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Check List of Last 7 Terms Total 42 Papers from 31 December 2014 to 31 December 2015 *

1st Session/Term-31 December 2014 (1 combined Paper)

31 to 5th Jan 2015- Surg n Med Online-by SeaShell

2nd Session/Term-4 Feb 2015 (1 combined Paper)

4-6th FEB 2015 Conv+Online – SeaShell

3rd Session /Term-15 April 2015(5 Papers)

16 & 17 April 2015 Paper by Atya Khan, Fareeha Anjum,

18 april medicine and allied by angina

Medicine paper -16th april 2015 by Afzal Haq Wazir

19th April 2015 by Mezaab-e Rahmat-Tayyaba Haque -Amir Sohail

20th april 2015 online medicine solved paper-Shaheen khan

4th Session/Term-10 June 2015 (4 Papers)

10th June 2015 Medicine paper 1 by Dr MA and Dr MUTW

10th June 2015 Medicine paper 2 by Dr MA and Dr MUTW

10th June 2015-Conv-Surgery-SeaShell

11-06-15+Medicine+paper+by+Dr+Lubna+Jafri

5th Session/Term-12 August 2015(11 Papers)

12 august by ar soomro

12th August 2015

13th Aug 2015 Medicine by Surpex Aba

14th Aug 2015 Medicine by Saqib Hassan

15Aug2015 Medicine Zaid tayyab

17th Aug 2015 Gynae Obs By Dr Saiqa, Ammara

18th Aug 2015 Surgery (solved) v1 by M. Abdullah Khalid

19th Aug 2015 Surgery paper by Saqib Gondal

MIX papers of August 2015 Dr. Muhammad Husnain Akram

AUGUST 2015 BCQS must do-Solved)

SURGERY 14TH AUG

6TH EXAM/Term- 18 November 2015(9 Papers)

1.Nov 18 2015 Medicine by Sher Khoh Qaisrani -200 mcqs

2.18 nov 2015 Medicine n allied paper2 by Dr-Bushra Anwar

3.18 nov surgery revised Paper-2 by Muhammad Saqlain

4.18 November Gyane 2015 by Sara Khan

5.20 November Surgery

6.Online radio 2015,,22 NOV Dr Muhammad Din Ulnar Nerve

7.Psychiatry-18 Nov 2015-Online-Paper2-Rida Hanif

8.Radiology 18th nov 2015 by Ulnar Nerve

9.Online Surgery 20th Nov 2015 by Rafael Aariq

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7th Term 31 December 2015 (11 Papers)

31 Dec 2015 Gynae Evening by Dr.Sara Ali
31 Dec 2015 gynae-dr sumaira
2 January Evening MEDICINE by Usman Dar
2 Jan Evening 2016 Dr-Saad Ullah Siddique
2 Jan paper-1 Evening Medicine
2 Jan Morning Medicine by Sher Khoh Qaisrani
1 Jan Surgery Kool Medic
Final 1st Jan Surgery Evening-Waqas Arif 2016
1-Jan Surgery-2016 by Dr.Sadia Hyder
1-Jan-2016 Surgery MORNING by Sam Sagitt
1ST january morning shift surgery paper 2 by Lumber Plexus

--==

31 Dec-2nd Jan 2015 Surgery And Medicine

Mixed:

Salam Everyone, Here i have combined Dec Jan 2015 Papers. Pls make sure that whatever is in **Red** are Correct answers and whatever in **Blue** are just references or info added for ur knowledge or when corrects options werent recalled.

1. Most appropriate about Clavipectoral Fascia:

- A. Above the clavicle connects wid Pretracheal Fascia
- B. Part of Endothorac Fascia
- C. Covers Pectoralis Major

D.Covers Pectoralis Minor

2. If Lateral Cord of Brachial Plexus will damage which muscle will get paralysed most likely:

- .
- .

A. Pectoralis Major

- B.Pectoralis Minor
- C. Teres Major
- D. Teres Minor

(As Pectoralis Major is supplied by Lateral and Medial Pectoral Nerves both and Lateral

Pectoral Nerve arises from Lateral Cord of Brachial Plexus, All other muscles listed nerve

supply arises from Medial and Posterior Cord)

3. Patient with fluid loss now show metabolic acidosis e hypokalemia. most fluid loss will be through:

- A. Stomach

B. Colon

- C. Pancreas
- D. Duodenum
- E. Jujenum

4. Fracture of surgical neck of Humerus damage to:

A. Axillary Nerve

5. Inversion of foot by which muscle:

- A. Peronues Longus
- B. Peroneus Brevis
- C. Peroneus tertius

D. Tibialis Posterior

6. Pain from Gallbladder felt in Anterior Triangle of neck, this mechanism of Reffered Pain

appropraite statement is:

A. Vagus Nerve has wide distribution in thorax and most of abdominal organs

- B. Accersory nerve gives fibers to Gallbladder
- C. Parasympathetic something

7. Lateral foot dermatome:

A. S1

- B. S3
- c. L4

8. Regarding jerks corresponding with spinal segments:

A. Biceps- C6

B. Tricep- C8

All other options were wrong but didnt know what to choose among above two.

9. MELAS syndrome histological finding:

- A. Loflar bodies
- B. Inclusion bodies
- C. Granulomas
- D. Cyst

E. Red ragged fibers

10. Giant Cell Tumors histo finding:

- .
- .

A. Spotted calcifications

B. Soap Bubble appearance

11. Blast Cells in peripheral blood:

A. Iron deficiency anemias

B. Erythroblastosis fetalis

C. Folate deficiency

D. Bone marrow depression

12. Most common cause of Hepatocellular CA in developing countries:

A. HEP B, C

B. Hep C

c. Hep B

13. Young adult with raised ALP, jaundice and decreased Hb Scenario:

A. Cholesterol Stones

B. Pigment Stones

C. CholangioCA

D. Hepatitis

14. Regarding Lymph drainage of breast except:

A. Apical

B. Supraclavicular Nodes

C. Pectoral Nodes

D. Inferior Phrenic Nodes

15. Closure of lips involve: or unable to close lips which muscle involved:

1. Depressor anguli oris
2. Depressor labii inferioris
3. Depressor labii superioris

4. Orbicularis oris

5. Lateral pterygoid

16. Superior Thyroid artery arise from:

- A. First branch of Subclavian Artery

B. External Carotid Artery

- C. Internal Carotid Artery

17. Incubation period of which disease is longest:

- A. Measles
- B. Rubella
- C. Chicken pox

D. Infectious Mononucleosis

- E. Mumps

18. Chronic Fungal infection with rhinosinusitis causing medial erosion and granulomas:

- A. Cryptococcosis
- B. Mucormycosis
- C. Rhinophycomycosis
- D. Histoplasmosis

E. Aspergillus

19. Which of following has highest chances of developing endometrial cancer:

- .
- .

- A. Simple hyperplasia
- B. Complex hyperplasia without atypia

C. Complex hyperplasia with atypia

- D. Squamous metaplasia
- E. Chronic endometritis

20. Regarding CSF

- A. Formed by ependymal cells
- B. Formed 500ml/day
- C. Formed only 30percent by chorioid plexus
- D. Arachnoid villi are visible

There were two questions about CSF So i am adding some discription to review about CSF.

The brain produces roughly 500 mL of cerebrospinal fluid per day. This fluid is constantly reabsorbed, so that only 100-160 mL is present at any one time.

Ependymal cells of the choroid plexus of Lateral third and Fourth Ventricle produce CSF. The choroid plexus is a venous plexus contained within the four ventricles of the brain.

CSF contains a higher concentration of sodium and chloride than blood plasma, but less potassium, calcium and glucose and protein

CSF circulates within the ventricular system of the brain.

Lateral Ventricle --> Foramen Monro (Interventricular foramen) --> Third Ventricle

----> Cerebral aqueduct (Sylvius) ---> Fourth Ventricle ---> Subarachnoid Space

(Thru Foramen

Magendie in midline and (2) Foramen Lushcka laterally)

The CSF moves in a pulsatile manner throughout the CSF system with nearly zero net flow

21. Age estimation at 5th to 12th week is done through:

- A. Biparietal diameter
- B. Crown rump length**
- C. Crown heel length
- D. Abdominal circumference

22. A sprinter during running had injury to his ankle. He can stand on his toes but with severe pain. There is a visible ecchymoses around ankle joint:

A. Plantaris tendon

23. Otic ganglion is between mandibular nerve and tensor tympani. It's superior border is formed by:

- A. Foramen lacerum
- B. Foramen ovale**
- C. Foramen rotundum
- D. Styloid process

24. Amoeba causes lesions in which part of gut:

- A. Terminal ileum
- B. Cecum**
- C. Ascending colon
- D. Transverse colon
- E. Sigmoid and rectum

.

25. A young boy with inc appetite weight gain and sleep problems. On examination he is having genitals hypoplasia:

- A. Hypothyroidism
- B. Pineal tumor
- C. Craniopharyngioma**
- D. Narcolepsy
- E. Cushing disease

26. Sensory supply of uterus passes through which ligament:

- A. Broad ligament**
- B. Round ligament
- C. Cardinal ligament
- D. Uterosacral ligament
- E. Uterocervical ligament

27. Highest number of alpha receptors are present in:

- A. Trigone
- B. Neck of bladder and Proximal Urethra**
- C. Penile urethra
- D. Membranous urethra
- E. External urethral opening

28. Regarding elbow joint:

- A. Capsule deficient posteriorly
- B. Covered all around by muscles

C. Hinge joint

D. Supination occurs here

E. Joint between humerus, radius, ulna

29. A needle when inserted 2cm below and lateral to pubic tubercle will be closely related to

on:

A. Obturator nerve

B. Ilioinguinal nerve

C. Sciatic nerve

D. Femoral nerve

30. Regarding Pterygopalatine Raphe:

A. Buccinator

B. Inferior constrictor

C. Parts from all constrictors

D. Middle constrictor

31. Most important characteristic of Glycogen Storage diseases are:

A. Hyperglycemia with Hepatomegaly

B. Hyperglycemia with splenomegaly

C. Hypoglycemia with Hepatosplenomegaly

D. Hypoglycemia with Hepatomegaly

32. Buccopharyngeal Membrane:

A. Stomodium from Foregut

.

.

B. Nose from Pharynx

33. PTU:

A. Inhibits synthesis of thyroid hormones

B. Inhibits release of thyroid hormones

34. Most common position of appendix:

A. Retrocecal

B. Pelvic

35. Pretracheal fascia infections spreads to:

A. Anterior mediastinum

B. Posterior mediastinum

36. Sensations from tip of fingers by:

A. a fibers

B. a beta fibers

C. a delta fibers

D. c fibers

37. Shivering center is located in:

A. Anterior hypothalamus

B. Posterior hypothalamus

38. Which tumor involves extension to nerve sheath:

1. Myxomas

2. Adenomas

3. Hemangiopericytoma

4. Carcinoma expleomorphic adenoma

39. Anterior epithelium of Cornea is:

1. Stratified squamous keratinized
2. Simple squamous
3. Simple columnar

4. Stratified Squamous non keratinized

40. A 30 year old woman in azad kashmir was injured mildly in an earthquake that killed

many people apart from her distant uncle. She would most probably be in

- A. Social crisis
- B. Personal crisis

C. Situational crisis

- D. Developmental crisis

41. While a surgery on Submandibular gland which has more chances of injury:

- A. Superior thyroid artery
- B. Lingual nerve
- C. Mandibular nerve

D. Facial nerve

(Nerves Injured in Submandibular Gland Surgery are: in order of chances

Marginal Mandibular branch of Facial Nerve

Lingual Nerve

Hypoglossal Nerve

Mylohyoid Nerve)

.

.

43. Which one combination is correct:

1. Thiopental reduces heart rate
2. Propofol increases cerebral blood flow

3. Morphine reduces apnoeic threshold

4. Ketamine causes bronchodilation

44. A 31 year old young man has heaviness in his scrotum for six months. On examination a

solid 5cm mass is palpated. On labs his alpha feto protein level was 81ng/ml while bHCG level

was 15 IU/l. Same side orchiectomy was done and Which of following could be the cause

1. Leydig cell tumor

2. Embryonal carcinoma

3. Choriocarcinoma
4. Teratoma

45. Which ligament supports odontoid process of axis on atlas(stem not sure)

- A. Posterior longitudinal ligament
- B. Anterior longitudinal ligament

C. Transverse ligament

- D. Ligamentum nuchae

46. A patient came in ER, with bleeding from i guess Femoral Artery something. and due to

hypovolemia which will be LEAST affected:

- A. Myocardium
- B. Brain

c. Retina

D. Skeletal Muscles

E. Intestines

47. Medial geniculate body

A. Receives oculomotor fibers

B. Optic tract fibers

C. Fibers ascend to thalamocortical areas

D. Solely to thalamUS

E. Project to Visual Cortex

48. Cerebral Malaria caused by:

A. Plasmodium Falciparum

B. Plasmodium Malariae

49. C7 Vertebrae has:

A. Longest spine

B. Broad body

50. PT Is indicated by:

A. XIII (PT AND APTT are normal in Factor XIII def)

B. VIII

C. IX

D. Prothrombin (as Prothrombin is factor II)

.
.

(and 7 wasnt in da options)

51. Percentage of Plasma out of ECF:

A. 30%

B. 20%

C. 50%

52. Direct Inguinal Hernia:

A. Medial to epigastric Artery

53. Newborn with a Erythroblastosis Fetalis having Bloodgp Bpos what is best for management:

A. Any blood with Rhpositive

B. B Negative

54. A man during fasting his urine become concentrated because of:

A. Decrease intake of water

B. ADH secretion

55. Regarding Thalesemia

A. Defect in ratio of chains

B. Defect in globin production

56. For assessment of nutritional status of a person alongwith weight loss and something u

will assess:

A. Minerals

B. Vitamins

C. Albumin and something

(Option and stem were imp in this question which no one could recall properly so cant really confirm the answer now and offcourse most of us didnt know if whatever they marked was right)

57. Most radiosensitive tumour:

A. Glioblastoma multiforme

B. Glioglioma

C. Craniopharyngioma

58. If a person is taking Protein in his diet which will be necessary:

A. Riboflavin

B. Thiamine

59. Regarding ADH secretion:

A. Released in increased Plasma osmolarity

60. Scenario on Marfans wid mitral valve prolapse died and on autopsy is prolapse this was due to defect in

A. Fibrillin

B. Spectrin

61. Group of young men bathing n beech next day develop blisters on back shoulder limbs region cause is:

A. Mast cell destruction

.

.

