

GENESIS

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

SUBJECT : Dermatology
PAPER : III

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. Characteristic feature of Incontinentia Pigmenti?

- a) Autosomal Recessive condition
- b) Only girls are affected
- c) Pigmented macules present at birth
- d) Cutaneous lesion follow lines of Blaschko
- e) Mutation occurs in ATP2A2 gene

2. Cause of acquired ichthyosis:-

- a) Hodgkins disease
- b) Epidermolytic Hyperkeratosis
- c) Sarcoidosis
- d) AIDS
- e) Lupus Erythematosus

3. Common specific cutaneous lesion of Leukemia cutis:

- a) Multiple papule or nodule
- b) Infiltrative plaque
- c) Subcutaneous nodule
- d) Echinosis
- e) Erythroderma

4. primary cutaneous T cell Lymphoma:-

- a) Mycosis Fungoides
- b) Plasmacytoma
- c) Sezary syndrome
- d) granulomatous slack skin
- e) lymphomatoid papulosis

5. Filari transmitted by the bite of :-

- a) Anopheles mosquito
- b) Aedes mosquito
- c) Culex mosquito
- d) Sandfly
- e) Sarcophaga ferox

6. Cutaneous lesions of cutaneous Leishmaniasis :-

- a) Indolent papule
- b) Nodule
- c) Ulcer
- d) Verrucous
- e) Lichenoid

7. Toxic shock syndrome :-

- a) Caused by Staphylococcus
- b) Occurs in young women
- c) Caused by streptococcus
- d) Occurs in young children
- e) Skin exfoliates in sheets

8. Erythema Nodosum leprosum :-

- a) Multi system involvement
- b) Inflammation of existing lesion
- c) Leukocytoclastic vasculitis histologically
- d) Occurs due to enhanced CMI response
- e) Lymphadenopathy present

9. Characteristic feature of Erythema induratum :-

- a) occurs in young age
- b) Lesions are tender
- c) May ulcerate
- d) Site - shin
- e) Associated feature arthritis

10. Molluscum contagiosum:-

- a) Caused by RNA virus
- b) Sexually transmitted disease
- c) Associated with internal malignancy
- d) Prognosis poor
- e) Characteristic umbilicated papule

11. RNA virus:-

- a) Coxsackie virus
- b) Variola
- c) Molluscum contagiosum
- d) HBV
- e) Measles

12. Lab. diagnosis of Mycetoma :-

- a) Histopathology
- b) MRI
- c) PCR
- d) Gram staining
- e) PAS staining

13. Candida albicans can cause following conditions :

- a) Paronychia
- b) Erosio interdigitalis blastomycetica
- c) Monilia
- d) Onychomycosis
- e) Onycholysis

14. Infectious cause of Urticaria:-

- a) H. pylori
- b) Staphylococcus
- c) HBV
- d) EBV
- e) CMV

15. Angioedema differentiated from urticarial by :-

- a) Ephemeral
- b) Acute
- c) Deeper involvement
- d) Mucous membrane involvement
- e) Tenderness

16. Nikolsky sign positive in which conditions ?

- a) Epidermolysis bullosa simplex
- b) Toxic Epidermal necrolysis
- c) Pemphigus foliaceus
- d) Scarlet fever
- e) Acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis

17. Granuloma caused by organism?

- a) Lupus vulgaris
- b) Granuloma faciale
- c) Rheumatoid nodule
- d) Gumma
- e) Granuloma annulare

18. DIC occurs in -

- a) Malaria
- b) Polycythemia rubra vera
- c) Snake bite
- d) TB
- e) Histoplasmosis

19. Phagocytosis is promoted by:

- a) Hyaluronidase
- b) Neuraminidase
- c) The hexose monophosphate shunt
- d) Immunoglobulin
- e) Complement

20. Wound healing by primary intention -

- a) Needs clean wound such as surgical incision
- b) Leaves minimal scar
- c) Does not require suture
- d) Can be achieved only if antibiotics are used
- e) Is characterized by large amount of granulation tissue formation.

21. Which of the following genetic disorders are inherited as X-linked recessives?

- a) Neurofibromatosis
- b) Haemophilia A
- c) Phenyl ketonuria
- d) Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- e) Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

22. Which of these disease is a result of chromosomal number mutation ?

- a) Klinefelter Syndrome
- b) Turner's syndrome
- c) Angelman syndrome
- d) Prader-Willi syndrome
- e) Fragile X syndrome

23. Free radicals are generated -

- a) During inflammation
- b) By glutathione
- c) By ceruloplasmin
- d) By enzymatic metabolism of drugs
- e) During normal metabolic processes

24. Caseation necrosis -

- a) Is a distinctive form of coagulative necrosis
- b) Is encountered most often in TB
- c) Appears cheesy white on naked eye
- d) Implies preservation of basic outline of necrosed cells
- e) Is characteristic of focal bacterial /fungal infection

25. Delayed type of hypersensitivity -

- a) Is a cell mediated type of hypersensitivity
- b) Is encountered in contact dermatitis
- c) Is often called allergy
- d) Is characterized by IgE production
- e) Is cytokine mediated

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

26. The Coombs test is used for detecting-

- a) Rheumatoid factor
- b) Antinuclear factor
- c) Hemolytic autoantibodies
- d) Cold agglutinins
- e) Rhesus antibodies

27. Followings are applicable for IgG -

- a) Highest concentration in serum among immunoglobulins
- b) Found mainly in secretion
- c) Binds to mast cells
- d) Produced in primary immune response
- e) Longest half life among immunoglobulins

28. The following conditions are associated with a polyclonal gammopathy -

- a) Waldenström's macroglobulinaemia
- b) Rheumatoid arthritis
- c) Down's syndrome
- d) Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
- e) Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis

