

## MAHE 2001 PG

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### Anatomy

- In dislocation of 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> cervical vertebra which of the following spinal nerve is injured.  
a. VI, b. V, c. IV, d. III  
Ans: (a)
- Pudendal nerve does not supply:  
a. Labia Minora, b. Ischiocavernosus, c. Posterior Fornix of Vagina, d. Urethral Sphincter.  
Ans: (b)
- Motor area for speech is situated in:  
a. Superior Temporal Gyrus, b. Inferior Frontal Gyrus, c. Superior Frontal Gyrus, d. Inferior Parietal Gyrus.  
Ans: (b)
- Which of the following match is incorrect  
a. Vermis: - Plans the Movements, b. Cerebrocerebellum: - Receives the Rubrocerebellar Connections, c. Spinocerebellum: - Proprioception, d. Vestibulocerebellum: - Controls Eye Movements.  
Ans: (a)
- Neuropraxia is  
a. Lethal Nerve Injury, b. Nerve Is Cut But sheath Intact, c. Sheath Is Cut But Nerve Intact, d. Can Not be Repaired.  
Ans: (b)
- Not Mesodermal in origin is  
a. Respiratory Tract Lining, b. Kidney, c. Heart, d. Liver  
Ans: (a)

### Physiology

- A cell is put in ECF which is highly permeable to Na<sup>+</sup>, false is  
a. Na<sup>+</sup> Moves Along the Concentration Gradient, b. The Potential Across the Cell Membrane Drops to -70mv, c. Na<sup>+</sup> Comes out of the Cell, d. The Electrogenic Potential is 0 at Isoelectric pH.  
Ans: (c)
- Transport of fatty acids across the inner mitochondrial membrane is carried out by  
a. Carnitine, b. Epinephrine, c. Pyruvate Kinase, d. NADPH  
Ans: (a)
- A patient having diabetic ketoacidosis is passing ketones in urine, having severe dehydration and hyperkalemia. The diabetes is insulin dependent and the serum levels are as follows.  
a. pH = 7.1, pCO<sub>2</sub> = 25, pO<sub>2</sub> = 95, HCO<sub>3</sub> = 12, Na<sup>+</sup> = 135, K<sup>+</sup> = 5.5  
PCO<sub>2</sub> is less due to:  
a. Metabolic Acidosis with Low Bicarbonate, b. Hyperventilation with Low pH, c. Hyperkalemia, d. All of the Above.  
Ans: (d)
- Why there is hyperkalemia in above situation  
a. Lack of Insulin Causes K<sup>+</sup> to Move out of Cell, b. Lack of Insulin Causes K<sup>+</sup> to move inside the cell, c. Low pH causes hyperkalemia, d. Due to hyperventilation.  
Ans: (d)
- Following are the values for saturation of hemoglobin with gases  
pao<sub>2</sub> = 60mmHg, paco<sub>2</sub> = 30mmhg  
O<sub>2</sub> saturation in arterial blood = 17  
Hb = 14mg/dl

Calculate the percentage of O<sub>2</sub> saturation in arterial blood.

a.  $\frac{17 - (60 \times 0.003)}{14 \times 1.34} \times 100$

b.  $\frac{14 \times 1.34}{17 - (60 \times 0.003)} \times 100$

c.  $\frac{17 \times 1.34}{14 \times 1.34} \times 100$

d.  $\frac{14 - (60 \times 0.003)}{17 \times 1.34} \times 100$

d.  $\frac{14 - (60 \times 0.003)}{17 \times 1.34} \times 100$

Ans: (a)

6. Tetanising stimulus is given to a muscle. Increased stimulus is due to

- a. Recruitment phenomenon, b. Increased Ca<sup>++</sup> influx into muscle fibers, c. Contraction of different muscle fibers at different places, d. All of above.

Ans: (b)

7. About perfusion of heart not true is

- a. It is 84ml/min, b. Coronary flow at rest in 250ml/min. c. At rest heart extracts 70-80% of O<sub>2</sub> from each unit of blood given to it, d. Coronary vessels are compressed during systole.