B. Endothelium venules destruction

62. Obstruction to RCA after giving Marginal branch will affect:

A. AV Node

63. Regarding HEART what is appropriate:

A. SA Node generates spontaneous impulses.

64. Second Heart sound produced by:

A. Closure of aortic and pulmonary valve

65. Left Atrium supplied by:

A. LCX

66. Inferior Wall MI artery involved:

A. Right Marginal Artery

67. Aortic valve closure outsets:

A. Rapid filling

B. Isovolumic Relaxation (or Isovolumetric relaxation)

C. Isovolumetric Contraction

68. Highest Cardiac Output in:

A. Anemia

B. Pregnancy

C. Beri Beri

69. Most suitable NSAID during Lactation:

A. Ibuprofen

B. Peroxicam

C. Naproxen

70. Malignant tumour mesenchymal in origin:

A. Sarcoma

71. Renal Column:

A. Collecting Duct

B. Interlobar artery

- C. Interlobular artery
- D. Minor calyces

72. 18 year old girl has fever tenderness in right ileac fossa. On labs WBC 17000cells/mm³.

Appendicectomy was preformed. Which of the following would be seen on histology

- 1. T lymphocytes in wall of appendix
- 2. Polymorphonuclear neutrophils**
- 3. Glissening mass at apex of appendix

73. Myxomas most common location:

A. Left Atrium

(I remember it like this: MXYOMAS are common in Left Atrium which is supplied by LCX :)

74. Regarding Bain Bridge Reflex:

A. Increases HR

- B. Decreases HR
- C. Maintains posture and balance

.

(The Bainbridge reflex, also called the atrial reflex, is an increase in heart rate due to an

increase in central venous pressure. Increased blood volume is detected by stretch receptors

(baroreceptors) located in both atria at the venoatrial junctions)

75. Surgeons injects dye during surgery through:

A. Ligamentum Teres

76. Appendicular Artery is a branch of:

A. Posterior Cecal Artery

B. Iliocolic Artery

(Confirmed by all seniors, donot confuse urself AND mark Iliocolic not Posterior Cecal)

78. Bladder carcinoma:

A. Schistosoma hematobium

79. Regarding Thymus:

A. Hassals corpuscles

B. synthesis of t lymphocytes within lobule

80. Inion is:

A. Part of pterion

B. Posteroinferior prominent part of occipital bone

C. Posterior to frontal bone

D. Internally to occipital bone

81. Function exclusively linked with vit E:

A. Carbohydrate metabolism

B. Endothelial protection

C. Skin integrity

D. Germinal epithelial protection

82. Heterophile antibody is seen in:

A. Infectious mononucleosis

- B. Herpes simplex
- C. Gonorrhea

83. Deep to post digastric and near palatoglossus a structure runs obliquely upwards

- A. Facial artery
- B. Lingual artery**
- C. Maxillary artery
- D. Sup thyroid

84. Nucleus of general visceral efferents of tenth nerve to palate muscles is present in:

- A. Locus ceruleus
- B. Tractus solitarius
- C. Nucleus ambiguus**
- D. Nucleus raphe

86. Loss of abduction and adduction of fingers and adduction of thumb with intact skin

- .
- .

sensations involves:

1. Recurrent branch of median

2. Deep branch of ulnar

87. A 52 year old man underwent coronary artery bypass graft two weeks ago and now

presents with purpuric patches on skin. On labs his PT and aPTT were normal.

Following is

true:

- A. Heparin induced thrombocytopenia

B. Drug induced thrombocytopenia

88. Regarding pneumotoxic center following is true:

- A. Increases inspiratory potential

B. Fires dynamic respiratory drive

89. What is correct about thyroid:

- A. Supplied by 3 paired arteries
- B. Surrounded by prevertebral fascia
- C. Isthmus attached to cricoid

D. Venous drainage in brachiocephalic vein

90. Regarding Pituitary gland:

A. Secretes TSH

91. Color differentiation due to red and green:

A. Protonopia

92. Dental carries due to: (or infection due to)

- A. Bacillus
- B. Lactobacillus
- C. Streptococcus**
- D. Staph

(Viridans wasnt given in option specifically)

93. Layer of the viscera from outermost to innermost:

A. Serosa subserosa muscularis mucosa submucosa mucosa

(all of the options were very close and with slight shuffling)

94. Dysphagia due to liquids only:

A. Plummer Vinson syndrome

B. Neuromuscular blockade

95. Cholangiocarcinoma spread by:

A. Clonorchs sinuses

96. Post 1/3 of the tongue supplied by:

A. Cranial nerve 9

97. Blood group A+ transfusions reaction due to:

A. A+

B. B+

C. OD.

A98.

H2O2 found in:

A. Peroxisome

B. Mitochondira

.
.

c. Lysosome

D. RER

99. ICAM and VCAM are for:

A. Leucocyte adhesion

100. Breast atrophy in young female is due to:

A. Estrogen

B. Estrogen and Progesterone

C. Progesterone

101. Regarding cancer mutations in:

A. Protooncogen

102. Essential amino acid:

A. Phenylalanine

103. Fecal incontinence after trauma damage to:

A. External anal sphincter

104. Joining of ICA and Basilar artery:

A. Posterior communicating Artery

105. Regarding Beta Agonists:

A. Increase HR

106. Poliomyelitis:

A. Anterior horn cell defect

108. Regarding P Value:

A. Checks probability

B. Percentile something.

109. Regarding H2 Blockers:

A. Inhibits both gastric acid secretion and parasympathetic

110. Mechanism of Vibrio cholera:

A. Cl channel

B. dec HCO₃

C. IP3 something

Cant really recall correct statements about this questions so its better to read the topic and

save it in ur mind if question comes again you can choose da correct one :)
(The cholera toxin (CTX or CT) is an oligomeric complex made up of six protein subunits: a single copy of the A subunit (part A), and five copies of the B subunit (part B), connected by a disulfide bond. The five B subunits form a five-membered ring that binds to GM1 gangliosides on the surface of the intestinal epithelium cells. The A1 portion of the A subunit is an enzyme that ADP-ribosylates G proteins, while the A2 chain fits into the central pore of the B subunit ring. Upon binding, the complex is taken into the cell via receptor-mediated endocytosis. Once inside the cell, the disulfide bond is reduced, and the A1 subunit is freed to bind with a

human partner protein called ADP-ribosylation factor 6 (Arf6).[13] Binding exposes its active site, allowing it to permanently ribosylate the Gs alpha subunit of the heterotrimeric G protein. This results in constitutive cAMP production, which in turn leads to secretion of H₂O, Na⁺, K⁺, Cl⁻, and HCO₃⁻ into the lumen of the small intestine and rapid dehydration.

111. Two point discrimination: (repeat mcq)

A. Scapula

B. Lips

C. Palms

112. Spread of renal tumor will be through:

A. Renal Vein

113. About ankle joint:

A. Supplied by superficial artery

B. Supplied by superficial peroneal nerve

C. Fibrocartilage on hyaline surfaces

D. Lateral malleolar ligament on medial side

E. Deltoid is on malleolar side

all these are exact statements

(It is supplied by deep peroneal, saphenous, sural and tibial nerves. Occasionally, the

superficial peroneal nerve also supplies the ankle joint)

114. Regarding Lesser Omentum:

A. Contains Hepatic DUCT and artery

B. Attaches to second part of duodenum

C. is a bilayer structure

D. have no attachment to liver

115. Nucleous Pulposus herniation will cause compression of:

A. L5-S1 (OR L4-L5) was in a option

other options seemed incorrect

116. Retention of CO₂:

A. Respiratory failure

117. Lymph drainage of Testes:

A. Paraaortic LN

118. Regarding Lower Limb:

A. Short Saphenous Vein form from superficial arch something.

B. Long Saphenous ends at mid of thigh

(so hard to recall this question options, they were weird n confusing. better to read the topic)

119. Antiseptic for skin:

A. Phenol with clorhexidine

Cant recall other statements but this seemed the best answer as Phenol and Clorhexidine are used for skin disinfectants.

.

120. Cardiac disease scenario was there and they asked about the fluid accumulation, proteins more than 3.2 g/dl:

A. Exudative

B. Transudative

123. Scenario was given about massive splenomegaly:

A. Leishmanias

B. Chornic Malaria

(Both does so choose da option on ur own risk :)

124. Repeat mcq from asim regarding Gray matter foot processes:

A. Protoplasmic Astrocytes

125. Most important renal tubular buffer is:

A. hB

B. hCO₃

C. Protein

D. Phosphate

126. Cause of global blindness:

A. Herpes Simplex

B. Rubella

C. Chlamydia Trochamatis

127. Which is normal HB:

A. HbA

B. HbF

C. HbC

128. Thalesmia carrier percentage in Pakistan:

A. 5%

B. 10%

C. 15%

129. Surgery for removal of ovary done which is damaged:

A. Internal Iliac Artery

B. External Iliac Artery

C. Uterine Artery

130. In respiratory Alkalosis renal compensation is:

A. NaHCO₃ excretion

131. True regarding Ig A nephropathy cause?

A) Mesangial proliferation deposits

B) Local cause of wound healing

C) Ischemia

D) Vit c def

E) Infection

132. During mitosis chromosomes double in which phase?

A. Prophase

B. Metaphase

C. Anaphase

D. Telophase

.
.

E. Interphase

134. Early changes in asthmatic attack:

A) Inc O₂ in pulm artery

B) Dec CO₂ in pulm artery

C) Inc CO₂ in pulm artery

D) Inc compliance

135. Level of lead in blood is estimated by:

a. Absorption from GIT

b. From nasal mucosa inhalation

c. Skin

d. As a by product of chemical reaction

136. A woman is presented in OPD with history of rash on face while playing cricket outside.

On investigations she has bilateral pleural and pericardial effusions also. The most likely

pathology in her kidneys would be:

A: antibodies against glomerular membrane

B: immune complex deposition

C: focal segmental sclerosis

137. Example of observational study:

a. Cohort

b. cases (include case reports)

c. meta analysis

138. Tumor of anterior pituitary causes lesion of which nerve:

A. Optic

B. Trochlear

C. Trigeminal.

139. After haemorrhage Plasma protein return to normal after how many days:

A) 2-3 days

B) 7-8

C) 10-12

D) 12-14

140. Fat in adult male:

- A)7 prcnt
- B)10
- C)15**
- D)40
- E)60

141. Local Anesthetic having Intirnsic sympathomimetc activity:

- A. Xylocain
- B. Tetracaine
- C. Procaine

D. Cocaine

142. 100 pts of int.homorrhoids surgeon divided them into 2 groups ,One group on

- .
- .

medications And onther on dietary contol, After one year surgeon call them all and asked

about their experience: Type of study

- A)Case control
- B)Cohort

C)Clinical trial

D)Prospective cohort or retrospective

143. Nitrous oxide produces:

A. Good analgesia

- B. good muscle relaxation
- C. cardiac depression

144. Infection in superficial perinal pouch will go to:

- A. Deep transverse perineal muscle
- B. Great vestibular gland

C. Bulbiurethral gland

JazakAllaha,

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Acid base balance	46
GIT	210
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Reproduction	154
Blood	85
Cell Physiology	254
Nerves and Muscles	190
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Total	2500

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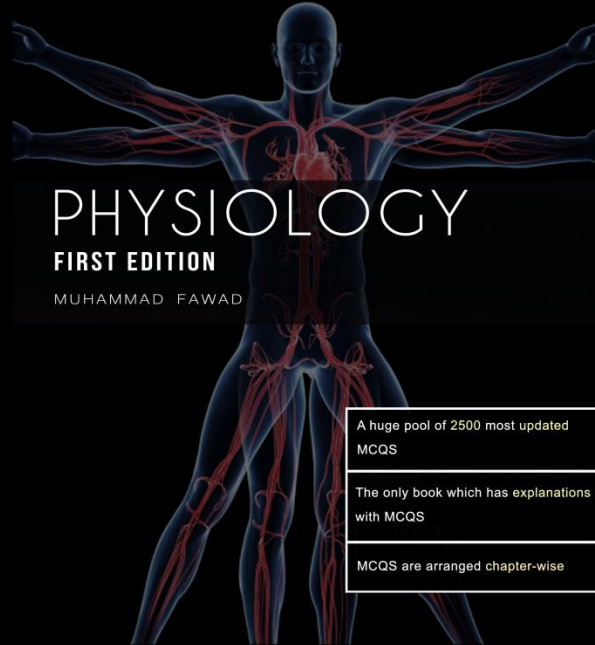
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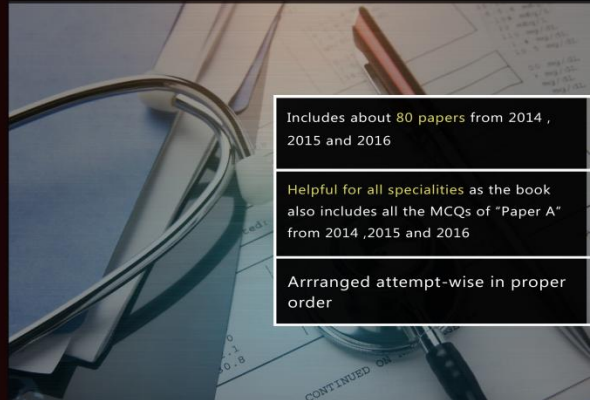
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Arranged attempt-wise in proper order

5TH JAN 2015- MEDICINE

(This 5th Jan paper was uploaded by Mitral Valve, i just included it here for

convenience and edited it a bit)

Femoral vein palpated at:

a. pubic tubercle

b. adductor canal

Megaloblastic anemia in 35yrz old man:

a. loss of intrinsic factor

b. transcobalamin

Pregnant woman e spoon shaped nails:

a. low mcv, mchc

Q fever caused by:

a. tick

b. rickettsia

itz caused by ticks bite n by rickettsia like organism not rickettsia according to first aid

T/t of chloroquine resistant malaria:

a. mefloquine

b. pyrimethamine

Trachea is:

a. 25cm long

b. 17cm external dia (all other options incorrect....15-20cm dia)

c. bifurcation at T3

What loops around arch of aorta:

a. left recurrent laryngeal nerve

First artery given by abdominal aorta:

a. celiac trunk

.

b. inferior mesenteric artery

Masseteric fascia derived from:

a. prevertebral fascia

b. pretracheal fascia

c. buccopharyngeal fascia

(Masseteric Fascia is also known as Parotidomasseteric Fascia,) is a strong layer of fascia

derived from the deep cervical fascia on the human head and neck. It covers the masseter,

and is firmly connected to it. Above, this fascia is attached to the lower border of the

zygomatic arch, and behind, it invests the parotid gland.)

