

MAHE 2000
MAHE PG ENTRANCE 2000
ANSWERS (MANIPAL)

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Anatomy

1. Regarding trigeminal nerve true is
a. Mesencephalic nuclei is multipolar, b. Sends proprioceptive fibres to mesencephalic nerve, c. Medially it is related to middle meningeal artery, d. Receives innervation from lateral horn of spinal cord.

Ans: (b)

2. Transverse vaginal sulcus corresponds to

a. Junction of urethra and bladder, b. Junction of cervix and vagina, c. Lower limit of rectum, d. Upper limit of bladder.

Ans: (a)

3. True about pituitary gland is
a. Adenohypophysis develops from neuroectoderm, b. Contralateral homonymous hemianopia occurs when pituitary tumor causes pressure over optic chiasma, c. Cord like arrangement in pars tuberalis which produces gonadotropins, d. ADH and oxytocin produced in posterior pituitary.

Ans: (a)

4. Which of the following about epithelium is true,

a. Zona occludens is at basal portion; b. Capillaries go through the gap junctions, c. Basement membrane is formed by type 4 collagen, d. In zona adherence actin filaments connect adjacent cells through microtubules.

Ans: (c)

5. About prostate true is

a. Urethra penetrates apex, b. Central zone is more prone for carcinoma than peripheral, c. Columella semilunaris opens into prostatic utricle, d. Posterior lobe separated by rectovesical pouch.

Ans: (c)

6. Which of the following types of collagen fiber is characteristic of hyaline cartilage

a. Type I, b. Type II, c. Type III, d. Type IV.

Ans: (b)

7. Lacrimal gland is supplied by

a. Otic ganglion, b. Celiac ganglion, c. Trigeminal ganglion, d. Sympathetic chain ganglion.

Ans: (a)

Physiology

1. Spermatogonia matures into spermatozoa in

a. 40 days, b. 72 days, c. 96 days, d. 120 days.

Ans: (b)

2. Synaptic transmission in autonomic ganglia is due to

a. Cholinergic, b. Nicotinic, c. Muscarine, d. Dopaminergic

Ans: (b)

3. Amount of volume of air in lung after normal expiration is

a. 2200ml, b. 4900ml, c. 1000ml, d. 2700ml.

Ans: (a)

4. After moderate exercise, following changes occur in blood flow:

a. Increase in heart rate, b. Increase in muscle blood flow, c. Decrease in peripheral resistance, d. All of the above.

Ans: (c)

5. Which of the following forms blood brain Barrier

a. Astrocytes, b. Microcytes, c. Oligodendrocytes, d. Endothelial cells.

Ans: (d)

6. Core body temperature is closest to
a. Oral temperature, b. rectal, c. Surface, d. Axillary.

Ans: (b)

7. When Spinal cord is secured at the level of brainstem, the effect on respiration will be

a. Caeses, b. Normal, c. Irregular, d. Apneic

Ans: (d)

8. Fetal oxygenation depends on all except

a. HbF, b. Blood flow through placenta, c. Fetal respiration, d. Fetal heart rate.

Ans: (c)

9. In normal person, blood is prevented from clotting by all except

a. Plasminogen, b. Normal blood flow, c. natural anti clotting factor, d. Smooth endothelial cells.

Ans: (a)

10. Insulin like growth factor is synthesized in

a. Placenta, b. Liver, c. islet of Langerhans, d. Pituitary

Ans: (b)

11. Atrial natriuretic factor acts by:
a. Membrane bound Guanyl cyclase, b. cytosolic Guanyl cyclase, c. soluble CGMP, d. Lipooxygenase.

Ans: (a)

12. Transmitter at neuromuscular functions

a. Nicotine, b. Atropine, c. Acetylcholine, d. Noradrenaline

Ans: (c)

13. There is increase in secretion through anterior pituitary by

a. Hyperosmolarity of plasma, b. Somatostatin, c. Somatomedin, d. Suckling of breast

Ans: (b)

14. Frontal lobe lesion causes are except
a. Acalculia, b. Emotional alteration, c. Personality changes, d. B+C

Ans: (a)

15. EEG with eyes open, mind wandering shows

a. Alpha waves, b. beta waves, c. Delta waves, d. Theta waves

Ans: (a)

Biochemistry

1. Which of the enzyme deficiency is correctly paired

a. Farbers – Alpha galactosidase, b. Gauchers – Beta glucosidase, c. Niemann-picks – Beta galactosidase, d. Fabry's disease – sphingomyelinase.