Ans: (a)

### Biochemistry

1. Coenzyme responsible for single carbon transfer is

- a. Acetyl Coenzyme A, b. Biotin, c. THF4, d. Pyridoxine

Ans: (c)

2. Abnormal base in t RNA is

- a. Dihydrouracil, b. Orotic Acid, c. Methyl Xanthine, d. Cystine

Ans: (a)

3. Enzyme used in recombinant DNA technology is

- a. Restriction Endonuclease, b. Pyridoxine Dehydrogenase, c. RNA Polymerase II, d. DNA Ligase

Ans: (a)

4. The transfer of genetic material from one bacteria to other through bacteriophage is called as

- a. Conjugation, b. Transcription, c. Transduction, d. Replication

Ans: (c)

### Pharmacology

1. Which of the following can be used both as mydriatic and cycloplegic

- a. Tropicamide, b. Homatropine, c. Atropine. d. Ipratropium Bromide

Ans: (c)

2. Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate is used to prevent

- a. Hemorrhagic Cystitis, b. Nausea and Vomiting, c. Thrombocytopenia, d. Diarrhea.

Ans: (a)

3. Which of the following was derived from penicillin and was used first

- a. Lovastatin, b. Fluvastatin, c. Simvastatin, d. Gemfibrozil

Ans: (a)

4. Treatment of ascariasis are all except

- a. Pyrantel Pamoate, b. Piperazine, c. Albendazole, d. DEC

Ans: (d)

5. Upgrading of receptors is due to

- a. Increased uptake of agonist by them, b. Increased interaction with antagonist, c. Both of the above, d. None of the above.

Ans: (a)

6. Acid production is decreased by

- a. H<sub>1</sub> Antagonists, b. H<sup>+</sup> K<sup>+</sup> pump blocker, c. Nicotinic receptor blockers, d. All of the above

Ans: (b)

7. Bromocriptine acts by

a. Increasing dopamine in brain, b. Hyperprolactinemia in brain, c. Increases GH level in Acromegaly, d. None of the above

Ans: (a)

8. 5HT<sub>3</sub> blocker is

a. Ondansetron, b. Tamsulosin, c. Dazoxiben, d. Primagrel

Ans: (a)

9. K<sup>+</sup> channel blocker is

a. Minoxidil, b. Cromokalin, c. Phenacidil, d. Sulfonyl Ureas

Ans: (d)

10. Side effect of sodium nitroprusside is

a. Metabolic Acidosis, b. Hypotension, c. Thiocyanate Toxicity, d. Thrombocytopenia

Ans: (b)

11. levels of theophylline are increased by all except

a. erythromycin, b. Cimetidine, c. Carbamazepine, d. Propanolol

Ans: (d)

12. Mechanism of action of dantrolene is

a. GABA-A inhibitor, b. GABA-B inhibitor, c. Direct action on Ca<sup>++</sup> channel, d. uncouples contraction from depolarization of muscle membrane

Ans: (d)

13. Finasteride is

a. Antiestrogen, b. 5 $\alpha$  Reductase Inhibitor, c. Antiprogestogen, d. 5 Hydrotestosterone Inhibitor.

Ans: (b)

14. Mechanism of action of adenosine is

a. Increases K<sup>+</sup> Efflux and Decreasing Ca<sup>++</sup> release in heart muscle, b. Inhibiting K<sup>+</sup> channels, c. Inhibiting Na<sup>+</sup> K<sup>+</sup> ATPase, d. Increases Ca<sup>++</sup> Influx.

Ans: (a)

15. Abciximab is

a. Platelet Inhibitor, b. Anticancer, c. Immunosuppressant, d. Anti Hypertensive.

Ans: (a)

16. Which of the following is given in diabetes insipidus in both children and adults

a. 8 $\alpha$  Lysine Vasopressin, b. 8  $\alpha$  Arginine Vasopressin, c. Desmopressin Acetate, d. Desmopressin lactate.

Ans: (c)

17. Treatment of meningococcal meningitis is

a. Penicillin, b. Rifampin, c. Ciprofloxacin, d. Ceftriaxone.

Ans: (a)

18. About Vancomycin true is

a. It is glycopeptide antibiotic against multiresistant staphylococci, b. Causes Pseudo Membranous Colitis, c. Inhibits Protein Synthesis, d. Binds to Terminal Dipeptide sequence of Peptidoglycan

Ans: (a)

## Pathology

1. Rhinopyma is

a. Caused by rhinoscleromatis Klebsiellae, b. Acne Vulgaris, c. Rhinosporium Seeberi d. None of the above.