Infusion of isotonic N/S:

a. hypo osmotic overhydration

b. hyperosmotic overhydration

(Options needed, as Isotonic does not cause any change in Osmolarity)

Right shift O₂ dissociation curve:

a. Inc pCO₂

b. inc pH

Autosomal is:

a. both males n females are affected

Supra renal gland:

a. right is pyramidal in shape

Peripheral neuropathy...numbness mcv 112

a. Vit b-12

b. folate

Prevention of ATT side effect:

a. vit b6

Zinc:

Carbonic anhydrase

Conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin..what will be detected in blood?

a. thrombin

b. plasmin

c. txA₂

Poly arthritis nodosa

a. fibrinoid necrosis

b. renal failure

Mode of action of chemotherapy drugs:

a. apoptosis

Imp characteristic of irreversible cell injury

a. cell memb damage

b. calcium influx

Antibiotic for pseudomonas:

a. cipro

b. ceftriaxone

c. doxycycline

.
.

Inability to brush hair:

a. suprascapular nerve injury

Mode of action of gemfibrozil:

This increase in the synthesis of lipoprotein lipase thereby increases the

clearance of

triglycerides

Ketogenic amina acids:

a. lysine n leucine

Immunogenic stimulatnt:

a. growth hormone

b. cortisol

c. beta endorphins

Doesnt act via receptors

a. naloxone

b. aluminuim hydroxide

Cephalic vein:

a. starts at anatomical snuff box

Costo diaphragmatic recess:

a. b/w diaphragm n parietal pleura

b. b/w diaphragm n visceral pleura

SLE sensr?

30. helper T cells

a. dec in AIDS

Lethal chemical carcinogen

a. benzidine

b. aflatoxin

2/3rd of TBW:

a. ICF

b. ECF

Physiological response not occur in cold:

a. pooling of blood in cutaneous vessels

b. sweating

c. vasoconstriction

CCK:

A. Dec gastric emptying

Fusion of sternum occur at which age:

a. 8yrz

b. 6yrz

(option should contain 25 yrz or 30 yrz which will be answer)

Terminal ileum resection:

a. inc loss of water in feces

b. dec absorption of amino acids

c. dec loss of fats in feces

Rt colectomy done pt on Parenteral Nutrition what will happen:

A. Hypophosphatemia

B. Hyperglycemia

.

Menopause:

A. Low estrogen, high LH n FSH

Testosterone:

A. Converted to androstendione in target tissues

B. Causes muscle n bone growth

Billiary obstruction:

a. ALP

b. GGT

During pharyngeal phase of swallowing:

A. Vocal cords adducted

B. Soft palate moves downwards

Carbon laden macrophages:

a. Pneumoconiosis

b. asbestosis

c. silicosis

Antimicrobial activity and preventing infections in lungs:

a. Alveolar macrophages

b. secreting IgA

Farmer right lower lung calcification:

a. Tb

b. Aspergillosis

Constrictive pericarditis:

a. ST depression in ECG

b. pleural effusion

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy:

a. Myofibrillar disarray

Metabolite of vitamin A used in vision cycle:

a. retinol

b. retinoic acid

c. retinaldehyde (or retinal)

Endotoxin causes:

a. lowers blood pressure when ingested

b. Sepsis

Which of the following is benign:

Melanoma

Heptatoma

Adenoma

Which of the following is precancerous:

Intradermal nevus

Which of the following processes cause proto-oncogenes to become oncogenes:

Point mutation

A female after surgery has loss of extension of wrist to comb her hair nerve damage:

Sub scapular

Supra scapular

.

.

Axillary

Spinal part necessary

Vitamin A given in deficiency:

Retinol

Retinoic acid

Retinic acid

Most appropriate TB histological picture:

Acid-fast alcohol bacteria

Caseous necrosis

Giant cells

Epithelial cells

Abundant cells in a patient with allergy and protective against parasitic infection:

Eosinophils

Basophils

mast cells

Single most important factor in delayed wound healing:

Infection

Ischemia

A patient with Mid diastolic murmur increased PCWP pulmonary HTN he could have:

Left ventricular hypertrophy

Right ventricular hypertrophy

Both right and left ventricular hypertrophy

Partial ptosis and pain during eating both bilateral:

Myasthenia Gravis

Nerve that surrounds arch of aorta:

Left vagus

left phrenic

Post intercostal artery supplied by

Internal thoracic

Thoracic aorta

Cutting root of lung will spare:

bronchiole

pulmonary ligament

pulmonary artery

Vagus nerve

A group of smokers is gathered and half volunteer for drug for decreasing dependence which of the following is missing in study

Random assignment

From renal tubules:

All bicarb is absorbed in acidosis

Which of the following is affected by nervous system:

Arterioles

Artery

.

.

Veins

Renin secretion decrease by:

Aldosterone

Afferent constriction

Decrease NA⁺ delivery

A patient on hypertensive drugs presents postural hypotension. In heart rate while standing is mediated by:

A. Increase fire rate of baroreceptors

B. decrease sympathetic

C. Increase vagal tone

D. Increase vasomotor tone

Gabercula is located in: (It should be GLABELLA i guess)

Frontal bone

Temporal

Two point discrimination:

Unmyelinated fibres

Meissner's

Merkel

Palpitation following hyperthyroidism:

due to b receptor

Denticulate ligament:

b/w dura and CSf

Extension of Pia mater

CSF contained / associated with sub arachnoid

Lesion at L1 will damage:

Cauda equina

Conus medularis

Middle cerebral artery :

Supplies infero medial part of temporal lobe

Glucagon effect on heart is like:

Dopamine

Acetylcholine

Post gang symph to sweat glands:

Cholinergic

Collagen contraction:

Causes bleeding

Back muscles supplied by

Dorsal Ramus

A Gardener with fever cough on x-ray lower right chest calcified lesion:

TB

Sarcoid

Aspergilosis

Hemisection of spinal cord on right:

Contralateral loss of pain and temp

Taste fibres pass through:

.

.

Int capsule

Thalamus

Right coronary Artery:

SA node

Post intervent septum

arises from ant aortic sinus

Endotoxin:

Sepsis shock

Max amount of blood is present in:

Veins

Heart

lungs

Xerostmia,keratitis,painful joints:

Sjogrens

Creascentis are protective for Glomerulosis. they are produced by:

Endoth cel

Endo and mesangial

Mesangial

Skin relatd cancer wid hiv aids:

Kaposi

Squamous

Adrenal gland and Kidney enclosed in:

Same membrane

Regarding thyroid:

Supplied by External Carotid Artery

(Through Superior Thyroid Artery)

In 3rd week embryo has how many layers:

Three

Autosomal disease transmitted by:

Male part

female part

Male and female both

Right lung has how much broncho pulmonary segments:

8

10

12

Sternum ossify at age of:

6mths to 18yrs

Mid trimester production of blood:

Yolk sac

Liver

Bones

Atheletes heart from normal

Increase Stroke volume

Maximum inspiration and expiration of tidal:

inspiratory capacity

.

.

Vital capacity

Bicarbonate chloride shift in rbc which protein:

Spectrin

Band 3

Ankyrin

Regeneration of Brain cells can not occur due to:

neuroglia

oligodendrocytes

astrocytes

Microglia

Same Property of cardiac and skeletal muscle:

Ca-calmodulin complex

Transplant 5 yrs back Max chances of:

A. Brain tumors

B. Renal tumors

C. Lymphoproliferative

D. Cervical dysplasia

Cycloplegic refraction dangers in:

hypermet

Myope

Shallow anterior chamber

Sweat glands:

more on feet than back

have cuboidal epithelium

Hepatic region with least blood supply:

zone 1

zone 4

zone 3

Q fever is caused by:

Bacteria

Parasite

Fungi

Rickettsiae

Question about Kulchitsky cells:

These cells are neuroendocrine cells lining epithelia of gi tract mainly stomach small intestine

colon n secrete serotonin

Post Ganglionic sympathetic to Sweat glands:

Cholinergic

For ur Knowledge I am adding these lines: cuz it includes an imp point.

In the **Parasympathetic division**, neurons are cholinergic (that is, acetylcholine is the primary neurotransmitter.)

In the **Sympathetic division**, neurons are mostly adrenergic (that is, epinephrine and

.
.

norepinephrine function as the primary neurotransmitters.) Two exceptions to this rule are

the sympathetic innervation of sweat glands and arrectores pilorum muscles where the

neurotransmitter at both pre and post ganglionic synapses is acetylcholine and the vessels in

the renal cortex where dopamine is used as the main neurotransmitter. Another exception is

the sympathetic innervation of the medulla of the adrenal glands, which is accomplished by

preganglionic fibers, and subsequently uses acetylcholine as a neurotransmitter.

The cells of

the adrenal medulla are actually modified postganglionic neurons which secrete epinephrine

and norepinephrine directly into the blood stream rather than into a synapse

Post intercostal arteries n 5th to 9th space are produced by:

Thoracic aorta

Thyrocervical Trunk

Regarding cerebellum which is true:

6 layers

Purkinje r excitatry

Fluconodular lobe balance control

Abt DNA and histone proteins:

Nucleolous

Ribosomes

Nucleoli forms ribosomes in their immature form

Question about Mobius syndrome:

Facial paralysis, inability to move eyes

JazakAllaha Everyone!

Goodluck for Exams!

Keep Us in ur Duas

--

4TH-6TH FEB 2015 CONVENT + ONLINE EXAM

(MIXED QUESTIONS FROM ALL SPECIALITIES)

Please make sure that options in **RED** are correct answers and text in **BLUE** is for information

and includes refernces also. Text in **GREEN** means that couldnt find any proper reference yet.

Thanks to all dear seniors who helped me with refernces and answers. Pls feel free to discuss

any doubtful answers. JazakAllaha!

1. Cervical rib attached to transverse process will compress:

A.C5

B. C8

.

.

C. T1

(Compresses both C8 and T1 though)

2. Aortic aneurysm which structure not compressed:

A. Esophagus

B . Trachea

C. Left primary bronchus

D. Thoracic duct

E. Phrenic nerve

3. Resting membrane potential achieved by:

A. Diffusion of potassium outside the cell

B. Na K pump

C .is same for all types of cell

(Achieved by K efflux, maintained by N K ATPase Pump)

4. Liver weight:

A. 1.5

B. 2.5

C. 2.0

D. 1.0 kg

(1.44-1.66 kg is Range)

5. What is median if values are 20 20 25 30 35 40 25 30:

A. 27.5

(Arrange in Ascending order 20 20 25 25 30 30 35 40 than take middle two values

25+30/2=27.5)

6. Dead organisms in vaccine :

- A. Measles
- B. Mumps
- C. Tetanus

D. Pertussis

(Pertusis/ Cholera/ Influenza /Inject Polio/Rabies all Killed or inactivated vaccines

. Tetanus is

Toxoid (toxin rendered non toxic by formaldehyde) and MMR is Live attenuated)

7. Esophagectomy done , stomach is mobilized to upper portion of thorax, To anastomosis

with pharynx Which artery is responsible for stomach supply (not exact wording some thing

like that) (repeat question from 1 Jan 2015 PAPER)

- A. Left gastric
- B. Right gastric
- C. Left gastroepiploic
- D. Short gastric vessels

E. Right gastroepiploic

8. Patient is pregnant and suddenly faints. She'll be positioned in left lateral and not right

lateral to avoid compression to which abdominal structure:

A. IVC

B. SVC

.

.

C. Liver

9. Post op wound having greenish pus discharge organism involved:

- A. Staph Aureus
- B. Pseudomonas**
- C. Streptococcus Viridans
- D. Klebsella

10. Prevalence is:

A. All cases

- B. Old cases
- C. New cases

(Prevalence:All current cases (old & new) existing at a given point of time in given population)

11. Common carcinogen of CA Cervix:

A. HPV

- B. HSV
- C. Chronic irritation
- D. IUD

12. Apex of the heart:

A. 8 cm from median plane

B. 3RD intercostal space

13. After normal delivery in primigravida the alive n healthy new born is given feed:

A. After 2 hours

B. After half hour

C. After 12 hours

14. Diagnostic tumor marker for ovarian CA:

A. CEA

B. CA 125

C. AFP

15. Which of the following prolong use of drug will cause persistent increase in Gastrin secretion:

A. Antacids

B. Anticholinergic

C. B blockers

D. H₂ antagonist

E. PPI

16. A pt presented to his dentist due to inability to put his dentures, dentist referred back to physician saying there is no dental problem, where is the lesion: (STEM NOT RECALLED)

A. Substantia nigra

17. Chronic Myeloid Leukemia:

A. Chromosome 9 & 22

.

.

B. chromosome 11 & 22

C. chromosome 14 & 22

18. Steroids drug action on cells:

A. Act on Genes

B. Adenyl cyclase

C. CGmp

D. Ip₃

19. ADH is inhibited by:

A. Alcohol

B. Aldosterone

C. Renin

20. A tumor with all germ layers:

A. Teratoma

B. Mixed mesodermal tumor

C. Cysts

21. Following has high clearance value:

A. Inulin

B. PAH

C. Glucose

D. Na

22. Scanty bar bodies:

A. Klinefelter

B. Downs

C. Turner

23. Which parasite is not transmitted thru orofecal route:

- A. Giardia
- B. Entamoeba
- C. Enterobius (Pinworm)
- D. Trichuris trichuria (Whipworm)

E. Trichenella Spiralis

24. Organelle having microtubules in its structure:

- A. Golgi apparatus
- B. Mitochondria

C. Centriole

25. S1 nerve root lesion:

A. Loss of Ankle jerk

- B. Loss of sensation of sole and medial side of foot
- C. Trophic ulcer of dorsum of foot
- D. Babinski positive
- E. Plantar flexion

26. Mucus not secreted by:

- A. Larynx
- B. Trachea

C. Terminal bronchioles

- D. Nasopharynx

.

.