Ans: (b)

2. Glucose on anaerobic glycolysis is converted to

a. 2 lactate + NADPH + 2ATP, b. 2 pyruvate + 2 ATP + 2NADPH, c. 2 pyruvate + 2 lactate, d. 2 lactate + 2 ATP

Ans: (a)

3. For initiation of protein synthesis in prokaryotes all are required except

a. Initiation factor, b. t-RNA, c. GTP, b. 40s Ribosome.

Ans: (d)

4. Regarding oxidative phosphorylation all are true except: -

- a. Accept free O₂, b. Protons facilitate it, c. Takes place in matrix of mitochondria, d. Inhibited by oligomycin

Ans: (b)

5. Polymerase chain reaction is used for a. Amplification of human DNA, b. detecting RNA, c. Detecting DNA, d. To break sDNA to ssDNA.

Ans: (a)

6. Peptide bond true is

- a. Cleaved by denaturation of protein, b. Ionizes at normal pH, c. Stable at strong pH (acidic), d. Primary structure determines biologic activation and confirmations.

Ans: (d)

Manipal A I P P G Paper 2000

7. Gene therapy is

- a. Inserting normal gene in place of abnormal ones, b. development of better genes for future generations, c. Removing the abnormal gene only, d. All of the above.

Ans: (a)

8. Which is true about porphyria

- a. Lead poisoning – ferric chelatase inhibition, b. Protoporphyrin oxidase is a cytosolic enzyme, c. ALA synthase requires TPP, d. Variegate porphyria – uroporphyrin synthase I.

Ans: (c)

9. Risk factors for coronary artery disease are all except

- a. Increase VLDL, b. Increase HDL, c. Increase LDL, d. All of the above.

Ans: (b)

Pharmacology

1. Which of the following can be given with OCP

- a. Mebendazole, b. Amoxicillin, c. Phenytoin, d. Rifampin

Ans: (a)

2. Mode of action of vigabatrin is

- a. Inhibitor of GABA transaminase increasing GABA conc, b. Suppress Na⁺ current channels, c. Inhibit T type Ca²⁺ channel, d. None

Ans: (a)

3. Mode of action of baclofen is

- a. Act as GABA receptor agonist thro hyperpolarising neurons by increasing k⁺ conductance and altering ca²⁺ flux, b. Depolarise muscle by opening Na⁺ channel, c. Both, d. None

Ans: (a)

4. Moricizine used as antiarrhythmic causes: -

- a. Prolongation of action potential, b. Decrease action potential, c. No change in action potential, d. None of the above.

Ans: (a)

5. All of the following can be used against chloroquine resistant malaria except

- a. Mefloquine, b. Quinine, c. Primaquine, d. Halofantrine.

Ans: (c)

6. Ethanol elimination is a

- a. Linear elimination, b. Dose dependent, c. Saturation type, d. Fixed elimination

Ans: (d)

7. Prodrug used in prostatic carcinoma with antiandrogenic action is

- a. Cyproterone, b. Clomiphene, c. Danazol, d. Tamoxifen

Ans: (a)

8. Which of the following is not hepatotoxic

a. INH, b. Rifampin, c. Ethambutol, d. Pyrazinamide.

Ans: (c)

9. Which of the following is a best drug to stop cisplatin induced vomiting

a. Ondansetron, b. Cisapride, d. Domperidone, c. Metoclopramide

Ans: (a)

10. Drug of choice to be used in SVT with WPW is

a. Verapamil, b. Amiodarone, c. Lignocaine, d. Digoxin

Ans: (b)

11. Dorzolamide is a

a. Topical carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, b. Systemic carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, c. Both, d. None.

Ans: (a)

12. Organophosphorus poisoning acts by

a. Adrenergic action, b. Cholinergic action, c. Anticholinesterase action, d. Pseudocholinesterase inhibitor.

Ans: (c)

13. Cocaine is

a. Vasodilator, b. Vasoconstrictor and Hypertensive, c. Vasodilator and bradycardia, d. Vasodilation followed by vasoconstriction.

Ans: (b)

14. Caffeine is given along with ergotamine to cause

a. Increased absorption, b. Toxicity, c. No advantage, d. For colouring.

Ans: (a)

15. Plasma concentration reflects the action in

a. Digoxin, b. Hit and run drug, c. Diuretic, d. Lignocaine

Ans: (a)

16. Dopamine against is

a. Reserpine, b. Metoclopramide, c. Bromocriptine, d. Haloperidol.

Ans: (c)

Pathology

1. All of the following are due to congestion of blood except

a. brown induration of lung, b. Strawberry gall bladder, c. Nutmeg liver, d. Sago spleen.