Ans: (d)

2. Most radiosensitive tumor is

a. Embryonal Carcinoma, b. Yolk Sac Tumor, c. Teratoma, d. Seminoma.

Ans: (d)

3. Dysgerminoma is

a. Radiosensitive, b. Radioresistant, c. Responds to chemotherapy, d. Responds to Surgery

Ans: (a)

4. Early metastasis through blood is seen in

a. Teratoma, b. Choriocarcinoma, c. Seminoma, d. Melanoma.

Ans: (b)

5. Chromosome 5 is associated with  
a. Familial Adenomatous Polyposis, b. Ulcerative Colitis, c. Crohn's disease, d. Peutz Jeghers.

Ans: (a)

6. Not premalignant is  
a. Ulcerative Colitis, b. Familial Polyposis Coli, c. Turcot's Syndrome, d. Peutz Jeghers Syndrome.

Ans: (d)

7. Philadelphia chromosome is  
a. 8:21, b. 9:22, c. 9:21, d. 8:22

Ans: (b)

8. Autosomal recessive is  
a. Huntington's Chorea, b. Von Willebrand's Disease, c. Myotonic Dystrophy, c. Hemarthrosis

Ans: (d)

9. Blood stored in citrate phosphate dextrose has  
a. Increased  $K^+$ , b. Increased 2, 3, DPG, c. Swollen Red Blood Cells  
d. All of above

Ans: (d)

10. Burkitt's lymphoma is caused by  
a. Epstein Bar Virus, b. Arbo Virus, c. Picorna Virus, d. Poxvirus

Ans: (a)

11. EBV doesn't cause  
a. Hodgkin's Lymphoma, b. Kaposi's Sarcoma, c. Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma, d. Burkitt's lymphoma.

Ans: (b)

12. Relapse of plasmodium vivax malaria is due to

a. Microzoites, b. Sporozoites, c. Gametocytes, d. Hypnozoites

Ans(d)

13. Paucibacillary leprosy can be differentiated from multibacillary leprosy by,

a. Morphological Index, b. Bacteriological index, c. Lepromin Test, d. Lepra Reaction.

Ans: (b)

### Microbiology

1. Which of the following can not be cultured

a. Blastomyces, b. Coccidioides, c. Sporotrichum, d. Rhinosporidium Seeberi

Ans: (d)

2. Why staphylococcus normally harbours the skin

a. Because of Presence of Hyaluronidase, b. Catalase, c. Coagulase, d. Lipase.

Ans; (c)

3. A man had Egg Salad 1-4 hours back and developed diarrhea, vomiting and abdominal pain. He had poisoning with

a. Staphylococcus, b. Salmonella, c. Bacillus Cereus, d. Clostridium

Ans: (a)

4. Which is not a type III hypersensitivity reaction

a. Tuberculosis, b. Serum Sickness Reaction, c. Glomerulonephritis, d. Arthus Reaction.

Ans: (a)

### Preventive and Social Medicine

1. Annual growth rate is said to be explosive when it is more than:

a. 1.5, b. 1.0, c.2.0, d. 2.5

Ans: (c)

2. Optimum fluoride level is

a. 0.2-0.4mg/dl, b. 0.2-0.8mg/dl, c. 0.5-0.8mg/dl, d. 0.2-0.5mg/dl

Ans: (c)

3. Incubation period of measles is  
a. 8-10days, b. 10-14days, c. 20-22days, d. 8-21days.

Ans: (b)

4. Concentration of iodine at consumption level should be  
a. 100ppm, b. 150ppm. c. 200ppm, d. 15ppm.

Ans: (d)

5. Iron content in human milk is  
a. 0.1mg, b. 0.3mg, c. 0.5mg, d. 0.7mg

Ans: (d)

6. operational efficacy of malaria is  
a. API, b. Infant Parasite Rate, c. Spleen Rate, d. ABER

Ans: (d)

7. Which of the following is not caused by mosquito  
a. Q-Fever, b. Yellow Fever, c. Rift Valley Fever, d. Japanese Encephalitis.

Ans: (a)

8. Road to health chart was given by  
a. Swaminathan, b. David Morley, c. Jeffrey, d. Williams

Ans: (b)

9. Sullivan's index is  
a. Disability rate, b. Survival rate, c. Morbidity, d. Mode of Prevention

Ans: (a)

10. Child survival index involves  
a. Children below 5 years, b. Children below 4 years, c. Children up to 1 year, d. All of the above.