27. Which of the following increases lower esophageal tone and speeds up gastric emptying

time:

- A. Aluminium hydroxide

B. Metoclopramide

28. Statement about Diphtheria vaccine reaction:

- A: type 1
- B: type 2

C: type 3

- D: type 4

29. Femoral nerve derived from which section of spinal cord:

- A. L2 L3

B. L2 L3 L4

- C. S1 S2

30. Prolonged coma is caused by lesion of which nucleus:

A. Nucleus ceruleus (Confirmed with seniors)

- B. Periaqueductal of gray of mid brain

32. A man of 70 has recurrent UTI cause (No clue was mentioned regarding bedridden):

- A. Instrumentation

B. Outflow Obstruction

- C. Diverticulum

(As pt is old age so more chances of BPH which can lead to outflow obs leading to recurrent)

UTIS)

33. Normal FEV/FVC1 Ratio:

A. 0.8

B. 0.95

C. 0.6

34. Compression effects on esophagus by which organ enlargement:

A. Aorta

B. Left Atrium

C. Pulmonary artery

D. Right atrium

E. Left ventricle

35. Plasma Protein Binds With All Except:

A. Oxygen

B. CO₂

C. Iron

D. Bilirubin

E. Thyroxin

36. Patient presented in emergency ,deeply comatosed,not responding to nalaxone:

A. Heroin

B. Morphine

.

.

C. Methadon

D. Phenobarbital

E. Pethidine

37. Cause of Mental retardation:

A. Fragile X Syndrome (Downs wasnt in options)

38. In IV drugs abusers:

A. Bacterial Endocarditis

B. Libman Sacks endocarditis

C. Mitral valve carditis

D. Rheumatic heart disease

39. Highest bioavailability of anti emetics:

A. Metaclopramide

B. Qdansetron

40. X.ray of elbow of 12 yr girl, which Secondary ossification center will appear last on x.ray:

A. Trochlea

B. Lateral Epicondyle

C. Capitulum

D. Medial Epicondyle

(capitulum > radial head > medial epicondyle > trochlea > olecranon > lateral epicondyle)

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 (ODD Numbers so 11 is lateral epicondyle)

41. Baby born on 4th day most common cause of Meningitis:

A. Gp A streptococcus

B. E.Coli

C. Nesseria Meningitis

(Causes: Group B Srept , E.coli, Listeria)

42. A tall man with normal external genitalia married but had no kids he had normal

ejaculation period but semen analysis showed azospermia cause may be:

A Epidydimis

B Sertoli cell

C Scrotum

D Tubules in male

43. Pregnant lady anaemic, Best lab investigation:

A. CBC

B. S. ferritin

C. TIBC

44. HIGHEST % OF PROTEIN IN WHICH:

A. HDL

B. VLDL

C. LDL

D. Chylomicrons

45. Soft Keratin with no nucleus found in:

A. Cortex of hair

.

.

B. Matrix of nail

C. Stratum corneum

46. A newly married female came with pain in rt illiac fossa her TIC 12000 she has fever n

vomiting her Imp was 3 weeks back what is diagnosis:

A. Acute Appendicitis

B. Salpingitis

C. Uterine cause

D. Fallopian tubes

47. Open wound healing includes:

A. Contraction of myofibroblast

B. Fibroblast

C. Macrophages

D. Lymphocytes

48. Patient aged 65 years, is diagnosed to have severe aplastic anemia. HLA compatible

sibling is available. The best option of treatment is:

a) Anti thymocyte globulin followed by cyclosporine

b) A conventional bone marrow transplantation from the HLA identical sibling

c) A non-myeloablative bone marrow transplantation from the HLA identical sibling

d) Cyclosporine

49. Most common S/E of use of histamine 1 blocker:

A. Blurred vision

B. Blindness

C. Sedation

50. Decrease Insulin will:

A. Ketogenesis in Liver

B. Increase activity of Lipoprotein Lipase

51. An obese man with h/o atherosclerosis underwent laparotomy due bleeding in abd n

during surgery his small gut was purple n sup mesenteric vein was ok so what is dx

A. Wet gangrene

B. Dry gangrene

C. Thrombosis

D. Volvulus

E. Red infarct

52. First heard sound:

a) Atrial systole

b) Isovolumic contraction

c) Isovolumic relaxation

d) Rapid ejection

53. A patient came with c/o hemianopia so a blockage was seen at:

A. Optic nerve

B. Upper part of optic chiasma

.

.

C. Lower part of optic chiasma

D. Post medulla Oblangata

54. 30 yr male newly diagnosed wth HTN, on ECG It ventricular hypertrophy, serum

cholesterol 200, FBS 88 mg%, urinary sugar ++ RFTs were normal, K 2.5 , Na 140, what is cause

of his HTN:

A. Diabetic nephropathy

B. Essential hypertension

C. Pheochromocytoma

D. Primary hyperaldosteronism

55. Man With Weakness And Dysphagia, Blood Profile With Target Cells:

A. Iron Deficiency Anemia

B. AOCD

56. Which of the following in maternal serum for rubella should b an indication for termination of pregnancy:

A. Ig G

B. Ig M

C. IgE

57. Epithelium of Conjunctiva:

A. Stratified Columnar Epithelium

B. Simple Cuboidal

C. Simple Columnar

58. Antioxidant Vitamin:

A. A

B. E

C. C

(Vit E >>> Vit C)

59. Which of the following does not increase in stress for surgery:

- A. Insulin
- B. ADH
- C. Glucagon
- D. ACTH

60. Monitoring of HEP B virus can be done via:

- A. S. Bilirubin
- B. SGPT (or ALT)
- C. PT
- D. Serum Protein
- E. Serum Albumin

(PT is to monitor Liver failure)

61. Diseased ovary pain radiating to medial thigh of body due to nearby presence of:

- A. Pudendal Nerve
- B. Obturator Nerve
- C. Pelvic Nerve

.

D. Obturator Nerve

62. Biguanides side effects:

- A. Diarrhoea and flatulence
- B. Elevated ALT

63. Patient with Gastrectomy presents with Anemia after One and half year, what will you give:

- A. Vit B12
- B. Vit C
- C. Iron
- D. Blood transfusion

64. Data is collected for some clinical trial based on presence or absence of Vomiting. What type of data it is:

- A. Nominal
- B. Ordinal
- C. Parametric

65. Aphasia (Non-fluent) after stroke or Trauma which area of Brain is involved:

- A. Brocas
- B. Wernickes (if fluent aphasia was in stem)
- C. Temporal region
- D. Pyrimidal gyrus

66. What cytoskeletal structure connects Extracellular matrix to Intracellular:

- A. Cadherins
- B. Integrins
- C. Intermediate Filaments
- D. Microtubules

67. Wich Antiemetic has high bioavailability:

A. Metoclopramide

B. Prochlorthiazide

C. Ondansetron

D. Droperidol

68. Cardiac defects in fetus of mother suffering from rubella infection will occur if:

A. 3rd month

B. 4th month

C. 5th to 10th week

D. 7th month.

69. Dorsal Column Medial Lemniscal carries:

A. Proprioception

B. Pain

C. Temperature

(Pain and Temp is by Anterolateral System)

70. Contralateral loss of pain and temp at T9 and ipsilateral loss of proprioception below T8,

.

bilateral normal reflexes:

A. Lesion of spinothalamic tract at T8

B. Complete spinal cord section

C. Hemisection at T12

D. Hemisection at L1 or 2

71. Down's Syndrome:

A. Increase incidence with increasing mother age

B. Extra chromosome

72. Pulmonary vasoconstriction occurs due to:

A. Raised PCO₂

B. Reduced systemic PO₂

C. Reduced pH

73. Most imp buffer in blood:

A. HCO₃ (most imp is HCO₃ anywhere)

B. Hb

74. Gastrin secretion is inhibited by:

A. Epinephrine

B. Protein food

C. Stomach dilatation

D. Somatostatin

75. Which vitamin act as cofactor in oxidation of fatty acids:

A. Biotin

B. Vit B1

C. Vit C

76. Oxytocin and vasopressin originated from:

A. Neurohypophysis

B. Adrenal medulla

C. Hypothalamus

77. If FACTOR IX not available:

A. FFP

B. Cryo (Lacks Factor IX)

78. All of the following will cause lesion at genital tract except:

A. Syphilis

B. Gonorrhoea

C. Chancroid

D. Condyloma Accuminatum

79. Vagus decreases HR by which mechanism:

A. Na (permeability)

B. Na, K

C. Ca

80. Maximum absorption of salt and water:

A. Jejunum

B. Ileum

81. Patient with beta blocker ECG show increase PR:

A. Drug induced block1

.

.

B. MI

82. Drug causing peripheral neuro and pancreatitis:

A. Ziduvudine

B. Interfron

C. Diadenosine

83. Left Kidney is not related to:

A. Diaphragm

B. Splenic flexure colon

C. Spleen

D. Pancreas

84. What age the head of fetus become exactly half the length at CRL:

A. 3rd month

B. 4th month

C. 7 month

85. Prostatic carcinoma spread to skull bones through:

A. Internal carotid artery

B. External carotid artery

C. Vertebral plexus

86. First heard sound:

a) Atrial systole

b) Isovolumic contraction

c) Isovolumic relaxation

d) Rapid ejection

87. Pregnant women 1st trimester develops Atrial fibrillation what would u give:

A. IV Heparin

B. IV Heparin Oral Aspirin

C. Aspirin

D. Anticoagulant

88. The tumor which is the ovarian counter part of seminoma of the testis is:

A Chorio carcinoma

B Dysgerminoma

C Embryonal cell carcinoma

89. Patient came in with sore throat, fever and lymphadenopathy. His monospot test was

positive. His blood shows atypical leukocytosis. What is the type of cell that is affected:

A. T-cell

B. B-cell

C. Neutrophil

(In Infectious mononucleosis ATYPICAL T CELLS (T-CELLS) react against INFECTED B CELLS)

90. Pt was brought into the Emergency Department and his family wanted to accompany him.

What is the most appropriate response:

A. Physician should discourage the anger of pt n attendants against department

.

.

B. Only pt should be allowed in the ER

C. Psychological support should be provided for patients and attendants in the Emergency Department.

91. A pregnant full term patient came into the ER with pre-eclampsia. Her Blood pressure was

190/110. She was admitted for emergency cesarean section. What is the best medicine to

bring down the blood pressure:

A. Hydralazine

B. Sodium Nitroprusside

C. Verapamil

D. Propranolol

92. Patient was admitted in the ICU. HE had a central venous catheter for 10 days. HE started

having fevers. Blood cultures were sent. It came back positive for Gram positive cocci in

clusters. What medication will you start?

A. Amoxicillin

B. Imipenim

C. Ampicillin-Getamycin

D. Piperacillin-Gentamycin

E. Vancomycin

(Always mark Vancomycin if CVP line, Indwelling catheter or double lumen site Infection

especially in hospitalized patient and that too in ICU or dialysis units. High prevalence of

MRSA.)

93. Pt comes in to the emergency department with seizures. His BP is 90/60. His serum

calcium level is 6, serum cortisol level is 6 microg/dl, blood sugar level is 80 mg/dl. Serum

Sodium level ?, Serum potassium level ?. What is the diagnosis?

- A. Addisonian Crisis
- B. Cushing's disease

C. Tetany

94. About Lignocaine what is true:

- A. Blocks generation of impulses from free nerve endings

B. Prevents influx of Na ions across membrane

95. INR is for:

- A. Heparin

B. Oral anticoagulation therapy:

96. A person with malignant melanoma. Risk factor:

A. Xeroderma pigmentosum

- B. Prolonged sunlight

97. Diabetic patient with DKA died due to:

- A. Histoplasmosis

.

.

- B. Coccidioidomycosis

- C. Cryptococcus

D. Mucormycosis

98. Urethra is narrowest at:

- A. Pelvic brim

- B. Prostatic part

- C. Membranous

D. External meatus

99. Married man had no children for few years and was diagnosed as sterile with azoospermia

what is investigation of choice:

A. Serum FSH and LH

- B. Serum Prolactin

- C. Serum testosterone

100. A man goes to a high altitude O₂ delivery to tissues is maintained by:

A. Hb conc is increased

- B. P_{o2} is normal

- C. Hypercapnia

- D. P_{aO2} is higher than normal

101. Regarding indication of furosemide:

- A. SIADH

B. Acute pulmonary edema

102. A patient was brought to the hospital after a roadside accident. On examination he was

pale with low blood pressure and fracture of left 10th rib. Which organ is most likely to be

injured:

- A. Kidneys

- B. Liver

- C. Pancreas

D. Spleen

E. Stomach

103. Most common cause of premalignant change in mouth in adults:

A. Chronic ulcer

B. Lichen planus

C. Submucous fibrosis

104. Female showing cervical dysplastic changes, etiology:

A. Vaginal cream

B. Grand multiparity

C. HSV

D. IUCD

E. Chronic irritation

105. Tumor in children with blue cells and high levels of catecholamines:

A. Nephroblastoma

B. Neuroblastoma

.

.

C. Wilms tumor

106. Ligament that prevents anterior dislocation of femur on tibia:

A. Collateral

B. Anterior cruciate

C. Posterior cruciate

107. Cholangiocarcinoma caused by:

A. Schistosoma Hematobium

B. Schistosoma Mansoni

C. Cholonorchis Sinensis

108. Trauma to left 10 rib causes damage to:

A. Kidney

B. Liver

C. Spleen

109. Farmer wid migratory lesion on foot:

A. Leishmania

B. Strongyloides stercoralis

C. Cutaneous Larva migrans

110. Washed RBCs are used for prevention of:

A. Hypersensitive Reaction

B. Febrile reaction

C. To avoid infection

111. Eating raw or undercooked meat can cause infection by:

A. Hookworm

B. Roundworm

C. Tapeworm

D. Echinococcus

112. Man comes 1st time to Pakistan develops fever than coma, on investigation

retics10%..platelets wbcs ↓

A. Meningoencephalitis

B. Dengue

C. Falciparum

113. Correct about Aorta:

- A. Lies to right of Cisterna chyli
- B. Divides at L5
- C. Give branches to parities at L1

D. Gives renal arteries at L2

114. Scrotum drains to:

- A. External Iliac Nodes
- B. Internal Iliac Nodes

C. Superficial Inguinal Nodes

- D. Deep Inguinal Nodes

115. Medullary rays of kidney contain which part of kidney:

A. Collecting ducts

- B. Vasa recta

.

.

