. Effect of Topical Corticosteroid on Epidermis

- a) Number of keratinocyte mitoses - diminished
- b) Stratum corneum thickness- reduced
- c) Granular layer- reduced
- d) Basal layer of keratinocytes - flattened
- e) Keratin filaments-*normal*

11. composition of semen fluid comes from

- a) Seminal vesicles
- b) The prostate
- c) Bulbourethral glands
- d) Testes
- e) Urinary bladder

12. Topical Therapy used in Atopic dermatitis:

- a) Topical Corticosteroid Therapy
- b) Topical Calcineurin Inhibitors
- c) Topical Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors
- d) Topical RETINOIDS
- e) Keratolytics

13. A prolactin level of over 150-200 ng/ml is almost always due to prolactin secreting pituitary adenoma. drugs used to treat prolactinomas

- a) Bromocriptine
- b) Cabergoline
- c) Quinagolide
- d) Oral contraceptive pill
- e) Antipsychotics

14. Drug-induced acquired ichthyosis

- a) Isoniazid
- b) Butyrophenones,
- c) Allopurinol,
- d) Hydroxyurea
- e) Clofazimine

15. Drugs which have been reported to cause hirsutism:

- a) Minoxidil
- b) Diazoxide
- c) Corticosteroids
- d) Phenytoin
- e) Retinoids

16. Seborrheic dermatitis has predilection for the

- a) Scalp
- b) Eyebrows
- c) Eyelid
- d) Nasolabial creases
- e) Gluteal crease

17. Acrodermatitis Enteropathica characterized by

- a) Autosomal dominant disorder
- b) Periorbital dermatitis
- c) Diarrhea
- d) Alopecia
- e) Superinfection with candida albicans

18. Arsenic associated carcinoma of skin

- a) Nonmelanoma skin cancer
- b) Melanoma
- c) Basal cell carcinoma
- d) Urothelial carcinoma
- e) Renal carcinoma

19. non-sedating antihistamines are:

- a) Fexofenadine
- b) Loratadine
- c) Desloratadine
- d) Cetirizine
- e) Levocetirizine

20. DRUGS CAUSING GYNAECOMASTIA

- a) Spironolactone
- b) Flutamide
- c) Cyproterone acetate
- d) Digoxin
- e) Cimetidine

21. Causes of Pustular eruptions

- a) Dermatitis repens
- b) Von-Zumbusch
- c) CPustular bacterid
- d) Infantile acropustulosis
- e) Impetigo herpetiformis

22. Hormone that act by activation of gene include

- a) Aldosterone
- b) Thyroid hormone
- c) Calcitonin
- d) Glucagon
- e) Insulin

23. Patch test is

- a) Immunological process
- b) Can identify agent of ICD
- c) Delayed hypersensitivity reaction
- d) UV light exposure needed
- e) Read after 48 hour

24. Side effects of First generation anti-Histamine drug

- a) Impaired cognitive function
- b) Sedation
- c) Dry mouth,
- d) Blurred vision
- e) Constipation

25. The primary lesions of LP are characteristic, almost pathognomonic: small, flat-topped

- a) Purple
- b) Pinkish
- c) Pruritic
- d) polygonal
- e) Papules

Each question below contains five suggested answers- choose the one best response to each question (26-50)

26. Characteristic feature of nails in psoriasis elsewhere

- a) Pterygium formation
- b) Twenty-nail dystrophy
- c) Ridging of the nail plate
- d) Thinning of the nail plate
- e) Nail pitting (T)

27. A generalized increase in hair that is not limited to the androgen-sensitive areas, is known as:

- a) PCOS
- b) Hypertrichosis
- c) Hirsutism
- d) Alopecia
- e) Malignancy

28. NOT TRUE of Klinefelter syndrome

- a) Elevated FSH and LH
- b) Total testosterone below normal
- c) Normal/low testosterone levels
- d) Hypergonadotrophic hypogonadism
- e) Karyotype 47,XXY

29. Following which one of them is not true: Keratinization

- a) Loss of cell organelles
- b) The keratinized cell becomes compact, dehydrated
- c) The keratohyalin granules have disappeared
- d) Flattening of cells
- e) Time-20DAY

30. A 48-year old woman with prolonged intake of prednisolone for pemphigus vulgaris suddenly develops Hypertension, Central obesity, Striate and Wasting of proximal thigh muscles develops. The gold standard for the confirmation of diagnosis is:

- a) Dexamethasone suppression tests
- b) A 24-hour urine cortisol test
- c) ACTH stimulation test
- d) Growth hormone,
- e) Somatomedin C levels

31. Histologically, the hallmark of all eczematous eruptions

- a) Spongiform pustules
- b) Spongiosis
- c) Munro microabscess
- d) Acanthosis
- e) Hyperkeratosis.

32. Responsible for several outbreaks of Shoe Dermatitis :

- a) Dimethyl fumarate
- b) Mercaptobenzothiazol
- c) Carbamates,
- d) Tetramethylthiuram
- e) Potassium dichromate

33. Which is most erythemogenic :

- a) UVA
- b) UVB
- c) UVC
- d) NB-UVB
- e) None

34. Human fertilization usually occurs in -

- a) Vagina
- b) Cervix
- c) Uterus
- d) Uterine tube
- e) Abdominal cavity

35. A 65 years old male presented with bulla, and denuded area over different parts of the body.

Which investigation will confirm your diagnosis ?