Ans: (a)

11. Etiological factor of disease is scientifically proved by  
a. Case Control study, b. Cohort study, c. Descriptive Epidemiology, d. Randomised controlled trial.

Ans: (c)

12. Matching is done

a. To remove Berksonian bias, b. Confounding factor is removed, c. Selection bias is removed, d. All of the above.

Ans: (b)

13. Passive immunisation is  
a. Booster Dose of TT for a cut in leg, b. Antitoxin for Diphtheria, c. Pertussis Vaccine, d. Polio Vaccine

Ans: (b)

14. Benzathine Prophylaxis for rheumatic fever is

a. Primary Prevention, b. Primordial Prevention, c. Secondary Prevention, d. Tertiary Prevention.

Ans: (c)

15. Wheat is deficient in  
a. Threonine, b. Methionine, c. Tryptophan, d. Leucine.

Ans: (a)

16. Who is involved is ICDS  
a. Multipurpose Worker, b. Trained Dais, c. Village Health Guide, d. Anganwadi Worker.

Ans: (d)

17. Which of the following is almost eradicated from India.

a. Measles, b. Polio, c. Tetanus, d. Guinea Worm Disease

Ans: (a)

18. Humidity is measured by  
a. Kata Thermometer, b. Sling Psychrometer, c. Micrometer, d. Thermometer.

Ans: (b)

## Forensic Medicine

1. Least toxic lead is

a. Carbonate, b. Sulphide, c. Oxide, d. Arsenate

Ans: (b)

2. Two barr bodies are seen in a, XXX, b. 47XXY, c. XO, d. 46XXY

Ans: (a)

3. Klinefelter's syndrome is

a. XO, b. 46XY, c. 45XY, d. XXY

Ans: (d)

4. Split laceration resembles

a. Incised wound, d. Abrasion, c. Gun shot wound, d. Contusion

Ans: (a)

5. Antemortem drowning is diagnosed by

a. Fine froth at mouth and nostrils, b. Cutis Anserina, c. Weeds and grass in hand, d. water in stomach,

Ans: (a)

6. Most important job of medicolegal autopsy is to find

a. Time Since Death, b. Manner of Death, c. Mode of Death, d. Cause of Death.

Ans: (b)

7. Alkali is neutralized by

a. Hydrochloric Acid, b. Sulphuric Acid, c. Nitric Acid, d. Vinegar

Ans: (d)

8. Cross examination of prosecution witness is done by,

a. Defense Lawyer, b. Prosecutor form Outside, c. Public Prosecutor, d. Police.

Ans: (a)

## ENT

### MANIPAL ANSWERED QUESTIONS 2001 AIPPG VERSION

1. Tobey Ayer test is for

a. Petrositis, b. Cerebral Abscess, c. lateral sinus thrombosis, d. Gradenigo syndrome

Ans: (c)

2. Acute Laryngotracheobronchitis is caused by

a.  $\beta$  Hemolytic Streptococci, b. Corynebacterium Diphtheriae, c. Staphylococci Aureus, d. Clostridium

Ans: (b)

3. In vocal cords web formation after radiation is prevented by

a. tracheostomy tube, b. Mc Knought heel, c. Antibiotics, d. None of the above.

Ans: (b)

4. Tone decay test is used to measure

a. Conductive deafness, b. Cochlear deafness, c. Retrocochlear deafness, d. Non organic deafness

Ans: (c)

5. Rinne test is positive on both sides and weber's is lateralised to left the type of deafness is

a. Left sensorineural, b. Right Sensorineural, c. Left conductive, d. Both sides conductive.

Ans: (a)

6. Mouse nibbled appearance of vocal cords is seen in

a. Tuberculosis, b. Keratosis laryngis, c. Laryngeal carcinoma, d. Diphtheric Laryngitis.

Ans: (a)

7. Ossicular chain lever ratio is

a. 1.3:1, b. 1.1:1, c. 1.2:1, d. 1:1

Ans: (a)

8. Chronic retropharyngeal abscess is caused by,

a. Malignancy, b. Acute retropharyngeal abscess, c. Tuberculosis, d. Diphtheria.