- C. Glomeruli

116. Pancreatitis(acute) will cause fluid accumulation in:

A. Lesser sac

- B. Greater sac
- C. Paraa colic gutters

117. Deep ring present in:

- A. External Oblique Aponeurosis
- B. Rectus Abdominis

C. Fascia transversalis

118. Eversion is done by:

A. Peroneus longus

- B. Tibialis anterior
- C. Tibialis posterior

119. True about Thoracic duct, drains into:

- A. Right brachiocephalic
- B. SVC

C. At Confluence of left Subclavian and left Jugular

120. Gustatory sweating is caused by:

- A. Submandibular Excision

B. Superficial Parotidectomy

- C. Wisdom tooth extraction

(Freys Syndrome produces flushing and sweating instead of salivation in response to taste of

food after injury of Auriculotemporal Nerve which carries Parasympathetic secretomotor

fibers to PAROTID gland and Sympathetic fibers to SWEAT gland. When the nerve is severed

the fibers can regenerate along each pathway and innervate the wrong gland. It can occur

after Parotid surgery and may be treated by cutting the tympanic plexus in middle ear- Ref

BRS Anatomy)

121. Analgesic causing tachycardia in therapeutic dose:

A. Pethidine

- B. Morphine
- C. Fentanyl

122. Following is a good analgesic but weak anaesthetic:

A. NO

- B. Isoflurane
- C. Sevoflurane

123. About Posterior Triangle of Neck what is true:

- A. Apex is mid of clavicle
- B. Formed by ant border of sternocleidomastoid and ant border of trapezius

C. Contains subclavian , three trunks of brachial plexus

124. Herpes simplex virus transmitted by

- .
- .

- A. water
- B. blood

C. droplet

125. Pt came in with abdominal pain, his amylase was high, he was diagnosed with

Pancreatitis. What is his omentum going to show ?

- A. Caseous necrosis

b. Fatty necrosis

- c. Liquefactive necrosis

126. During Parturition and Menstruation which layer involved:

A. Basalis

127. Which carcinoma doesn't show distant metastasis:

A. Basal cell Carcinoma

128. Orofecal transmission:

A. HEV

129. When tension in muscle increases near to rupture which does the relaxation:

A. Golgi tendon organs

130. Golgi tendon organs respond to:

A. Tension

131. Pacemaker of Heart:

A. SA Node

132. Parasympathetic stimulation:

A. Decreases HR

133. Sacral hiatus is formed due to:

A. Failure of fusion of laminae of 4th and 5th sacral vertebrae
(Sacral Hiatus is used to administer Caudal (Epidural) anesthetics)

134. Effect of drug on a body:

- A. Pharmacokinetics

B. Pharmacodynamics

135. Which is not blood supply of scalp

A. Maxillary artery

- B. Occipital artery

- C. Supra orbital artery

- D. Supra trochlear artery

136. Hydroxyacetic acid in urine:

- A. Pheochromocytoma
- B. Alkaptonuria
- C. Phenylketonuria

D. Carcinoid syndrome

137. Pt came with testicular mass. It was diagnosed as a yolk sac tumor. What is the follow up marker for this patient?

A. Alpha-Fetoprotein

- B. HCG
- D. CEA

(Yolk sac tumor (endodermal sinus tumor) is the most common germ cell tumor in children. In those cases, the prognosis is good. In adults, the tumor is often mixed with other components so the prognosis may depend on what the other components are. i. Microscopically, yolk sac tumor shows scattered Schiller-Duval bodies, which have a mesodermal core with a central capillary, all lined by flattened layers of both visceral and parietal cells resembling a glomerulus-like structure. The tumor marker is alpha-fetoprotein)

138. In the hospitals most common cause of wound infection:

- A. Klebsiella
- B. Pseudomonas
- C. Staph aureus**
- D. Streptococcus
- E. E. coli (2nd most common)

139. Nerve loss in urogenital triangle which nerve involved:

A. Pudendal Nerve

- B. Obturator Nerve

140. Neck of femur supplied by:

- A. Obturator and medial circumflex

B. Medial and lateral circumflex

- C. Posterior and medial circumflex

141. A man having recurrent bacterial infections with streptococci also having diarrhea which

on examination showed giardiasis, further exam revealed normal T cells but ↓ B cells levels of

igM, igG and igA were given

- A. Diabetes
- B. Altered immunodeficiency

C. Bruton's agammaglobulinemia

142. True about Pituitary:

A. Drains to dural sinuses

- B. Optic chiasma is in anterior relation
- C. Partly derived from Foregut

143. About Quadrate lobe, true is:

A. Functionally part of right lobe

B. Drains by left hepatic duct

C. Lies between IVC and Ligamentum venosum

144. A girl has midline neck swelling histology shows normal thyroid tissue, epithelium is:

A. Cuboidal follicular

B. Simple columnar ciliated

C. Stratified Squamous

145. Barr body is found in the following phase of the cell cycle:

.

.

A. Interphase

B. Metaphase

C. G1 phase

D. Telophase

146. Old woman with swelling on external ear she also had gout wd -ve birefringent type

crystals scenario was given:

A. Calcium pyrophosphate

B. Monosodium urate

C. Sturvate

147. After Cholecystectomy surgeon places drains into:

A. Right Subhepatic Region

B. Left Subhepatic region

C. Paracolic gutter

148. Pt having H/o cough cloudy yellow colour effusion fluid containing 98 % neutrophil nd

2% lymphocyte the fluid was dull to percussion:

A. Purulent exudate

B. Abscess

C. Fibrinoid inflammation

149. Isoniazid causes side effects which can be prevented by taking which vitamin:

A. B12

B. Riboflavin

C. Pyridoxine

D. Folate

150. Gas gangrene. Cause of death?

A. Septecemia

B. Bacteremia

C. Toxemia

151. Not a feature of malnutrition in adults?

A. Thrombocytopenia

153. A tumor with all germ layers:

A. Teratoma

B. Mixed mesodermal tumor

C. Cysts

154. Scenario of Down's syndrome

A. Trisomy 21

B. Trisomy 23

C. Trisomy 18

D. Trisomy 13

155. Ankylosing spondylitis is associated with

A HLA DR 4

B HLA B27

.

156. Female with fever for 10 days and chest pain that aggravates on lying down.

Pain is

originated at:

A. Myocardium

B. Pericardium

C. Pleura

157. 6 years old patient presents with rhinitis, edema and urticaria on external surfaces:

A. Type I hypersensitivity

B. Type II hypersensitivity

C. Type III hypersensitivity

D. Type IV hypersensitivity

158. Immediate effects of severe hypotension?

A. MI

B. Cerebral hemorrhage

C. Oligouria

159. Transfusion reaction will occur if we transfuse a person with A+ve blood group, the following group:

A. A-ve

B. AB-ve

C. O-ve

D. O+ve

160. Epidural space is widest at:

A. T12

B. L2 (5mm)

C. Just below foramen Magnum

161. Commonest cause of hepatocellular carcinoma in developing countries?

A. Aflatoxin

B. Hepatitis B

C. Hepatitis C

D. Both Hepatitis B & C

162. Connections that connect cells; with movement of ions across:

A. Gap junctions

B. Tight junctions

163. HLA B27 associated disease?

A. Reiter's Syndrome

164. Pregnant lady with bile duct obstruction. Diagnostic investigation?

A. ALT

B. AST

C. GGT

D. Alkaline phosphatase

165. About Trichomonas vaginalis what is correct:

A. Can be a commensal in vagina

.

.

B. Is sexually transmitted

C. Is treated with Quinolones

166. Anion gap:

A. Diff between measured cation and measured anion

167. Oculomotor nerve supplies:

A. All extraocular muscles

B. Ciliary ganglion

C. Parasympathetic to Ciliary muscles (Via Short Ciliary Nerves)

168. Infective endocarditis diagnostic investigation:

A. Blood culture

B. ASO titre

169. Essential fatty acid:

A. Linoleic acid

(Also Linolenic Acid)

170. Patient was brought to the ER unconscious. The doctor gave Naloxone but it was not

working. What is the likely cause of toxicity?

A. Methadone

B. Phenobarbital

C. Morphine

171. Patient lacerated the dorsal part of his wrist accidentally. He came in with difficulty to

adduct the fingers and difficulty abducting the thumb. Which nerve was paralysed?

A. Dorsal-median nerve

B. Ulnar Nerve

C. Radial Nerve

D. Median Nerve

180. Pain from lower inferior segment of Diaphragm:

A. Phrenic (supplies central tendon of diaphragm)

B. Subcostal Nerves

181. Cingulate gyrus blood supply:

A. Anterior cerebral Artery

B. Middle Cerebral Artery

C. Basilar Artery

D. Post Comm Artery

182. Dorsal Vein of penis drains into:

A. Greater Saphenous Vein

B. Internal pudendal Vein

C. Femoral Vein

183. Internal carotid bleeding stopped by compressing:

- A. C6**
- B. C2
- C. C7

184. A patient has nodule on vocal cord. The most likely mechanism?

- .
- .

A. Hyperplasia

B. Atrophy

185. Edema of acute infection. Feature

- A. Transudate
- B. Specific gravity of 1020

C. Proteins >3gm (EXUDATE)

186. Vein not draining to great cerebral vein?

- A. Basal
- B. Occipital**
- C. Middle cerebral
- D. Posterior colossal

187. Extent to which a tissue gets disturbed by occlusion of its blood supply depends on :

- A. Velocity of blood in tissue
- B. Anatomical pattern of vascular supply
- C. General state of blood

D. Rate of development of thrombosis

188. A 15 years old girl with fixed dilated pupils. Lesion is at?

- A. Oculomotor nerve**
- B. Trochlear nerve
- C. Facial nerve

189. Axon arise from conical shape part of neuron cell body called:

- A. Perikaryote
- B. Axon hillocks**
- C. Dendrites

190. Peptic ulcer profusely bleeding from posterior wall of duodenum which artery involed:

- A. Gastroduodenal Artery**
- B. Gastroepiploic Artery

192. Epithelium of kidney (glomerulus or something was specifically mentioned)

- a) endoderm only
- b) ectoderm only
- c) mesoderm only
- d) endoderm + mesoderm**
- e) ectoderm + mesoderm

193. 8 mnth Baby boy with repeated rhinitis 2episodes of pneumonia in less then 2 mnth.low

plasma B cells n decreased immunoglobulins:

- A. SCID
- B. IgA deficiency**
- C. IgG deficiency

194. Which is not a 'basic tissue of body'?

- A. Nerves
- B. Muscles
- C. Blood**

.
.

- D. Epithelium
- E. Connective tissue

195. A 30 year old man had a road traffic accident and sustained fracture of femur. Two days

later he developed sudden breathlessness. The most probable cause can be:

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Congestive heart failure
- C. Bronchial asthma

D. Fat Embolism

196. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome:

a) Wasting of thenar muscles

- b) Anesthesia of thenar muscles
- c) Injury to ulnar nerve
- d) Injury to radial nerve

197. Which of the following statements about carcinogenesis is false?

- a) Asbestos exposure increases the incidence of lung cancer
- b) Papilloma viruses produce tumours in animals but not in humans**
- c) Exposure to aniline dyes predisposes to cancer of the urinary bladder
- d) Hepatitis B virus has been implicated in hepatocellular carcinoma

198. Regarding Parotid gland:

A. Lat pterygoid lies anterior to pterygoid

- B. Ext carotid passes through superficial gland
- C. Facial nerve supplies it

199. Max potassium absorption occurs in:

A. PCT

- B. DCT
- C. Descending loop
- D. Prox straight tubule

200. Epidural anaesthesia given to the patient. Nerve spared:

- A) T10
- B) L1, L2

C) S1, S2 (Most seniors agreed to this option)

D) S3, S4

201. Lung capacity increased in inspiration by 2/3 by:

- A. Bucket handle action of rib
- B. Pump handle action of ribs
- C. Elastic recoil of lungs and chest wall

D. Diaphragm

202. Pituitary Gland causing Bitemporal Hemianopia. Where is the lesion?

A) Middle of Optic Chiasma

- B) Upper of Optic Chiasma
- C) Med To Optic Nerve

D)Right Optic Tract

203. Cancer is Least Related To:

A)Age

.

.

B)Heredity

C)Sunlight

D)Virus

E)Traumatic injury

204. What Age The Head Of Fetus Become Exactly Half The Length At CRL:

A. 3rd Month

B. 4th Month

C. 7month

205. Not Included In Blood Coagulation Profile:

A. BT

B. PT

C. Platelets

D. APTT

E. Anti thrombin 3

205. Starling Law of the heart:

A)Doesnot operate in the failing Heart

B)Doesnot operate during Exercise

C)Explains increase in Cardiac Output that occurs when venous return is increased.

D)Sympathetic nerve supplying Heart are stimulated

E)Explains increase in Heart rate produced by Inspiration

206. Scenario Of Fissure. Pain Due To Which Nerve:

A. Inferior Rectal

B. Pudendal

C. Perineal

207. About Ureter which statement is unlikely:

A)Terminal part is supplied by uterine Artery

B)Crosses Ischial Spine

C)Behind mesocolon

D)Pierced parietal peritoneum before entering bladder

(Most probably its D on exclusion criteria, although A is unlikely also but senior said that

RJLAST says Uterine Artery also)

208. Pendular knee jerk is the result of?

A. UMN lesion

B. LMN lesion

C. Hypothyroidism

D. Parkinson

E. Hyptonia

209. Medial side of arm is supplied by?

A. Medial cord

B. Lateral cord

C. Musculocutaneous nerve

D. Median nerve

210. Bare area of liver is limited by?

.

A. Right and left triangular ligament

B. Falciform ligament

C. Ligament teres

D. Ligament venosum

E. Coronary ligament

211. During a surgery a surgeon nicks hepatoduodenal ligament. Which structure is likely to be damaged?

A. Portal vein

B. Bile duct

C. IVC

D. Hepatic Duct

212. Capsule of left kidney prevents the spread of infection to?

A. Other kidney

B. Lesser sac

C. Upper part of greater sac

D. Lower part of greater sac

E. Deep pelvis

213. Which structure develops from 3rd n 4th pharyngeal arches

A. Hyoid

B. Cricoid

C. Mandible

D. Thyroid

214. Which one is secreted after sweating:

A. Increase ADH

B. inc Na

C. dec water

215. A man with 70 cardiac output 60mmhg po2 8mg/dl hb o2 bind to:

A. 1.21ml/l

B. 10ml/l

C. 15l/lt

216. Baby born edematous aftr 2 days shows signs of renal failure on examination rounded

mass in pelvic area on autopsy cystic mass is seen. Diagnosis?

A. failure of mesonephros development

B. failure of metanephros development

C. failure of union of mesonephros n ureteric bud

D. renal agenesis

217. B lymphocytes are associated with:

A. CD 4

B. CD 8

C. CD 19 & 20

D. CD 10

218. All anti psychotics are alike in:

A)anti emetic effect

- .
- .