Ans: (b)

2. Poor prognostic factor in liver disease is

a. Bile lake, b. Collagen formation, c. Mallory hyaline body, d. Councilman body.

Ans: (c)

3. Lymphatic spread is most common in

a. Rhabdomyosarcoma, b. Dermatofibrosarcoma, c. Liposarcoma, d. Osteosarcoma.

Ans: (a)

4. Renal pathology in SLE is all except: -

a. Lipoid nephrosis, b. Focal Proliferative, c. Diffuse proliferation, d. Diffuse membranous.

Ans: (a)

5. All are granulomatous except

a. Giardiasis, b. Histoplasmosis, c. Schistosomiasis, d. Leprosy

Ans: (a)

6. CML is associated with

a. Philadelphia chromosome, b. Persistent barr body, c. San Francisco chromosome, d. XXY.

Ans: (a)

7. Function of Kupfer cells is

a. Phagocytic, b. Lytic, c. Secretory, d. Excretory

Ans: (a)

8. Radiation acts by all of these except

a. Autoimmunity, b. Mutation, c. Free radical, d. DNA breakage.

Ans: (a)

9. Edema is caused by all except

- a. Decrease protein in plasma, b. Decrease protein in interstitial fluid, c. Increased protein in plasma, d. none of the above.

Ans: (a)

10. In fibrocystic disease of breast all are seen except

- a. Inflammation, b. Fibrosis, c. Dilatation of ducts which appear cystic, d. Adenosis

Ans: (a)

11. Comedocarcinoma of breast

- a. Synonym for tubular carcinoma, b. Variant of paget's disease of nipple, c. Synonym of scirrhous carcinoma, d. On cut section punctate areas of necrotic material is seen

Ans: (d)

Microbiology

1. Heterophile antibody is seen in

- a. Coomb's test, b. Casoni's test, c. Weil felix reaction, d. Frei's test

Ans: (c)

2. Test to detect echinococcus infection is

- a. Napier's Aldehyde test, b. Sabin Feldman dye test, c. Casoni's test, d. Free's test.

Ans: (c)

3. Dimorphic fungus is

- a. Cryptococcus, d. Aspergillus, c. Histoplasma, d. sporothrix

Ans: (c)

4. Characteristic feature of strongyloides infection is

- a. Malabsorption, b. Anemia, c. Invades satiated muscle, d. Intestinal obstruction.

Ans: (a)

5. Food poisoning is not seen with

- a. staphylococci, b. Botulinism, c. Vibrio cholerae, d. Bacillus cereus.

Ans: (c)

6. Which of the following crosses placenta

- a. Ig G, b. Ig A, c. Ig M, d. Ig E.

Ans: (a)

7. Most effective mode of transmission of the HIV is

- a. Blood transfusion, b. By syringes, c. Vertical transmission, d. Heterosexual contact.

Ans: (a)

8. Bacterial resistance transmission is through

- a. Conjugation, b. transduction, c. Convocation, d. Transformation

Ans: (b)

9. Kyasanur forest disease is caused by

- a. Virus, b. Louse, c. Mite, d. Tick

Ans: (a)

10. Ascariasis causes

- a. Intestinal obstruction, b. Bile duct obstruction, c. Both, d. neither

Ans: (c)

FSM

1. Double edge sword produces which type of wound

- a. Triangular, b. Elliptical, c. Wedge shape, d. Oval.

Ans: (b)

2. In a case of drowning froth was coming out of mouth froth was

- a. Fine and Frothy, b. Coarse and turbid, c. Blood stained, d. Fine and bubbling.

Ans: (a)

3. Regarding sudden infant death all are true except

- a. Mother taking narcotics, b. Congenital defect, c. Previous SIDS, d. Prematurity.

Ans: (d)

4. While taking dying declaration, a doctor should
 a. Call magistrate, b. Testify the statements made under sound mind, c. Note down the declaration, d. Arrange for the witness.

Ans: (b)

5. Putrefaction occurs over the caecal area after around

a. 12 hours, b. 12-24 hours, c. 24-28 hours, d. 3 days.

Ans: (b)

6. Blood stain of human origin is tested by,

a. Precipitin test, b. Hemin test, c. Hemochromagen test, d. Benzidine test.

Ans: (a)

SPM

1. Commonest cause of blindness in India is

a. Malnutrition, b. Trachoma, c. Conjunctivitis, d. Refraction error.