Ans: (c)

9. Parosmia is

a. Bad smell, b. False Perception of smell, c. Perverted, d. Pungent smell

Ans: (c)

## Ophthalmology

1. Treatment of extended panophthalmitis is  
a. Exentration, b. Evisceration, c. Enucleation, d. Antibiotics  
Ans: (b)
2. Retrobulbar neuritis is characterized by  
a. Keratic precipitates, b. Disc edema, c. Vitreous hemorrhage, d. Afferent pupillary defect.  
Ans: (d)
3. Rosette cataract is caused by  
a. Trauma, b. retinitis pigmentosa, c. CRAO, d. Diabetes  
Ans: (a)
4. Lens protein glaucoma is caused by  
a. Morgagnian cataract, b. Nuclear cataract, c. Traumatic cataract, d. Intumescent cataract.  
Ans: (a)
5. Inert intraocular foreign body is  
a. Aluminum, b. Gold, c. Copper, d. Iron  
Ans: (b)
6. Cobble stone appearance is seen in  
a. Trachoma, b. Spring catarrh, c. Vernal Keratitis, d. Herpes zoster keratitis  
Ans: (b)
7. Inability to seen laterally and downward is due to paralysis of  
a. Trochlear nerve, b. Abducent nerve, c. Oculomotor, d. Trigeminal nerve  
Ans: (b)
8. Dilated fixed pupil is due to paralysis of  
a. Oculomotor nerve, b. Trochlear nerve, c. Trigeminal, d. Ophthalmic nerve.  
Ans: (a)
9. Cherry red spot in Macula is seen in all except

a. Niemann pick disease, b. Mucopoliodosis, c. Tay sach's disease, d. Wilson's disease.

Ans: (d)

10. Pulsating proptosis is seen in  
a. Cavernous sinus thrombosis, b. Retinoblastoma, c. Caroticocavernous fistula, d. Papilledema

Ans: (c)

11. Terminal stage of chronic simple glaucoma is

a. Temporal island vision, b. Double arcuate scotoma, c. Nasal step, d. Bjerrum's scotoma.

Ans: (a)

## Orthopedics

1. Osteoarthritis involves

a. Knee joint in female more than 50 years, b. Shoulder joint in females more than 50 years, c. Hip joint in females less than 50 years, d. Knee joint in males more than 50 years.

Ans: (a)

2. A young boy having PIVD is having pain in right big toe and weakness of extensor hallucis longus tendon, ankle jerk is preserved on right side. The lesion is between

a. L4 and L5, b. L5 and S1, c. L3 and L4, d. L1 and L2

Ans: (a)

3. Congenital club foot is characterized by

a. Plantar flexion, inversion and fore foot adduction, b. Dorsiflexion, inversion and forefoot adduction, c. Plantar extension, inversion and forefoot adduction, d. Dorsiflexion, eversion and forefoot abduction.

Ans: (a)

4. Lytic lesion on metaphysis is seen in  
a. Osteosarcoma, b. Osteoid osteoma, c.  
Osteoclastoma, d. Osteochondroma

Ans: (a)

5. Complication of supracondylar fracture  
are all except

a. Median nerve injury, b. Non union,  
c. Cubitus varus, d. Volkman's ischemic  
contracture

Ans: (b)

6. Medial epicondyle injury causes:

a. Adduction of digit not possible due to  
injury to ulnar nerve, b. Flexion at  
metacarpophalangeal joint not possible, c.  
Apposition of thumb in not possible, d.  
Abduction of digits not possible.

Ans: (a)

7. Medial lemniscus injury is due to

a. Its attachment to medial collateral  
ligament, b. Rotation on extended knee, c.  
excessive flexion of knee, d. Attachment  
to lateral meniscus.

Ans: (a)

8. Hansen's disease is characterized by,  
a. Extension of both MP and IP joints, b.  
Extension of MP and flexion of IP joints,  
c. Extension of IP and flexion of MP  
joints, d. Extension of wrist and flexion  
of MP joints.

Ans: (b)

## Surgery

1. Isolated limb perfusion is done in  
malignant melanoma by:

a. Cytosine arabinoside, b.  
Cyclophosphamide, c. Methotrexate, d.  
Melphalan.

Ans: (d)

2. Most malignant melanoma is

a. Acral lentiginous, b. Nodular, c.  
Lentigo maligna, d. Amelanotic.