B)anti psychotic

C)potency in mili grams

D)price

220. Which of the following ulcer is caused by synergistic infection by microaerophilic non hemolytic streptococci and aerobic hemolytic staphylococci:

A.Bazon ulcer

B.Marjolin ulcer

C.Meleney's ulcer

D.Venous ulcer

EArterial ulcer

221. Which of the following structures doesnot receive innervations from branches of pudendal:

A)Ischiocavernosus muscles

B)Labium Minora

C)Skin of Penis or Clitoris

D)Posterior Fornix of Vagina

E)Urethral Sphincter

222. Structure attached to Lumbar Verebra:

A)Anterior Longitudinal ligament

B)Extensors of thigh

C)Obturator Muscle

223. Right horizontal semicircular canal stimulated:

A. Head tilt to left

B. Head tilt right

224. Athetosis is due to defect in:

A. Caudate

B. Putamen

C. Globus pallidus

D. Subthalamic nucleus

225. Opsonization occurs:

A. Help of c3b

226. Abt parotid gland:

A. Lies lateral to lateral pterygoid

B. Stylomandibular ligament separates parotid frm submandibular

C. External carotid lies in its substance superficial to facial nerve

227. Propulsive movement of intestine effected due to lesion of:

A. Aurbach

B. Myntric pleuxes

228. Main class associated wid antigen presenting cells:

A. MHC1

B. MHC2

229. About small intestine true is:

A.valvae connivents most numerous in ileum

B. mesentery start from the level of L2

C. valvae connivents 5mm wide

D. small intestine 6-8 meters long

230. Lysosome has secretion against bacterial iron because they contain:

A. Hydrolases

B. Oxidases

231. Blood supply of heart is regulated by:

A. Local metabolites

232. Post synaptic sympathetic mainly secretes:

A. Nor epinephrine

B. Acetylcholine

C. Adrenalline

233. True abt vertebral column:

A. Cervical nerves originate above corresponding vertebra

B. Vertebral artery arches ant part of post arch of axis

(Xcept C8 cervical nerve which is below C7 vertebrae , and all Spinal nerves also originate

below the corresponding vertebrae)

234. Confidence interval:

A. Mean n its standard error of mean

B. Mode n its standard deviation

C. Median n its range

235. Positive Predictive value is affected by:

A) Remission of cases

B) Incidence

C) Prevalence of disease

236. In PPD induration u will find:

A. B cells

B. macrophages

C. Eosinophils

D. T cells

237. Which of the following drugs is contraindicated in a patient with raised intracranial

pressure:

a) Thiopentone

b) Propofol

c) Midazolam

d) Ketamine

238. If circumflex branch of left coronary artery is blocked which area will be affected:

A. Anterior surface of left ventricle

B. Posterior surface of left ventricle

C. Interventricular septum

239. Draining to Sup Mesenteric nodes:

A. Splenic flexure

B. 4th part of duodenum

C. Jejunum (As you can see in below picture that Duodenum also drains into Superior

Mesenteric Node but Jejunum is solely into SMN so we choose here)

240. Diabetic pt came to ER insulin given what change will happen in blood:

A. inc K in blood

B. increased ketogenesis

C. increased pH

241. Potassium will be lost mostly from which segment following dietary irregularities:

A. straight proximal tubule

B. convoluted proximal tubule

C. distal tubule

D. thin descending limb of loop of henle

E. thick ascending limb of loop of henle

242. Main diagnostic feature of DIC:

A. raised aPTT

B. raised PT

C. presence of D dimers

243. A man wd his gut removed some weeks ago now showing ↑ gastric motility w/ diarrhea,

cause:

A. due to secretin released from normal gut

B. Osmotic+secretory diarrhea

244. CO poisoning, methemoglobinemia, anemia don't result in hyperpnea..this is because

A. carotid bodies are stimulated

B. aortic bodies are stimulated

C. Po₂ remains normal

(Anemia- PaO₂, SaO₂ - Normal

MethHB and CO Poisoning - PaO₂ - N, SaO₂ DECREASED- Ref Goljan)

245. Ductus deferens end in:

A. testis

B. prostate

C. seminal vesicle

D. ejaculatory duct

246. Sjogren associated with?

A. RA

B. SLE

247. Ovarian pain related to:

A. Femoral nerve

B. Obturator

C. Pudendal

248. Most common cause of premalignant change in mouth in adults is:

A. Chronic ulcer

.
.

- B. lichen planus
- C. Submucous fibrosis

249. Subdural hematoma due to:

a) rupture of cerebral vein

b) rupture of meningeal vessel

Epidural--> Middle Meningeal Artery-->Lens shaped-BiCONVEX hematoma

Subarachnoid--> Cerebral arteries and Vein (Berry Aneurysm in Circle of Willis)

Subdural--> Superficial Bridging cerebral Veins--> Crescent shaped hematoma

Subpial--> Small vessels of Pia and Brain tissue

250. Enzyme in saliva that prevents iron utilisation by bacteria:

A. Lactoferrin

B. IgA protease

C. Lysozyme

251. Fio2 max dose which does not cause fetal adrenal aplasia:

A. 0.5

B. 1

C. 2.5

D. 0.6 (Safe limit is 0.6 or less than that)

252. Gardner right side chest pain 3.5 cm on rt lower lobe:

A. Aspergilosis

B. Hydatid cyst

C. Abscess

D. CMV

253. Recurrent renal stone associated with which amino acid abnormality:

A. Tryptophan

B. Lysine

C. Glutamate

D. Alanine

254. Nerve supply of Lattissimus dorsi: Thoracodorsal Nerve

255. Nerve supply of Rhomboids: Dorsal scapular nerve

256. Nerve supply of Sartorius: Femoral Nerve

257. Unlocking of knee: Popliteus

258. Vitamin produced by intestinal bacteria: Vitamin K

259. End product of purine metabolism: Uric acid

260. Arrangement of renal segments: Renal-> Interlobar->Arcuate->Interlobular-

>Afferent

Arteriole

261. Cervical CA metastasize to: Internal and External LN

262. Prader Willi Syndrome: Hyperphagia and Hypergonadism

6TH FEB ONLINE (SURGERY):

263. A patient comes to you in your clinic with lab findings of RBS 198 G/dl and

FBS 122 G/dl;

what is your diagnosis?

A) normal glucose

.

.

B) Diabetes Mellitus

C) Impaired glucose

Fasting >110 <126 ----- IGT -----

For DM ---- RBS must be > 200 with Classical Symptoms ----- and FBS must be > 126

264. Which of the following have direct relationship?

- A) coronary blood flow and venous return
- B) pulmonary blood flow and venous return**
- C) coronary blood flow and pulmonary blood flow
- D) cerebral blood flow and venous return

(Factor That control Cardiac Output also control Pulmonary Circulation-Guyton)

265. In hypoxic vasoconstriction; which of the following is decreased?

- A) arterial pO₂**
- B) arterial pCO₂

266. What causes pulmonary vasoconstriction?

- A) increased arterial pO₂
- B) increased arterial pCO₂
- C) decreased arterial pO₂**
- D) decreased arterial pCO₂

267. In athletes, which of the following is increased even in resting state?

- A) heart rate
- B) cardiac output**

268. Muscle of quiet inspiration:

- A) diaphragm**
- B) external intercostals
- C) internal intercostals

269. If a foreign body is inhaled; which of the following lung lobes it will go to:

- A) Left superior lobe
- B) Rt inferior lobe**
- C) Left inferior lobe

270. Intracellular ANIONS:

- A) K
- B) Na
- C) Proteins**

271. Type of junction present in smooth muscles?

- A) tight junction
- B) gap junction**

272. Type of junction present in cardiac muscle?

- A) tight junction
- B) gap junction**

273. A man moving in an elevator; which of these is working:

- A) semicircular canals
- B) semicircular ducts
- C) utricle (responds to gravity and linear straight line acceleration and deceleration)**

.

D) saccule

E) neck proprioception

274. Which of the following has normal anion gap?

A) DKA

B) Diarrhea

C) CRF

275. Which of the following is diagnostic of tuberculous granuloma?

A) giant cells

B) epithelioid cells

C) multinucleated cells

D) fibroblasts

276. A lady with 26 wks gestation has uterine height of 24 wks. On ultrasound there is no

fetus and snowstorm appearance. Which of the following probably associated with it?

A) choriocarcinoma

B) karyotype 46 XX (CPSP DEMO)

C) 47 XX

D) 69 XXX

E) 45 XO

277. A soldier comes with heavy bleeding. The ideal fluid replacement would be?

A) whole blood

B) packed RBCs

C) FFP

D) cryoprecipitat

278. Which of the following is diagnostic of tuberculous granuloma?

A) giant cells

B) epithelioid cells

C) multinucleated cells

D) fibroblasts

279. Which of the following causes hypocalcemia:

A) 25 hydroxycholecalciferol

B) 1, 25 di hydroxycholecalciferol

C) PTH

D) Calbindin

280. Genotype of a true hermaphrodite is?

A) XX

B) XY

C) XXY

D) XX/XY

E) XO

281. Calcitonin is secreted by which tumor:

A. Pancreatic

B. Thyroid

C. Parathyroid

.

282. Angiotensin 2 is responsible for:

A) systemic vasoconstriction of venules

B) release of aldosterone

C) vasoconstriction of afferent glomerular an adult in sitting position,

283. Most common skin malignancy in pt with HIV:

A. Kaposi sarcoma

B. Basal cell carcinoma

C. Squamous cell carcinoma

284. Left gastroepiploic artery is branch of:

A) Right hepatic

B) Splenic artery

C) Gastroduodenal

D) common hepatic

285. Organelle that binds carbohydrates with protein enclose them in vesicles n release

(don't remember the exact stem):

A) RER

B) SER

C) GOLGI

D) MITOCHONDRIA

286. Child with recurrent infection, which of the following physiological antibody is missing

on peripheral smear:

A) igA

B) igM

C) igG

D) igD

287. Plasma membrane thickness is:

A) 0.4

B) 7-11

(7.5 - 10nm is Range- Guyton)

288. Lady with ventricular rate of 40/m most likely

A) atrial fibrillation

B) mobitz type 1

C) mobitz type 2

D) complete heart block

E) first degree heart block

289. Iron binds to:

A) transferrin

B) ferritin

C) albumin

290. Highest carbohydrates is in

A) rice **(23gm CHO)**

B) maize

C) wheat (71gm CHO)

.

.

D) soghrum

291. Resonance of the lungs can b auscultated from back of the chest till:

a. 6th rib

b. 8th rib

c. 10th rib

d. 11th rib

e. 12th rib

(Demarcation Line is 3rd-9th Intercostal Space)

292. Flexion of knee and extension of hip is the action of:

A) rectus femoris

B) semitendinosus

C) sartorius

(Also Biceps femoris, Semitendinous, Semimembranosus - Posterior Comp Thigh muscles-->

Tibial Nerve)

293. Which of the following bones has no muscular attachments?

A) cuboid

B) navicular

C) lateral cuneiform

D) talus

294. Lymph drainage from outer nipple is to which group of lymph nodes:

A) anterior axillary

B) central

C) internal mammary

D) apical

295. Dorsal scapular nerve supplies which of the following muscle:

A) levator scapulae

B) rectus capitis

C) trapezius

(Dorsal scapular Nerve also supplies Rhomboids)

296. Which of the following is a pivot joint:

A) atlanto occipital joint

B) atlanto axial joint

C) distal radioulnar joint

297. Small muscles of hand are supplied by:

A) C6

B) T1

298. Motor supply of pharynx is by:

A) nucleus solitarius

B) nucleus ambiguus

(Nucleus Solitarius: Sensory

Ambiguous: Motor)

299. Sacroiliac joint:

A) less mobility

B) plain variety of synovial joint

.

.

C) covered by psoas & iliacus

D) is supplied by post division of external iliac artery

E) is innervated by ventral rami of S1+S2 and lateral branches of dorsal rami of S1+S2

300. Left gastroepiploic artery is branch of:

A) Right hepatic

B) Splenic artery

- C) Gastrodudenal
- D) common hepatic

JazakAllaha,

Keep everyone in ur Prayers

#Pray #Help #Share

SeaShell

==--==

16 &17 April 2015 paper

Questions collected from [Atya Khan](#), [Fareeha Anjum](#),

[Aortic Arch](#), Rabia Arain,

16th April 2015 Medicine

...

Q1- FRC means....??

-Volume of air left at the end of tidal vol ?

-residual vol?

-can b measured by spirometry

-is the sum of all lung volumes

Q2-

Falciparum causes..

-black water fever

-jaundice

-DIC

Q3-

At high altitude, O₂ is shifted by

-shift of o₂hb curve to right

-hypocapnea

-inc pH

-dec temp

Q4-

Person is A+, most likely transfusion reaction will occur due to?

.

.

A. A- group

B. O+

C. ABD.

o-

Q5

6 yr child, rhinitis , eczema etc etc

What's the process??

A. Type 1 hyper sensitivity

B. Type 2

C. Type 3

D. Type 4

Q6

The blood level of wc of the following drugs is monitored usually after administration??

A. Cloxacillin

B. Penicillin

C. Vancomycin

D. Ciprofloxacin

Q7

Doc for Neisseria Meningitidis ?

A. Penicillin G

B. Cloxacillin

C. Ampicillin

Q8

Anticoagulation e heparin is C/I in patients e?

A. Hypertension

B. Thrombocytopenia

Q9

Which on has highest bioavailability ??

A. Ondansetron

B. Metoclopramide

Q10

In a pt of asthma and IHD, which drug should be used to control bp during an operation?

A. IV NGN

B. IV SODIUM NITROPRUSIDE

C. IV HYDRALAZINE

Q11-

A female pt in a remote area gave birth to child, after 10 hrs her gums start bleeding, she was

.
.

brought to Hosp in a critical cond, investigations show dec platelets , dec hb, raised tlc, pt 30 sec.

It is most probably ???

A. Sepsis

B. DIC

C. ENDOtoxic shock

D. Hypotension

Q12-

Patients whose small gut is resected due to any disease, they present e "hyperoxaluria". The cause of this cond is...?

A. Dec blood calcium to form calcium oxalate

B. There is increased calcium abs from gut

C. There is increased phosphate in blood

Q13-

The end product of purine metabolism in humans, which is excreted in urine is ??

A. Uric acid

B. Xanthine

C. Oxalate

1. Amenorrhea in lactating women is due to

Prolactin

Estrogen

Progesterone

Gnrh antagonist

2. side effect of cimetidine

Inhibition of p450

Agranulocytosis

Anti estrogen

3.aminophylline matabolism is inhibited when used with

1.cemitidinne

2.adnosine

Othr option dnt remember

Membrane hyperpolarization is

K effulx

Cl infux

Na

Na k atps

4..adverse effect of cortico steride in dm.

Infctn

Bleeding

.

.