Ans: (d)

2. Adequate treatment of multibacillary leprosy is done when,

a. Treatment of 24 months is received in 36 months, b. Treatment of 6 months in 12 months, c. 24 months treatment received in 30 months, d. Varies depending on coexistence with TB

Ans: (a)

3. SET centers are used in

a. Leprosy elimination, b. TB control, c. Guineaworm eradication, d. Malaria survey.

Ans: (a)

4. Minimum qualification of village health guide should be

a. Should have passed at least VI standard, b. Can read and write, c. Passed X standard, d. Should be a graduate.

Ans: (b)

5. For malnutrition Anemia; one should show weight for height below.

a. 60, b. 50, c. 70, d. 80.

Ans: (b)

6. Mesotheliomas are due to

a. Asbestosis, b. Silicosis, c. Byssinosis, d. Bagassosis

Ans: (a)

7. Which is the following Arboviral infection is not found in India

a. Yellow fever, b. Japanese encephalitis, c. KFD, d. West Nile fever

Ans: (a)

8. Most effective method of transmission of leprosy is

a. Skin to skin contact, b. Droplet infection, c. Urine, d. Blood transmission.

Ans: (b)

9. For malaria control, DDT is sprayed

a. Rice fields, b. Indoor, c. Outdoor, d. wheat fields.

Ans: (b)

10. Under 5 mortality rate _____ x 100 denotes:

Total deaths during the year
 a. Proportional mortality rate, b. Specific mortality rate, c. Case fatality rate, d. Child survival index.

Ans: (a)

11. Predictive value of a negative test is

a. $\frac{b}{a+b} \times 100$, b. $\frac{c}{c+d} \times 100$, c. $\frac{d}{c+d} \times 100$, d. $\frac{a}{a+b} \times 100$

a+b c+d c+d
 a+b

Ans: (c)

12. Unmodified risk factors for heart disease is

a. Smoking, b. Alcohol, c. family history, d. Cholesterol.

Ans: (c)

13. Which of the following comes under UIP

a. Hepatitis B, b. Rubella, c. Measles, d. None

Ans: (c)

14. Food poisoning is caused by

a. Staphylococci, b. Pseudomonas, c. Streptococci, d. Vibrio cholera

Ans: (a)

15. PQLI includes

a. Education, IMR, life expectancy of infant, b. Per capita income, education, IMR, c. MMR, IMR education, d. Life expectancy at age 1m IMR, literacy.

Ans: (d)

16. Goals to be achieved by 2000 were

a. IMR <60, CBR <21, b. IMR <80, CBR <21, c. CBR <10, IMR < 60, d. MMR <10, IMR <60.

Ans: (a)

17. Worker on roti diet presents with diarrhea and CNS symptoms, freckles over neck and dermatitis. Also rashes are present on exposed parts of body.

Probable cause is

a. Vitamin B1 deficiency, b. Vitamin B2 deficiency, c. Niacin deficiency, d. Protein calorie malnutrition.

Ans: (c)

18. In case control study, control is

a. Chosen before the study, b. free from the disease, c. Suffering from the disease, d. Should be different from case in age sex etc.

Ans: (b)

19. Which of the following has shortest incubation period in case of food poisoning

a. Staphylococci, b. Salmonella, c. Clostridium botulinum, d. Bacillus cereus.

Ans: (a)

ENT

1. Paracusis is seen in

a. otosclerosis, b. Otogenic deafness, c. CSOM, d. Meniere's disease

Ans: (a)

2. Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma is most commonly seen in

a. Young female, b. Elderly female, c. Infants, d. Young boy.

Ans: (d)

3. betahistine is given in'

a. Otosclerosis, b. Meniere's disease, c. CSOM, d. ASOM

Ans: (b)

4. Power of microscope used in laryngeal surgery is

a. 200mm, b. 400mm, c. 500mm, d. 300mm.

Ans: (b)

5. Cholesteatoma is most commonly found in

a. Tubotympanic CSOM, b. Atticoantral CSOM, c. Serous otitis media, d. Foreign body in ear.

Ans: (b)

6. Caldwell luc operation is done in

a. Frontal sinus, b. Maxillary sinus, c. Ethmoid, d. Sphenoid sinus.

Ans: (b)

7. Ludwig's angina is seen in

a. Submandibular region, b. Sublingual region, c. submental region, d. Deep neck space.

Ans: (a)

8. Myiasis is

a. Maggots in nose, b. Maggots in sinus, c. Maggots in mouth, d. None of the above.

Ans: (a)

9. Middle ear pressure is measured by
a. Tuning fork, b. Pure tone audiometry, c. Electrocochleography, d. Impedance Audiometry.

Ans: (d)

10. Tumor which is friable and bleeds on touch is

a. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma, b. Maxillary antrum tumor, c. Rhinosporidiosis, d. Angiofibroma.