Ans: (b)

3. Schmorl's node signifies:

a. Good prognosis, b. Bad prognosis, c. Is  
of utmost significance, d. Is of no  
significance.

Ans: (d)

4. A patient with AIDS having fistula in  
ano and who CD4 cell count is less than  
400 is treated by

a. Seton, b. Fistulectomy, c. Fissurotomy,  
d. None.

Ans: (d)

5. Most common hernia to occur  
spontaneously is

a. Inguinal, b. Femoral, c. Incisional, d.  
Umbilical

Ans: (a)

6. Lithogenic bile is formed due to

a. Increased bile salts, b. Increased bile  
pigments, c. Increased cholesterol, d.  
Increased oxalates.

Ans: (c)

7. In carcinoma peritonei main  
mechanism of spread of malignant cells is

a. Cytokines, b. Capillary action, c.  
Angiogenesis, d. Gravity, e. Diffuse  
Adhesions.

Ans: (d)

8. In gall bladder inflammation, pain is  
referred to

a. Hypogastrium, b. Epigastrium, c.  
Shoulder tip, d. Periumbilical region

Ans: (c)

9. Chancroid is caused by

a. Chlamydia, b. Treponema pallidum, c.  
Hemophilus ducreyi, d. Hemophilus  
influenzae.

Ans: (c)

10. Treatment of chronic  
pseudopancreatic cyst is

a. Cystogastrotomy, b. Gastrectomy, c.  
Cystectomy, d. Cystopancreatomy



Ans: (a)

11. For by pass surgery, diameter of vein should be at least

a. 9.5mm, b. 7mm, c. 5mm, d. 1cm

Ans: (b)

12. Suture material used to suture intestine is

a. Silk, b. Catgut, c. Vicryl, d. PDS

Ans: (d)

13. Polydioxanone dissolves with in

a. 7 days, b. 21 days, c. 100 days, d. 221 days.

Ans: (d)

14. Death due to aortic aneurysm occurs in

a. 60 percent, b. 80 percent, c. 90 percent, d. 100 percent.

Ans: (b)

15. Most common complication after surgery of aortic aneurysm is

a. Hemorrhage, b. Infection, c. respiratory complication, d. Renal failure

Ans: (c)

16. Peu de orange is due to

a. Acute lymphedema, b. Orange color of skin of breast, c. Both of above, d. None.

Ans: (c)

17. If bleeding does not stop after sclerotherapy and balloon tamponade in esophageal varices what is the next step of management.

a. Devascularisation and resection, b. Portocaval shunt, c. Any of the above, d. None of the above.

Ans: (c)

18. Increase amylase and Lipase are seen in

a. Acute pancreatitis, b. chronic pancreatitis, c. Pancreatic abscess, d. Pancreatic carcinoma.

Ans: (a)

19. In dequervain's thyroiditis all are seen except

a. Increased ESR, b. Increased radioiodine uptake, c. Thyroxine is of no help, d. Hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism both are seen.

Ans: (b)

20. Ascitis is said to be present only when fluid is more than

a. 500ml, b. 1000ml, c. 1500ml, d. 2000ml.

Ans: (c)

21. Thoracotomy is indicated in all except

a. Hematemesis is 100ml in 24 hrs, b. Rigid bronchoscopy is used, c. Non involved areas are kept in dependent position, d. Spontaneous pneumothorax.

Ans: (c)

### **Obstetrics and gynecology**

1. Endometriosis is characterized by

a. Secondary dysmenorrhea, b. Secondary amenorrhea, c. Menorrhagia, d. Secondary infertility.

Ans: (a)

2. Most common cause of PID in women is

a. Chlamydia, b. T.B, c. Mycoplasma, d. Virus.

Ans: (a)

3. Safe period is

a. 5<sup>th</sup> day of menstruation to 16<sup>th</sup> day of cycle, b. 1 week before menstruation and 1 week from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of menstruation, c. 14-18 day of cycle, d. None of the above

Ans: (b)

4. First sign of carcinoma of fallopian tube is

a. watery discharge per vagina, b. Irregular bleeding, c. Mass per rectum, d. Mass per abdomen.

Ans: (a)

5. Following ovarian tumor is associated with genital complications

a. Theca cell, b. Granulosa cell, c. Dysgerminoma, d. Choriocarcinoma.