Imblnce suger levl

5..internl capsul lies medial to

Caudate

Red nucleus

Othe dnt remember

6.steride harmone act by

Increase CAMP

Cyckic gmp

Nucler transcriptn

7.iitching is carried by

C fibres

Fibrs

Dorsal colm

Othr dnt remembr

8.memory n alertness is cntrl by which nuclus of thalamus

9.smthng else vas also asked abt limbic systm n thalams.

10.paractmol over dose anti dot?

stress hormone.... Cortisole ' catacholamins

Micro 3 questions on t.b ek me characteristic and ek me diagnostic point,or ek me constructive pericarditis after t.b

Single crease...down syndrome

Phrenic nerve relation to....digestic ..

Sternocledomestoid ..scleneius anterior Golgi tendon organ measure tension of muscle

Golgi tendon ...relaxation

Transverse ancission supra pubic structure injured... Inf epigestic

Cardiogenic shock maintend by

Dopamine

Adrenaline

Urinary bladder innervation

Anterior division of internal illaic artery.

Vagina supplied by

Vaginal and uterine artery.

long pre-erythrocyte phase occur in

P.vivax
P.ovale

·
·

P.malariae
P.falciparum

cervical dysplasia caused by
HSP 2

Multiparity

IUCD

Melanocyte origin from

Epidermis

Dermis

Neural crest

diarrhea main options were Hyerkalemia alkalosis hypernatremia n hyponatremia n i thought
most probable is hypo natremia

clonidine is an alpha blocker n baki sabbb option main Ca channel blockers thay

Data .. 2 grps .. Vomiting and non vomiting .., nominal data ...

Thirst stimulated by ... Inc plasma osmolarity ?

Structure at the end of 5th week .. Limb buds appear ?

2% bupicaine .. In 4ml .. 0.08 ?

In 100ml = 2 mg

In 1ml = 0.02

In 4 ml = 0.02 * 4 = 0.08

CHO diet ... Is vit B1 (thiamine) was in option ?

In diarrhea there is hypernatremia or normal sodium .. Hypokalemia .. Normal anion gap ...

Metabolic acidosi

1.Cardgenic shock is due to?? Post MI

2.Neurogenic shock due to?? Dec vasomotor tone

3.two percentage given...on which data will b plotted? Pie chart

4.One group of individual with vomiting one without??type of Data??

5.14 weeks pregnant ladt after fracture? Fat embolism

6 n 7. Two questions of amniotic fluid embolism?

8.Cardiogenic shock 1st drug? Dopamine

9.hypophysectomy n ovulation induction?? HMG n Hcg

10.uterine prolapse? Metaplasia n chronic cervicitis

11.GB pain to shoulder? C3,4,5

12.Pudendal nerve root value?

13.Thirst stimulated by??

14.Child with diarrhea? Dec sodium

15.Increase in GFR? Afferent arteriolar dilatation

·
·

16.Renin inhibited by? Angiotensin 2

17.person taking increase carbohydrate which vitamin should be supplemented?

18.Fetal head at 0 station..landmark?ischial spines

19.urogenital sinus divided by ? PMN ducts

20.Labia majora counter part?

21. Mullerian tubercle related to?
22. fetal hydrocephalic head at -2 station ?from where CSF is drained?
23. structure in definitive form at the end of 5th week?
24. HIV association? Invasive Ca cervix
25. pt in Hyderabad..camping n sleeping on floor..fever lymphadenopathy.history of tick bite?
26. Glucagon
27. Stress hormone? Cortisol
28. ACTH increased? HTN Hirsutism??
29. Achondroplasia? Autosomal dominant
30. Down Syndrome? Trisomy 21
31. fisher man..dec intake of veggies? Folate def
32. pregnant female..no veggies? Anencephaly
33. Growth hormone?
34. Thyroxine?
35. adult female breast atrophy?
36. Estrogen? Dec osteoclastic activity
37. Dead space decreased? Tracheostomy
38. Thyroid isthmus? 2 3 4 tracheal ring
39. Hyoid bone location?
40. corticospinal decussation?
41. pre central gyrus left cerebral cortex damage?
42. Inguinal ligament
43. artery incised in suprapubic incision? Inferior epigastric
44. Muscles of Back supply? Dorsal spinal rami
45. Anterior spinal nerve as well as cutaneous branches? T1
46. Corticosteroid dec? lymphocytes
47. Incised wound healing? factor aiding? Sutures
48. 15 yr boy with megaloblastic anemia?? Which investigation?
49. 55 yr women with megaloblastic anemia? cause
50. Mg abundant in? bones
51. Artery supply to bones?/
52. IUCD in place?? Cervical metaplasia??
53. Cervical dysplasia??
54. pt treated for TB pericarditis.now dies suddenly.autopsy shows blood in pericardium?
55. Renal cause of edema?
56. pt have sensory loss on foot n ulcer? Neuropathy n Angiopathy
57. Pt treated fr MI 10 years back.now developed edema? cause??
58. 12 yr old girl.multiple episodes of staph abscesses n Klebsiella attack? girl deficient in?
59. cause of sexually transmitted infections?
60. Radiation exposure injury mechanism? Free radicals
61. No of barr body in Klinefelters? 2??
- .
- .
62. no inc of GH in pregnancy due to ? placental somatotropin
63. Glucose transfer in placenta??
64. Oxygen transfer from placenta?
65. Thalasemia major in pak? 5%
66. Relation of left renal vein with aorta?

67. Parasympathetic stimulation? Intestinal sphincter relax
68. micturition reflex?
69. sympathetic stimulation??pupil affected
70. Alpha blocker? Clonidine
71. beta blocker? hypoglycemia
72. not a calcium blocker? enalapril
73. prolactin inhibition? Dopamine
74. during lactation? prolactin inhibit GnRH
75. milk ejection? Oxytocin
76. carbidopa+levodopa? dec peripheral conversion
77. Carotid bodies? baroreceptors
78. Chemoreceptors respond to? Dec PCO₂
79. Calcitonin tumor marker in malignancy?? Thyroid
80. Menopause? dec response from ovary
81. Left shift: hypothermia
82. Left shift: CO poisoning
83. Difference in RBCs in veins??
84. largest cross sectional area? capillaries
85. Hyaline cartilage: meniscus
86. Christmas Disease? Factor 9 def
87. Anal triangle drainage?? lateral horizontal inguinal??
88. Labia majora drainage? Sup inguinal
89. Middle rectal? Internal Iliac
90. Uterus is supplied by? uterine n ovarian a
91. Factor 8 def given? Cryoprecipitate
92. half life of dopamine? 2 mins
93. how much 2% bupivacaine in a vial of 4 ml?
94. Bupivacaine?
95. Confidence interval can b found out by? Standard error of mean
96. Defination of mean?
97. Pt with some ingestion of drug. NaHCO₃ given? drug? Phenobarbitone
98. costochondral surface of heart? Left ventricle
99. Posterior third of ventricular septal supply? RCA
100. Pregnant pt shield used during which test? Xray

Biochemical
Which step iz same in glycolysis and gluconeogenesis
Correlation is said perfect when r iz

- +1
- 1
- 0

.

Staph aureus and aspergillus ka recurrent infection ha, what iz cause

Ig_A deficiency

Nadph deficiency

Or option don't remember

Calcitonin secreted by

Thyroid

Parathyroid
Scarlet fever ka toxin
IgA % age
Thalasemia percentage
Part of brain receive excitatory input from brain but does not send back axon
Ventreoanterior thalmus nucleus
VLT
S.nigra
Globus palidus
Caudate
Carduogenic shock caused by
Burn
Haemorrhage
Hypovolemia
Gram-ve sepsis
1.spleen sequestration of Rbcs n old Rbcs phagocytosis in which part...
Red pulp sinusoids n marginal sinusoids
2. Carotid bodies.. 2 qs
Respond to change of pco2
Baroreceptors
3.plasma cells 70%
4.thalasemia 15%
5. Bronchi pulmonary segmnt
6.vagina.post fornix
7.vagina..posteriorly rectovaginal fascia
8.epiploic foramen.. Post aorta
Sup. Caudal lobe
Rt. Gastrosplenic ligament
9.bladder control.. S234
10.micturition reflex
Mechanoreceptora in wall
Inhibition of reflex by center located in pons
Which step iz same in glycolysis and gluconeogenesis

.
.

In sever diarrhea what happen
Alkalisia instead of acidosis
Increase body potassium
Decreased sodiym
One question from bupivacaine
Rabia ali micro mcq no 100 exact statement,
BEST OF LUCK
===-

18 april medicine test mcqs...tried to remember all but few remain...

1. Cervical rib attached to transverse process of cevical rib will compress

:A.C5

B. C8

C. T1

2. Resting membrane potential achieved by:
- A. Diffusion of potassium outside the cell ..
 - B. Na K pump ...
 - C. is same for all types of cell
3. Diagnostic tumor marker for ovarian CA
- A. CEA
 - B. CA 125 C. AFP
4. Which of the following prolong use of drug will cause persistent inc in gastrin secretion
- a. antacids
 - b. anticholinergic
 - c. b blockers
 - d. H₂ antagonist
 - e. PPI
5. Compression effects on esophagus by which organ enlargement
- A. Aorta
 - B. Left atrium
 - C. Pulmonary artery
 - D. Right atrium
 - E. Left ventricle
6. Normal FEV₁/FVC₁ Ratio:
- A. 0.8
 - B. 0.95
 - C. 0.6
7. Prolong coma is caused by lesion of which nucleus:
- A. Nucleus cerelous
 - B. Periaqueductal of gray of mid brain
8. Stem about diphtheria vaccine reaction:
- A: type 1
 - B: type 2
 - C: type 3:
 - d type 4
9. Which of the following increases lower esophageal tone n speeds up gastric emptying time: A.
- Aluminium hydroxide
 - B. Metoclopramide
10. Scanty bar bodies:
- A. Klienfelter
 - B. Downs
 - C. Turner
11. A pt presented to his dentist due to inability to put his dentures, dentist referred back to physician saying there is no dental probe, where is the lesion: (STEM NOT PROPER)
- A. substantia nigra
12. Cause of Mental retardation
- A. Fragile X Syndrome (Downs wasnt in options)
13. Rt optic tract damage

Left homonymous hemianopia

14. 30 yr male newly diagnosed wth HTN, on ECG It ventricular hypertrophy, serum cholesterol 200, FBS 88 mg%,

urinary sugar ++ RFTs were normal, K 2.5 , Na 140, what is cause of his HTN:

- A. Diabetic nephropathy**
- B. Essential hypertension**
- C. Pheochromocytoma**
- D. Primary hyperaldosteronism (asim gynea page 328)**

15. Soft Keratin with no nucleus found in:

- A. Cortex of hair**
- B. Matrix of nail**
- C. Stratum corneum**

16. Monitoring of HEP B virus can be done via: A. S. Bilirubin

- B. SGPT (or ALT)**
- C. PT**
- D. Serum Protein**
- E. Serum Albumin(PT is to monitor Liver failure)**

17. Patient with Gastrectomy presents with Anemia after One and half year, what will you give:

- A. Vit B12**
- B. Vit C**
- C. Iron**
- D. Blood transfusion**

18. Dorsal Column Medial Leminsical carries:

- A. Proprioception**
- B. Pain**
- C. Temperature(Pain and Temp is by Anterolateral System)**

19. Contralateral loss of pain and temp at T9 and ipsilateral loss of proprioception below T8, bilateral normal

reflexes:

- A. Lesion of spinothalamic tract at T8**
- B. Complete spinal cord section**
- C. Hemisection at T12**
- D. Hemisection at L1 or 2 (asim surgery page 21 4th edition)**

20. Downs Syndrome:

- A. Increase incidence with increasing mother age**
- B. Extra chromosome**

21. Aphasia (Non-fluent) after stroke or Trauma which area of Brain is involved:

.
.

- A. Brocas B wernik**

22. Maximum absorption of salt and water

:A. Jejunum B. Ileum

C. colon

23. Parasympathetic effect on SA node is due to

- A. K**
- B. Na**
- C. Na and K**
- D, calcium**
- E cal and k**

Confirm it yourselfsome senior says a ..some c

24. Mcqs on Gap junction
25. Metaplasia...a change in function
Functional change in epithelium
26. Dysplasia ,,size and shape
Loss of cellular orientation size and shape
27. Pallegra ..which vitamin def..nicotinic acid
28. Aids pt wd treatment side effect pancreatitis neuropsthy...didonosine
29. Poorly cross bbb..levodopa
... dopamine ...
diazepam..
phenytoin
30. Wrist injury... deep ulnar nerve injury (asim and shoab gynea)
31. Primary hyperparathyroidism...asim and shoab gynea mcq no 79 page 320..very imp mcq...
32. Contraction of smooth muscle
anp... aldosterone.... Adh
33. Parasyphetic effect ..
dec intestinal motility..
pupillary muscle contraction..
34. Tachyphylaxix means...
Acute rapid decrease in response after its administration
35. Insulin s stimulated by glucogan
36. Puberty...estrogen..hypothalamic sensitivity to estriol
37. Chorea..
Sudden jerkey purposeful movements
38. Tremor of teacher tx..propranolol
ropinolole
39. S4 due to ventrilur fiilling ganong mcq...
40. B cell cd19 and cd 20 asim and shoab
- .
- .
41. Activated t cell in mononucleases asim and shoab
42. B cell damage in mononucleases asim and shoab
43. Young pt wd Atypical cell wd lymphadenopathy..invest monospot
44. chrons and UC defrntitng lesioins Perianal lesion,,,, asim
45. if 100 cm ileum is resectd wht will happenInc water loss / inc bile salts loss..... asim
46. urine osmlarity 600mosm
urea 15
Na 110
K 3.4
options:
SIADH
dehydration
addisons
47. muscles for foot eversion..peroneus longus
48. young female wd recurrent abortion and dvt that is nt corrected even aftr giving.... FFPs
mutated factr 5 laden
49. musle spindle or golgi tendon asim surgery mcqs..
50. myxoma....left atrium.asim