Ans: (c)

11. Male voice does not break at puberty it is called as

a. Pubophonia, b. Spastic dysphonia, c. Esophageal voice, d. Dysphonia plica ventricularis

Ans: (a)

12. True regarding vocal cord is

a. Rima glottis is diamond shape during phonation, b. Partial lesion of recurrent laryngeal nerve causes adduction of vocal cord, c. Posterior cricoarytenoid causes adduction of vocal cords, d. Lateral cricoarytenoid causes abduction of vocal cords.

Ans: (a)

Eye

1. Mode of transmission of congenital glaucoma is

a. Autosomal recessive, b. Autosomal dominant, c. X-Linked recessive, d. X-Linked dominant.

Ans: (a)

2. Drug of choice in angular conjunctivitis is

a. Oxytetracycline, b. Chloramphenicol, c. Ciprofloxacin, d. Gentamycin

Ans: (a)

3. Size of pupil in iridocyclitis is

a. Oval and large, b. Small and pinpoint, c. Small and irregular, d. None of above.

Ans: (c)

4. Which of the following drug is contraindication in closed angle glaucoma

a. Atropine, b. Pilocarpine, c. Tropicamide, d. Acetazolamide.

Ans: (a)

5. Type of discharge in spring catarrh is

a. Ropy white discharge, b. Purulent discharge, c. Mucopurulent discharge, d. Orange fluorescent discharge.

Ans: (a)

6. Second sight is seen in

a. Lenticular sclerosis, b. Morgagnian, c. Nuclear cataract, d. Cortical cataract.

Ans: (c)

7. Rosette cataract is most commonly seen in

a. Thrombocytopenia, b. Concussion injury, c. Diabetes, d. Hypertension.

Ans: (b)

8. Diabetic retinopathy A/E

a. Visual symptoms occur early, b. Severity depends on duration, c. regular control of sugar helps in control, d. None

Ans: (a)

Pediatrics

1. 10 year old child presents with cough fever diarrhea, splenomegaly since 10 days, abdominal distension is suffering from

a. Typhoid, b. Malaria, c. Infection, d. Tuberculosis

Ans: (a)

2. The rates of upper and lower body segment becomes equal at

a. 4 years, b. 5 years, c. 6-years, d. 7 years.

Ans: (c)

3. Increase in alpha fetoprotein is seen in all except

a. Down's syndrome, b. Prematurity, c. Embryonal cell carcinoma, d. Yolk sac tumor.

Ans: (a)

4. Cleft palate is seen in

a. Down's syndrome, b. Edward syndrome, c. Patau syndrome, d. Klienfelter's syndrome.

Ans: (c)

5. When does the child starts riding tricycle

a. 4 years, b. 3 years, c. 2years, d. 5 years.

Ans: (b)

6. Breath holding spell in child which of the following should be done

a. Call the doctor and see him, b. Ignore the child, c. Give diazepam, d. Take an ECG.

Ans: (b)

7. Mongolian spot

a. Found on palate, b. Disappear by 1 year of age, c. Can be in perianal area, d. All of the above.

Ans: (b)

8. Harlequin skin change is

a. A form of ichthyosis, b. Early sepsis, c. Does not matter, d. fatal

Ans: (a)

9. Down's syndrome is due to

a. Triploidy, b. Polyploidy, c. tetraploidy, d. Aneuploidy.

Ans: (d)

Medicine

1. A patient on prolonged therapy for lymphoma has developed immunosuppression following can cause pulmonary affection except

a. CMV, b. EBV, c. Good Pasteur's disease, d. Drug induced infiltrate

Ans: (b)

2. In HIV, person develops AIDS when CD4 + count is

a. < 400, b. < 200, c. 50-100, d. 500

Ans: (b)

3. Apathetic hyperthyroidism is characterized by all except:

a. Elderly people are affected, b. Insidious in onset, c. It is familial disorder, d. Proximal myopathy, cardiomyopathy also occurs.

Ans: (c)

4. which of the following is X-linked recessive disorder

a. Huntington's chorea, b. Duchenne muscular dystrophy, c. Von willebrand's disease, d. Polycystic kidney.

Ans: (b)

5. Nitric oxide acts by

a. Stimulating Cox-2, b. Inhibiting Cox-1, c. Phospholipase A2, d. Lipooxygenase pathway.

Ans: (c)

6. About lepromatous leprosy true is all except

a. Indefinite margins are there, b. central clearing is not present, c. raised edges are seen, d. Sensation is lost late.