Ans: (c)

6. Which of the following hormones does not cross placenta

a. Insulin, b. Growth hormone, c. Adrenaline, d. Thyroxine

Ans: (d)

7. Formation of amniotic fluid in a full term amniotic cavity is by

a. Urine from fetus, b. Mother's urine, c. Placenta, d. Umbilical vein

Ans: (a)

8. Most lengthy portion of fallopian tube is

a. Isthmus, b. Interstitial, c. Ampulla, d. Fimbriae.

Ans: (c)

9. Contraceptive which is not an interceptive is

a. RU-486, b. Cu-T, c. O.C Pills, d. Norplant

Ans: (d)

10. Menorrhagia is a complication of

a. O.C pills, b. Triphasic pills, c. Copper-T, d. Progestasert

Ans: (d)

11. Candidiasis cannot be caused by  
a. O.C pills, b. Pregnancy, c. Diabetes, d. Hypertension

Ans: (d)

12. Normal pelvis in a female is

a. Android, b. Anthropoid, c. Gynecoid, d. Platypelloid

Ans: (c)

13. Abnormal polarity is not seen in

a. Hypotonic inert uterus, b. Incoordinate uterine action, c. Bandl's ring, d. Cervical dystocia

Ans: (d)

## Pediatrics

1. Milk prevents which of the following infections

a. Pulmonary, b. Skin, c. Urinary, d. Enteric

Ans: (d)

2. Wide anterior fontanelle are not seen in  
a. Craniostosis, b. Rubella, c.

Achondroplasia, d. Hydrocephalus

Ans: (b)

3. Physiological jaundice is which

a. Appears on day 2 and disappears by day 7, b. Appears on day 1 and persists for 15 days, c. Appears at birth and remains for 6 months, d. Appears at birth and disappears by 1 month.

Ans: (a)

## Medicine

1. Acute bacterial endocarditis is caused by,

a. Staph epidermidis, b. Staph aureus, c. Streptococcus viridans, d. Streptococcus pyogenes.

Ans: (b)

2. About I.V drug users false is

a. Contaminated drug is the cause of endocarditis, b. Tricuspid valve is commonly affected, c. Staph aureus is causative organism, d. Contaminated needles pass the infection.

Ans: (a)

3. Bence Jones proteins are seen in

a. Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, b. Malignant melanoma, c. Multiple myeloma, d. Chronic renal failure.

Ans: (c)

4. Heat stroke is characterized by all except

a. High temperature, b. High pulse, c. Fever, d. Sweating.

Ans: (d)

5. Asbestos doesn't cause

a. Pleural fibroma, b. Gastric carcinoma, c. Mesothelioma d. Bronchogenic carcinoma.

Ans: (a)

6. AIDS when associated with which does not follow CDC criteria

a. Cryptococcal, b. Kaposi's sarcoma, c. Oral candidiasis, d. Disseminated MAIC infection.

Ans: (d)

7. Post operative hypertension can be due to all except

a. Pain, b. Fear, c. Hypovolemia, d. Blood leak

Ans: (c)

8. In Huntington's chorea all are seen except

a. Autosomal dominant, b. Caudate nucleus calcification in CT, c. Inheritance increases after middle age, d. Males and females are equally affected

Ans: (c)

9. Hyperuricemia is caused by all except

a. Von Gierke's disease, b. Lesch nyhan syndrome, c. Renal failure, d. Gilbert's disease

Ans: (d)

10. Painless hematuria in a young normotensive male is caused by

a. Ig A nephropathy, b. Stone in urinary bladder, c. Stone in renal bladder, d. Trauma.

Ans: (a)

11. Testicular feminising syndrome is

a. 45xy, b. 47xy, c. 46xy, d. 47xy

Ans: (a)

12. Splenomegaly is not found in later stages in

a. Hereditary spherocytosis, b. Thalassemia, c. Tropical splenomegaly, d. Sickle cell disease.

Ans: (d)

13. Subdural hemorrhage is due to rupture of

a. Middle meningeal artery, b. Dural venous sinus, c. Bridging veins, d. Middle meningeal vein.