- a) Histopathology
- b) DIF (T)
- c) IIF
- d) Nikolsky sign
- e) ELISA

36. Hypertrophic LP usually occurs on the

- a) Shins
- b) Dorsal hands
- c) Glans penis
- d) Palms
- e) May occur anywhere

37. Cell chiefly responsible for pruritus

- a) Melanocytes
- b) Langerhans Cells
- c) Dendritic cell.
- d) Keratinocytes
- e) Melanosomes

38. P value <0.5 means

- a) Low probability of the result to occur under null hypothesis
- b) Result is unlikely to occur out of sampling error
- c) Null hypothesis is rejected
- d) Result is significant
- e) Result is likely to occur out of by chance

39. Methotrexate not indicated in

- a) Psoriatic erythroderma
- b) Psoriatic arthritis
- c) Von zumbusch psoriasis
- d) Guttate psoriasis
- e) Plaque psoriasis of more than 20% BSA

40. DCP pulse therapy regimen consist of

- a) Dexamethasone+Colchicine
- b) Depsone+cyclosporin
- c) Depsone+cyclophosphamide
- d) Dexamethasone+ cyclosporin
- e) Dexamethasone+ cyclophosphamide

41. Which is not a character of Bullous pemphigoid

- a) Subepidermal bullae
- b) Acantholysis (T)
- c) Tense bullae
- d) C₃ deposition in perilesional skin
- e) Spongiosis with Eosinophils

42. Which is not membranous organelle

- a) Golgi complex
- b) Ribosome
- c) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- d) Rough endoplasmic reticulum
- e) Peroxisome

43. The emergency treatment of severe hyperkalaemia

- a) Dietary restriction of coffee and fruit juice
- b) Parental dextrose and glucagon's therapy
- c) Parental calcium gluconate therapy
- d) Restoration of sodium and water balance
- e) Calcium resonium orally and rectally

44. Auspitz sign is

- a) Removal of scales in psoriasis may disclose bleeding points
- b) Pathognomic for psoriasis
- c) Found in other diseases too
- d) Due to decreased granular layer
- e) Due to Dilated, tortuous vessels in papillary dermis

45. Dandruff is also known as

- a) Pityriasis picca
- b) Pityriasis pica
- c) Pityriasis sicca
- d) Pityriasis alba
- e) Versicolor

46. The scale with yellow, greasy appearance appears in

- a) Psoriasis
- b) Seborrheic dermatitis
- c) Lichen Planus
- d) PRP
- e) Pityriasis versicolor

47. What is the diagnostic test used to enhance examination if one suspect vitiligo

- a) Kott preparation
- b) Dermoscopy.
- c) Biopsy
- d) Wood's light (T)
- e) Tzank test

48. A 34 year old asymptomatic woman, with no specific symptoms or signs of thyroid dysfunction shows elevated serum thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) in the face of normal circulating thyroid hormone levels

- a) Non-Thyroidal Illness
- b) Sick euthyroidism
- c) Subclinical thyrotoxicosis
- d) Primary thyrotoxicosis
- e) Subclinical hypothyroidism

49. In a Semen analysis report, the term Oligospermia was used. The sperm count is estimated to be

- a) 100 million sperm/ML
- b) 200 million sperm/ML
- c) 10 million – 15 million sperm/ML
- d) < 10 million sperm/ML (T)
- e) >20 million sperm/ML

50. A 45 year old lady with A long history of habitually warming legs in front of open fireplaces has developed reticulated erythema varying from pale pink to old rose on both legs which leave mottled pigmentation. Diagnosis:

- a) Erythema ab igne
- b) Livedo reticularis
- c) Livedo racemosa
- d) Retiform purpura
- e) Cutis marmorata

Dermatology Mock-I, Paper-II

1. TTFFT [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 123]
 2. TTFTT [Ref: Genesis Histology sheet]
 3. TTTFF [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 15]
 4. TTTFF [Ref: Davidson's Practice of Medicine/ Pg No- 785, + Endocrinology sheet]
 5. FTTTT [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 20]
 6. TTFTF
 7. TTTFF [Ref: Pg No- Endocrinology sheet]
 8. TTTFF [Ref: Endocrinology sheet]
 9. TTTTT [Ref: Wolverton/ Pg No-62;]
 10. TTTTT [Ref: Pg No-494,Wolverton]
 11. TTTFF
 12. TTTFF [REF: Pg No-71]
 13. [Ref: Davidson's Practice of Medicine 22nd ed/ Pg No- 791]
 14. TTTTT [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 565]
 15. TTTTF[Ref:Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 771]
 16. TTTTT [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 191;]
 17. FFTTT [Ref:Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 481]
 18. TFTFF [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 771]
 19. TTTTT[Ref:Wolverton /Pg No-348]
 20. TTTTT [Ref:Wolverton]
 21. TTTTT [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin]
 22. TTTFF[Ref: Endocrinology sheet]
 23. TTFFT [Ref: Pg No- 96]
 24. TTTTT Wolvert[Ref:on/ Pg No-348]
 25. TFTTT [Ref: Andrews' Diseases/ Pg No- 96]
 26. E [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 779 ;]
 27. B[REF: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No-771]
 28. E [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 550]
 29. E [REF: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 1]
 30. B[REF:Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No-771]
- Explanation- diagnosis is Cushing disease.
31. B [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 63;]
 32. A [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 102]
 33. B [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No-24]
 34. D
 35. B [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 462]
 36. A [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 217]
 37. D [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No-46]
 38. E [Ref: Biostatistics sheet]
 39. D[Ref: Wolverton/ Pg No- 173;]
 40. E [Ref: Wolverton/ Pg No-149]
 41. B [Ref: Wolverton/ Pg No-241]

42. B

43. C [REF: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 443]
44. E [REF: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 197]
45. C [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 191]
46. B[Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 191]
47. D [Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin]
48. E [Ref: Davidson's Practice of Medicine/ Pg No- 766]
49. D
50. A[Ref: Andrews' Diseases of the Skin/ Pg No- 20;]