Ans: (d)

7. A patient presents with short stature and no barr body in cytology, all of the following are possible except

a. Turners syndrome, b. testicular feminisation, c. Klienfelters syndrome, d. None of the above.

Ans: (c)

8. In vitamin B6 dependent anemia the RBC are

a. Microcytic hypochromic, b. Macrocytic, c. Spherocytic, d. Elliptocytic

Ans: (a)

9. Regarding megalablastic anemia all are true except

a. Extramedullary hemolysis occurs, b. Intramedullary hemolysis occurs, c. Thrombocytes are enlarged, d. Gastric cellular atypia occurs.

Ans: (a)

10. Chronic subdural hematoma

a. Slow absorption of csf into the clot, b. Secondarily infected, c. Bleeding into tuberculoma, d. Bleeding of middle meningeal artery.

Ans: (a)

11. A COPD patient has pH pf 6.5, PaCo₂ is 60 mmHg and Pao₂ is 44mm Mg is suffering from:

a. Respiratory acidosis, b. respiratory alkalosis, c. Metabolic acidosis, d. Metabolic alkalosis.

Ans: (a)

12. When iodine is given, it causes regression of thyroxine is called wolf chaikoff effect it is used in

a. Lugol's iodine is used before operation in hyperthyroidism, b. Iodine following surgery, c. iodine in salt, d. None of the above.

Ans: (a)

13. Regarding acute severe asthma all are true except

a. Pulses paradoxus, b. Tachypnea, c. Tachycardia, d. Decreased Pa Co₂ level.

Ans: (d)

14. Which of the following is given for prophylaxis of Rheumatic fever.

a. Benzyl penicillin, b. Benzathine penicillin, c. Procaine penicillin, d. Any of the above.

Ans: (b)

15. Vaccination not given in pregnancy is

a. Rubella, b. Hepatitis B, c. tetanus, d. Typhoid

Ans: (a)

16. Most common nosocomial infection is

a. UTI, b. respiratory, c. skin, d. Gastrointestinal

Ans: (a)

17. HDV is

a. Complete virus, b. Incomplete virus, c. partial virus, d. Total virus.

Ans: (b)

18. H pylori causes

a. 90% duodenal ulcer, b. 95% gastric ulcer, c. 65% duodenal carcinoma, d. 40% duodenal ulcer.

Ans: (a)

19. In a patient with heart rate of 40/minute P wave is absent and QRS complex is normal probably patient must be having

a. Atrial fibrillation, b. Incomplete AV block, c. Ectopic pacemaker, d. Sinus arrhythmia.

Ans: (a)

20. Regarding toxoplasmosis all are true except

a. 50% of infants are infected in first trimester, b. 65% fetus involved in 3rd trimester, c. Perinatal mortality rate is 5-10%, d. IgM is seen in 80% of mothers.

Ans: (a)

21. In CML all are given except

a. Melphalan, b. Busulphan, c. Interferon, d. Hydroxyurea

Ans: (a)

22. Treatment of choice for pneumocystis carinii infection is

a. Cotrimazole, b. Rifampin, c. Trimethoprim only, d. Interferon Alpha

Ans: (a)

23. Indicators of internal malignancy are all except

a. Acanthosis nigricans, b. Trosseau's sign, c. Trosier's node, d. Spider Angiomas.

Ans: (b)

Surgery

1. Best way to investigate Hemobilia is a. PTCA, b. Angiography, c. USG, d. ERCP

Ans: (b)

2. All of the following predispose to cholangiocarcinoma except

a. Previous Cholecystectomy, b. Sclerosing cholangitis, c. Choledochal cyst, d. Inflammatory bowel disease.

Ans: (a)

3. Regarding hirschsprung's disease all are true except

a. Affected segment will be dilated, b. Auerbach's and meissner's plexus are absent, c. Entire colon is rarely involved, d. More common in females.

Ans: (d)

4. Which of the following is most common complication after appendicectomy

a. Wound infection, b. Fecal fistula, c. Subphrenic abscess, d. Portal pyemia

Ans: (a)

5. Regarding Hutchison freckle which of the following is true

a. Change lentigo maligna into malignant melanoma, b. Amelanotic, c. Nodular, d. Acral lentiginous.

Ans: (a)

6. Which of the following is commonly used solution as preservative during renal transplantation.

a. University of Wisconsin solution (UAW), b. Ringer Lacate, c. Dextrose 5%, d. Formalin.

Ans: (a)

7. Double bubble sign is seen in

a. Esophageal carcinoma, b. Jejunal atresia, c. Duodenal atresia, d. Omphalocele.