Ans: (c)

14. Following is not done in Digoxin toxicity

a. Hemodialysis, b. Quinidine, c. Phenytoin, d. verapamil

Ans: (a)

15. Hypokalemia occurs due to

a. Polyuria, b. Polydipsia, c. All of the above, d. None of the above

Ans: (c)

16. Metabolic acidosis occurs in all except

a. Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, b. Lactic Acidosis, c. Ethanol toxicity, d. Diabetes

Ans: (a)

17. In acute MI all can be given except

a. Nifedipine, b. ACE inhibitors, c. Metoprolol, d. Aspirin.

Ans: (a)

18. In pregnancy iron stores can be measured by doing

a. Serum ferritin, b. Serum transferrin, c. Apoferritin, d. Serum iron

Ans: (a)

19. A person is having confabulations early memory loss, is suffering from,

a. Wernicke's encephalopathy, b. Korsakoff's psychosis, c. Huntington chorea, d. Alzheimer's disease.

Ans: (b)

20. CSF findings in a person shows increased lymphocytes, slightly elevated proteins and normal glucose levels. The person is suffering from

a. Pyogenic Meningitis, b. Tuberculous meningitis, c. Syphilitic meningitis, d. viral meningitis

Ans: (d)

21. In chronic renal failure which of the following is not given.

a. Calcium carbonate with meal, b. Aluminum hydroxide before meal, c. Magnesium hydroxide with meal, d. All of the above

Ans: (b)

22. About parkinsonism which of the following is not true

a. most of the patients have head tremors at rest, b. Primitive reflexes are preserved, c. Cog wheel rigidity is present, d. festinant gait is there.

Ans: (a)

23. About sarcoidosis false is

a. Bilateral lymphadenopathy is present, b. Increased angiotensin converting enzyme is present, c. Tuberculin is strongly positive, d. Egg shell calcification on x-ray chest.

Ans: (c)

24. False statement about purpura is

a. Palpable, b. More than 3mm, c. Accumulation of RBC in dermis, d. Blanch on pressure

Ans: (d)

25. About drug induced lupus, false statement is

a. Acetylation makes a change, b. Anti Ds DNA are rare, c. Can resolve

spontaneously, d. Renal manifestation are common.

Ans: (d)

26. A patient of acute intermittent porphyria presents with

a. Passage of dark urine, b. Skin rashes, c. Neurological manifestation, d. Abdominal pain.

Ans: (d)

### **Skin**

1. Erysipelas is caused by,

a. B hemolytic streptococci, b. Staphylococcus epidermidis, c. Staph aureus, d. Pseudomonas

Ans: (a)

2. Honey coloured crusts are seen in

a. Impetigo, b. Erysipelas, c. Erythrasma, d. Psoariasis

Ans: (a)

3. Calcipotriol is given in

a. Lichen planus, b. Psoariasis, c. Acne vulgaris, d. Erythema multiforme

Ans: (b)

4. Tzanck smear is done in

a. Malignancy, b. Psoariasis, c. Fungal infection, d. Herpes infection

Ans: (d)

5. Following is not given in urticaria

a. Antihistaminics, b. Cyproheptadine, c. Corticosteroids, d. None of the above.

Ans: (d)

### **Anaesthesia**

1. During anaesthesia, hypothermia is not caused by

a. Vasodilatation, b. Vasoconstriction, c. Low B.P, d. None of the above

Ans: (a)

2. Thiopentone is given because

a. Smooth induction rapid recovery, b. Good analgesia, c. Less mortality, d. Prolonged duration of action

Ans: (a)

3. Local anesthetics are combined with adrenaline for

a. Enhancing the effect, b. Shorten the duration, c. both of the above, d. none of the above.

Ans: (c)

4. Local anaesthetics are not preferred in infection because

a. They can't act in acidic pH, b. they spread the infection, c. Both of the above, d. None of the above.

Ans: (c)

5. Mortality during anesthesia increases due to

a. Porphyria, b. Hyperpyrexia, c. Both of the above, d. None of the above.

Ans: (c)

## Psychiatry

1. Flooding is done for

a. Phobia, b. Obsessive compulsive neurosis, c. Mania, d. Schizophrenia

Ans: (a)

2. A mother who has delivered a baby 1 week back comes with tearfulness, irritability and excessive anxiety about her baby is suffering from.

a. Puerperal psychosis, b. Postnatal depression, c. Postnatal blues, d. None of the above.

Ans: (c)

3. Severe depression with anxiety is treated by

a. Fluoxetine, b. Clomipramine, c. Reserpine, d. ECT

Ans: (d)

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