29. Regarding Paraneoplastic syndrome :-

- a) Breast cancer -- acanthosis nigricans
- b) Gastric carcinoma -- Dermatomyositis
- c) Pancreatic carcinoma -- Trousseau's phenomenon
- d) Small cell carcinoma lung-hypercalcemia
- e) Thymoma-pure red blood cell aplasia

30. Following tumors are highly radiosensitive :-

- a) Adenocarcinoma breast
- b) Squamous cell carcinoma of skin
- c) Lymphoma
- d) Leukemia
- e) Melanoma

31. Autosomal Recessive condition

- a) Epiloia
- b) von Recklinghausen's disease
- c) EBS with mottled pigmentation
- d) EBS with muscular dystrophy
- e) Porokeratosis

32. Regarding epidermolysis bullosa simplex :-

- a) Inherited autosomal dominantly
- b) Blisters improved during summer
- c) On healing of blister dystrophic scar occur
- d) Haemorrhagic blister can occur
- e) Mucous membrane & nail usually involved

33. Aggressive subtype of BCC?

- a) Nodular BCC
- b) Infiltrative BCC
- c) Cystic BCC
- d) Pigmented BCC
- e) Fibroepithelioma of pinkus

34. Most important tool for scabies diagnosis :-

- a) Typical papule, vesicle & pustule in the circle of Hebra
- b) Demonstration of Mite under Microscope
- c) Identification of Burrow by India ink & alcoh
- d) More than one family member are affected
- e) Positive response after treatment with 5% permethrin

35. In early stage Tuberculin test is Negative in which type of Tuberculosis ?

- a) Erythema induratum
- b) Lupus vulgaris
- c) Tuberculosis verrucosa cutis
- d) Primary inoculation tuberculosis
- e) Papulonecrotic tuberculosis

36. Latency period of Mycobacterium Leprae:-

- a) 3 weeks
- b) 3 months
- c) 3 years
- d) 5 – 10 years
- e) 3 days

37. A 18 years old woman presented with fever, dysphagia & anorexia. On examination yellowish white 2 mm vesicle in the uvula, surrounded by areola. What is most possible diagnosis?

- a) Herpes simplex
- b) Aphthous stomatitis
- c) Herpangina
- d) Secondary Syphilis
- e) Coccidioidosis

38. A 21 years old male presented with grouped vesicle and pain at the base of the penis. Bed site test for this patient?

- a) Anti HSV-2 IgM antibody
- b) Tzanck smear
- c) Direct fluorescent antibody
- d) PCR
- e) Enzyme immuno assay

39. A 8 years old boy presented with Tinea capitis, Treatment of choice for this patient is :-

- a) Griseofulvin
- b) Itraconazole
- c) Terbinafine
- d) Fluconazole
- e) Selenium sulfide

40. Fluorescent negative fungus :-

- a) M. audouinii
- b) M. canis
- c) M. ferrugineum
- d) M. distortum
- e) T. tonsurans

41. Karyorrhexis found in which vasculitis ?

- a) Idiopathic cutaneous small-vessel vasculitis.
- b) Urticarial vasculitis-Cryoglobulinemic vasculitis
- c) Erythema elevatum diutinum
- d) Leukocytoclastic vasculitis
- e) Granuloma faciale

42. Acute urticaria associated with –

- a) Helicobacter pylori
- b) Liver fluke
- c) Ankylostoma
- d) Toxocara
- e) Streptococcal infections

43. Which of the following cytokines has anti-inflammatory properties?

- a) Granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor
- b) Interleukin-2
- c) Interleukin-3
- d) Interleukin-10
- e) Tumor necrosis factor

44. Which of the following terms best describes the unidirectional migration of leukocytes towards a target?

- a) Chemotaxis
- b) Diapedesis
- c) Endocytosis
- d) Margination
- e) Meiosis

45. Which is the numerical abnormality of chromosome ?

- a) Deletion
- b) Inversion
- c) Isochromosome
- d) Robertsonian translocation
- e) Mosaicism

46. Which of following is feature of irreversible cell injury ?

- a) Mitochondrial swelling
- b) Profound disturbances in membrane function
- c) Cellular swelling
- d) Dilatation of ER
- e) Formation of blebs

47. The main advantage of passive immunization over active immunization is :-

- a) It can be administered orally
- b) It provides antibody more rapidly
- c) Antibody persists for a longer period
- d) It contains primarily IgM
- e) It contains primarily IgG

48. Which laboratory test is the best to determine the CD4+ cells in the blood of a HIV positive patient?

- a) Flow Cytometry
- b) Agglutination
- c) Complement fixation
- d) ELISA
- e) Immunoelectrophoresis

49. Humoral immunity neutralizes -

- a) Virus
- b) Intracellular bacteria
- c) Toxins
- d) Fungi
- e) Tumor

50. Most reliable local finding to diagnose malignancy a) Metastasis

- b) Invasion
- c) Hyperchromatic nuclei
- d) Anaplasia
- e) Loss of normal polarity

Dermatology Mock-II, Paper-III

1. FTFTF
2. TFTTT
3. T T F FF
4. T F T TT
5. T TT F F
6. T TTT F
7. T TT F F
8. T F T F T
9. F T T F F
10. F T F F T
11. T F F F T
12. TT F TT
13. T TTT F
14. T F T T F
15. F T TTT
16. F T T F F
17. T F F T F
18. T F T F T
19. F F F T T
20. TTFFF
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24. TTTFF
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26. F F T TT
27. T F F F T
28. F T F F T
29. F F T F T
30. FFTTF
31. D
32. D
33. B
34. B
35. D
36. D
37. C
38. B
39. A
40. D
41. D
42. E
43. D
44. A
45. E
46. B
47. B
48. A
49. C
50. B