Ans: (c)

8. After influenza infection a lady developed painful thyroid swelling, diagnosis is

a. Reidel's thyroiditis, b. Subacute granulomatous thyroiditis, c. Hashimoto's thyroiditis, d. Graves disease.

Ans: (b)

9. Most common benign lesion in esophagus is

a. Leiomyoma, b. Neurofibroma, c. Lipoma, d. Hemangioma.

Ans: (a)

10. Which is the most dangerous complication of LGV

a. Rectal stricture, b. Urethral structure, c. Pelvic Abscess, d. Inguinal swelling.

Ans: (b)

11. Regarding Crohn's disease all are true

a. Transmural, b. Fistula are common, c. Premalignant lesion, d. Mycobacterium flavum is the cause.

Ans: (d)

12. All of the following is associated with gastric carcinoma except.

a. Previous surgery, b. Group A blood group, c. Atrophic gastritis, d. Gastric ulcer.

Ans: (c)

13. Normal portal pressure is

a. 7-10mm of the saline, b. 7-10mm of Hg, c. 5-7mm Hg, d. 20-30mm Hg.

Ans: (d)

14. Desmoid tumor is

a. Tumor of anterior abdominal wall, b. Primary tumor of umbilicus, c. Type of sarcoma, d. Metastasis to umbilicus from primary in abdomen.

Ans: (a)

15. Dequervain's thyroiditis true is all except

a. Raised ESR, b. Spontaneous resolution, c. Increased iodine uptake, d. Follows viral infection.

Ans: (c)

16. Proptosis is seen mainly in

a. Thyroglossal cyst, b. orbital tumors, c. Myxedema, d. Thyrotoxicosis.

Ans: (d)

17. Synergistic gangrene is caused by

a. Anaerobic streptococcus and staphylococci infection, b. Microaerophilic staphylococci, c. Clostridium botulinum, d. All of the above.

Ans: (a)

18. Taussig's operation is

- a. Extraperitoneal lymphadenectomy,
- b. Intraperitoneal lymphadenectomy,
- c. Modified neck node dissection,
- d. Pelvic extenteration

Ans: (a)

19. Meleny's ulcer is

a. Due to synergistic action of staphylococci and streptococci, b. Known to occur in burns, c. Occurs in head

injury, d. Self resolving condition of ankle.

Ans: (a)

20. Which of the following is premalignant condition

a. Condyloma acuminata, b. Atypical endometrial hyperplasia, c. cervical polyp, d. Fordyce spots.

Ans: (b)

Orthopedics

1. March fracture is seen in

a. 2nd metatarsal, b. metacarpals, c. 3rd metacarpals, d. 5th metatarsal.

Ans: (a)

2. Loosers zone is seen in

a. Osteopetrosis, b. Osteomalacia, c. Osteoarthritis, d. osteoporosis.

Ans: (b)

3. Hangman's fracture is

a. Spondylolisthesis of C₂ over C₃, b. Fracture of odontoid process, c. Fracture of transverse process, d. Dislocation of C₅.

Ans: (a)

4. Bunion is

a. Fluid filled bursa over bony prominence, b. Benign tumour of sesamoid bones, c. Communication between radial and ulnar bursae, d. Cyst between radial and ulnar bursae.

Ans: (a)

5. Osteochondroma develops into

a. Chondrosarcoma, b. Osteosarcoma, c. Exostosis, d. Osteoma.

Ans: (a)

6. Test for dequervain's tenosynovitis is

a. Frankelstein test, b. Phalen's test, c. Tinel's sign, d. Apley grinding test.

Ans: (a)

7. Regarding Rheumatoid arthritis all are true except.

a. Morning stiffness of less than 15 minutes, b. Small joints of hand are involved, c. More than 3 joints are involved, d. Symmetrical involvement of joints.

Ans: (a)

8. Calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate crystals are seen in

a. Gout, b. Pseudogout, c. Arthritis, d. Osteomalacia.

Ans: (b)

9. Regarding hip joint which of the following is true.

a. Flexor retinaculum attaches the head of femur to hip bone, b. After fracture neck of femur, psoas muscle acts lateral rotator of femur, c. Abductor muscles are supplied by inferior gluteal nerve, d. Capsule of hip joint is attached to intertrochantric ridge.

Ans: (a)

Obstetrics and Gynecology

1. Grayish white frothy discharge per vaginum is seen in

a. Candida, b. Gardenella vaginalis, c. Trichomonas, d. All of the above.

Ans: (b)

2. Pregnant woman is anemic when Hb is less than

a. 9gm%, b. 10gm%, c. 11gm%, d. 12gm%.

Ans: (c)

3. Endometrial carcinoma with involved paraaortic lymph node is staged as: -

a. IIIb, b. IIIc, c. Iva, d. Iva.

Ans: (b)

4. Embryonic period is after conception to

a. 8 weeks, b. 10 weeks, c. 12 weeks, d. 72 hours.

Ans: (a)

5. Treatment of choice for stress incontinence is

a. Bursch operation, b. Manchester operation, c. Gallium Operation, d. Shirodkar sling.

Ans: (a)

6. Call exner bodies are seen in

a. Granulosa cell tumor, b. Dysgerminoma, c. Theca cell tumor, d. Endodermal sinus tumor.

Ans: (a)

7. Litzmans obliquity is

a. Nagelle pelvis, b. Normal synclitism, c. Anterior synclitism, d. Posterior asynclitism.

Ans: (d)

8. In the left anterior oblique breech presentation diameter of engagement of head is

a. Left lateral oblique, b. Right anterior oblique, c. Occipito transverse, d. Anterior position.

Ans: (b)

9. SLE in pregnancy true in all except

a. Causes recurrent abortion, b. Lupus anticoagulant in an anticoagulant in vitro, c. Causes eclampsia, d. Corticosteroids are contraindicated.

Ans: (d)

10. True about cephalhematoma is

a. Incompressible and soft, b. Does not cross the suture line, c. Present at birth, d. Surgery is required.

Ans: (b)

11. Most common presentation of genitourinary TB is

a. Oligomenorrhea, b. Menorrhagia, c. Secondary Amenorrhea, d. Primary dysmenorrhea.

Ans: (b)

12. Menopausal symptoms are due to lack of

a. LH, b. FSH, c. Estrogen, d. Progesterone.

Ans: (c)

13. Which of the following does not cross placenta

a. heparin, b. Warfarin, c. Tetracycline, d. Insulin.

Ans: (a)

14. Mifepristone in MTP acts by

a. Agonist of progesterone, b. Agonist of estrogen, c. Antagonist of progesterone, d. Antagonist of estrogen.

Ans: (c)

15. AFP can be used to determine all except

a. Down's syndrome, b. IUGR, c. Preterm infant, d. Neural tube defects.

Ans: (c)

16. Suckling releases which hormone from pituitary

a. Prolactin, Oxytocin, c. Somatostatin, d. Somatomedin

Ans: (a)

Skin

1. Silvery scales on erythematous bone is seen in

a. Pemphigus, b. Pityriasis versicolor, c. Psoriasis, d. Erythema nodosum.

Ans: (c)

2. Ultra violet light most commonly effects

a. Skin, b. Liver, c. Lung, d. Kidney.

Ans: (a)

3. Norwegian scabies is most seen in

a. Immunocompromized, b. Infants, c. Elderly, d. Old age.

Ans: (a)

4. Tinea infection of nail is treated by

a. Griseofulvin and fluconazole, b. Miconazole, d. Whitfields ointment.

Ans: (a)

Anaesthesia

1. Scholine is

a. Depolarising muscle relaxant causing prolonged relaxation, b. Is competitive muscle relaxant, c. Competitive partial agonist, d. Competitive agonist.

Ans: (a)

2. All of the following is true regarding halothane except: -

a. Causes bronchospasm, b. Sensitizes centers to adrenaline, c. Potentiate competitive neuromuscular blockers, d. Non inflammable volatile liquid.

Ans: (a)

3. Saddle block anaesthesia true is

a. Epidural anaesthesia of sacral region, b. Hyperbaric solution injected in spinal canal, c. Anesthetic moves up in spinal canal, d. Inferior gluteal nerve block.

Ans: (a)

4. Caudal anaesthesia is

a. Anesthetic injection in coccygeal canal, b. For perineal and rectal surgery, c. Injection into umbilical vein, d. Same as epidural.

Ans: (b)

5. Post spinal anaesthesia headache is due to

- a. Increase in amount of CSF, b. Leakage of CSF, c. Bleeding of epidural veins, d. Tonsillar herniation.

Ans: (b)

Radiology

1. Cardiac hypertrophy is diagnosed by

- a. Chest X-ray, b. Cardiac biopsy (histology of left ventricle), c. Left ventricular thickness, d. Weighing the heart.

Ans: (b)

2. Pseudoparalysis rosary, frenkel's line, pencil thin cortex on X-ray is

- a. Vitamin C deficiency, b. Vitamin D deficiency, c. Vitamin A deficiency, d. Fatty acid deficiency.

Ans: (a)

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