51. bells palsy ...
 lesion at cerebelopontine...
 lesion just before stapedius
 52. testicular ca markers
 alpha fetoprotein
 53. gas gangrene is due to *R. Abia plus asim*
clostridium welchii/ clostridium perfringens
 54. membranous colitis is caused by
clostridium difficile
 55. dilated pupils oculomotor nerve damage
 56. trochlear nerve damage..
 extorsion and medial squint
 57. drug causes acidosis ulcers salicylate
 58. treated with naloxone not responding..phenobarbital
 59. . in pregnant woman which is increased
 TIBC
 60. pO₂ will be equal to 100mmHg in
 left to right shunt
 right to left shunt
 fibrosis
 high altitude
 61. which spreads via orofacial transmission
 hepatitis b
 c
 .
 .
 CMV
 hepatitis e
 62. question about secretin ...pancreatic bicarbonate
 63. pain every reaching medial side of thigh ..which nerve is involved...Obturator nerve..pudendal nerve
 64. question about SMA branches Middle colic artery
 65. progesterone is precursor to which hormones as in gynecology
 cholesterol
 66. Sjogren's is associated with RA (answer)
 67. neutrophils 98% lymphocytes 2%
 cloudy pleural effusion of an old man with history of cough, no fever
 options were
 chronic inflammation... serous effusion
 abscess,,,, purulent effusion./.....
 fibrinoid inflammation
 68. following splenectomy immediate finding will be ->
 thrombocytosis.....
 Howell Jolly bodies
 69. left adrenal vein drains
 left renal vein
 70. difference between anaphylactic shock and hypovolemic shock
 71. cavernous sinus contains ->
 ICA and abducens nerve

72. vit acitvated in intstines →
vit k
73. CRF ->///low co2..... oral intake is limited to 0.5 l/day
74. eclmptc ldy
drug given to her before GA
hydalazne
sodm nitropruside
75. puberty starts wd increase in
gondotrophins (pulsatile gnrh from pituitary)
gonadal hormones
76. malaria scenario
77. bby wd urine frm umbilcs
ans.presistent urcharus
78. qstn abt aziothioprine mech of action....Inhibits both immune plus serological response..
79. chemotactix c5a
80. smthng abt amyloid light chain
81. axillary fascia is derived from deep cervical...prevertebrl
82. thyroid epithelium..changes its shape wd function
- .
83. macroprolscitinemia asim gynea page 325
84. inclusions smthing ..parkinsons/basal ganglia invlvement
85. qstn abt carcinoid tumors
86. all anti psychotics are likely in
anti ematic effect
anti pyschtic
potency in mili grams
price
87. Pregnant women 1st trimester..develops atrial fib..what would u do...
Iv hep(ANS)
Iv hep plus oral anticoag...
Aspirin
88. 55yr old Pt allergic to penicilin..prev h/o rheumatoid heart disease..get dental treatment..
Prophylaxis
Vanco plus genta...
Vanco...
Clindamycin
Ampicilin...
Amoxil
89. Sup to inf in intercostal space
Nerve artery vein
vein artery nerve
90. Inguinal region below inguinal ligamn...medial to lat..navel
91. Ligamentam arteriosum is between
Arch and left pul artery
92. Pt wd high bp...dec afferent arteriole resiistnce..bowmane cappilaryy high pressure
93. Gonococcus.. dx gram staining
94. Rt Horinzal semicircular canal..when moves head to left

95. Yellow color pleural effusion..neutrophils 90 percent...basophils 2 percent serous effuse...purulent effusion

96. Folic acid source..

raw vegetable liver

97. Lp site..upper border of I4 asim key

98. Pheochromocytoma

vma

99. Brain area 321

postcentral gyrus...

agranular cortex.

primary somatosensory

100. Cerebellum...afferent from motor cortex

101. Supralateral Floor of 4th ventricle formed by medulla pons...

.

inferior cerebellar peduncles

superior cerebellar peduncle

102. Cortisol..which has different function in adipose tissue and liver in protein syntheses

Cortisol protein and lipid synthesis in liver and breakdown in other parts of body

103. Uncoupling of oxidation reaction..

thyroid hormone...

insulin.....

epinephrine

104. Atp 38 total

105. Product between glycolysis and tca..pyruvate and acetyl coa

106. Dead space volume is not changed...standing...

tracheostomy...

deep breathing...do Cheateara note on dead space

107. Venous return in exercise..

contraction of leg muscles

108. Primary biliary cirrhosis..

antimitochondrial antibody

109. Mean

The **mean** is the average of the numbers. It is easy to calculate: add up all the numbers, then divide by how many numbers there are. In other words it is the sum divided by the count.

110. Aldosterone mainly act on ..

proximal distal loop collecting

late distal collecting tubule

111. Sulphur containing amino acid cystine

112. Cs f..glucose lower than normal

113. Hla....grft rejection..not necessary in liver transplant if abo compatible

114. Hla...other because ..asim

115. High level of estrogen..endometrial hyperplasia

116. Patient with recurrent throat infection ..diarrhea...selective igA deficient

117. Pancreatitis fat necrosis

118. Ankylosing spondylitis b27

119. Thymus...no lymph nodes..rabia

120. *Pseudohyphae and budding..candidiasis*
121. *Second week..hypo epiblast..rabia*
- .
122. *Metaplasia asim*
123. *Dysplasia...wd big nuclei of cervical cell asim*
124. *Alpha feto protein testicular ca*
125. *Bipolar disorder..*
lithium tx
126. *Mitral reg..*
pansystolic murmur
127. *Beta blockers...*
Av block
128. *Dilated cardiomyopathy..*
coxsackie virus
129. *Dvt..*
femoral vein
130. *Wegener granul scenario.*
.focal necrotizing vasculitis
131. *Inc gastric motility.*
.gastrin
132. *Vitamin k def scenario*
133. *Duchene dystrophy.*
.investgation cpk
134. *Ornithine transcarbamoylase def scenario..forgotten options of investigation*
Incomplete stem so read topic on page 106 of fa 2015 edition
135. *Inc triglyceride...*
chylomicron remnant
chylomicron if not in option then vldl
136. *A scenario wd increase jvp..lung translucency etc...pulmonary aneurysm..vasculitis..forgotten the stem but*
tukkaa lagay
137. *Red blood cell in csf.*
subarachnoid hemorrhage
138. *Mcq about upper motor neuron lesion*
139. *Multiple sclerosis...reactive gliosis demyelination*
140. *Renin release..jg cell*
141. *Insulin sec stimulated by glucagon*
- .
142. *Succinyl..pseudocholesterase*
143. *Plasma fibrinogen..involved in blood clotting*
144. *Tb...t cell macrophages type 4 reaction*
145. *Sle...scenario*
146. *Pernicious anemia..*
After GASTRECTOMY
147. *Staph aureus inf after thorn prick*
148. *Apoptosis...*

cancer ...

149. Anti oncogens

p53

150. Vibrio cholera....

151. Myeloperoxidase...

NEUTROPHILS

152. Rta...

1st vasoconstriction.

.

153. Dead space unchanged..

tracheostomy..

standing..

deep inspiration

154. Female wd silicon breast implant having inflammatory ..

plasma cell neutrophils eosinophils

giant cells

155. Duodenal ulcer.

.gastroduodenal artery

156. SA node,

,upper part of crista terminalis

157. Respiratory segmental tree...

one artery for each segment

158. Diabetic nephropathy...

urine albumin

159. Fastest conduction..

purkinjee

160. Dorsal rami..extensor of trunk

161. Rapid adaptation...

Pacinian corpuscle

162. Infra orbital artery...

maxillary branch

163. Memory area...operculum of insula...

temporal lobe

164. Olfactory cell...

bipolar cells

165. Virus causes cancer by

.

.

changing protein synthesis

166. Fecal oral route..

hep E

167. Dvt.

.immobilization

168. Adh ..

supraoptic nucleus

169. Atypical case scenario of aspergillosis

170. Local edema..

allergy

171. creatinine is formed in
muscles... liver;;; kidney

172. amputation and then tumor of nerver...
nueroma??

173. Fetal life po2 is 80 % in which vessel...
umbilical vein

174. Nasal scraping for leprosy

175. Atrial fib..digo,,,,atria fib ..
pulse deficit

176. Female cant open mouth,,
lat pterygoid damage

177. Dobutamine action ..
bet 1 agonist

178. About skeletal muscle...
aponuerosis is fibrous and membranous...
belly is fleshy all along length...
origins are proximal and mobile...
insertions are distal and immobile..

179. Branch of whch artery is end artery...
coronary...
central retinal artery

180. Remnnt of allontios
persistant urachus

181. Taste center...???

Anterior insula on the insular lobe on inferior frontal gyrus of forontal lobe

182. Ionizing radical cuases cancer ,,
DNA

183. Dif btw primary abd secondary wound healing
A. Granulation tissue
B. Wound contraction

184. Primary hepatocellular carcunoma caused by
A. Aflatotoxin
B. Heptatis c
C. Alpha 1 anti trypsin def
Hep B >>>> hep C

185. Medical ethics pillars..
autonomy beneficence male efficeience justice

186. Thyroid Medullary ca....marker..
.
.
calcitonin

187. Pubic bone joint type in last trimester...
Symphysis
syndesmosis

188. Pulmonary atery ends in .
.alveoli .
.bronchioles
bronchi

189. Diagnostic feature of folic acid def...

a megaloblastic erythropoiesis.

b..low serum folate ..

c low rbc folate level

190. Pul artery dilation is due to .

.a atherosclerosis

b..aneurysm

Compiled by Angina...need prayers

==-----=

MEDICINE PAPER A,16TH APRIL 2015

1. Gas gangrene. Cause of death?

A. Septecemia

B. Bacteremia

C. Toxemia

2. Extent to which a tissue gets disturbed by occlusion of its blood supply depends on

A. Velocity of blood in tissue

B. anatomical pattern of vascular supply

C. General state of blood

D. Don't remember other options

E. Rate of development of thrombosis

.

.

4. Apex of the heart:

A. 8 cm from median plane

B. 3RD intercostal space

5. True about Osteogenesis

A. All cartilage changes to bone

B. Clavicle ossifies in cartilage

C. Intramembranous bones ossify from cartilage

6. A tumor with all germ layers:

A. Teratoma

7. Following has high clearance value:

A. Inulin

B. PAH

C. Glucose

D. Na

8. Organelle have microtubules in its structure:

A. Golgi apparatus

B . Mitochondria

C. Centriole

.

.

9. S1 nerve root lesion:

A. Ankle jerk

B. Loss of sensation of sole and medial side of foot

C. Trophic ulcer of dorsum of foot

D. Babinski positive

E. Plantar flexion

10. A man of 70 has recurrent UTI cause (No clue was mentioned regarding bedridden):

A. Instrumentation

B. Outflow Obstruction

C. Diverticulum

D. Cathetrization

11. Plasma Protein Binds With All Except:

A. Oxygen

B. CO₂

C. Iron

D. Bilirubin

E. Thyroxin

12. Highest bioavailability of anti emetics:

A. Metaclopramide

B. Qdansetron

.

.

13. X.ray of elbow of 12 yr girl, which Secondary ossification center will appear last on x.ray:

A. Trochlea

B. Lateral Epicondyle

C. Capitulum

D. Medial Epicondyle

14. HIGHEST % OF PROTEIN IN WHICH:

A. HDL

B. VLDL

C. LDL

D. Chylomicrons

15. Open wound healing includes:

A. Contraction of myofibroblasts

B. Fibroblast

C. Macrophages

D. Lymphocytes

16. feature share by diazepam and chlropromazin:

A. Blurred vision

B. extra pyramidal effect

C. Sedation

.

.

17. Decrease Insulin will:

A. Ketogenesis in Liver

B. Increase activity of Lipoprotein Lipase

18. An obese man with h/o atherosclerosis underwent laparotomy due bleeding in abd n during surgery his small gut was purple n sup mesenteric vein was ok so what is dx

A. Wet gangrene

B. Dry gangrene

C. Thrombosis

D. Volvulus

19. First heard sound:

a) Atrial systole

b) Isovolumic contraction

c) Isovolumic relaxation

d) Rapid ejection

20. Man With Weakness And Dysphagia, Blood Profile With Target Cells:

A. Iron Deficiency Anemia

21. Antioxidant Vitamin:

A. A

.

.

B. E

C. C

22. Patient with Gastrectomy presents with Anemia after One and half year, what will you give:

A. Vit B12

B. Vit C

C. Iron

D. Blood transfusion

23. Data is collected for some clinical trial based on presence or absence of Vomiting. What type of data it is:

A. Nominal

B. Ordinal

C. Parametr

24. Aphasia (Non-fluent)

A. Brocas

B. Wernickes

C. Temporal region

D. Pyrimidal gyrus

25. What cytoskeletal structure connects Extracellular matrix to Intracellular:

A. integrine

B. ecadherin

.

.

C. Intermediate Filaments

D. Microtubules

26. Wich Antiemetic has high bioavailability:

A. Metoclopramide

B. Prochlorthiazide

C. Ordansetron

D. Droperidol

27. Cardiac defects in fetus of mother suffering from rubella infection will occur if:

A. 3 rd month

B. 4 th month

C. 5 th to 10th week

D. 7 th month.

28. Downs Syndrome:

A. Increase incidence with increasing mother age

B. Extra chromosome

29. Pulmonary vasoconstriction occurs due to:

A. Raised PCO₂

B. Reduced systemic PO₂

C. Reduced pH

.
.

30. Most imp buffer in blood:

A. HCO₃ (most imp is HCO₃ anywhere)

B. Hb

31. Which vitamin act as cofactor in oxidation of fatty acids:

A. Biotin

B. Vit B1

C. Vit C

32. Oxytocin and vasopressin originated from:

A. Neurohypophysis

B. Adrenal medulla

C. Hypothalamus

33. Lesion causing bitemporal hemionopia

A. optic tract

B. chiasma

34. Cricoid cartilage

A. Forms incomplete circle

B. Attached to laryngeal folds

C give attachment to inferior constrictors?

35. About thyroid gland?

A. recurrent laryngeal nerve lies anterior to thyroid isthmus

.
.

B. it moves with deglutition due to attachment with prevertebral fascia

C. Drains into deep cervical L Nodes

36. Sympathetic have which neurotransmitters at all postganglionic ends?

A. acetylcholine

B. Norepinephrine

C. Adrenaline

37. Parasympathetic stimulation causes

A. decreased heart rate

B. Viscous saliva in mouth

38. patient has malignant melanoma at buttock which lymph nods vl b involved

A. deeo inguinal

B. horizontal group superficial inguinal

C vertical group

D internal iliac

39. Scenario of Down's syndrome

A. Trisomy 21

B. Trisomy 23

C. Trisomy 18

D. Trisomy 13

40. Essential fatty acid?

A. Linoleic Acid

.
.

41. In emergency situations

A. Doctor should provide psychological support to patient and the family

B. Family should not be allowed inside

42. Pregnant lady with bile duct obstruction. Diagnostic investigation?

A. ALT

B. AST

C. GGT

D. Alkaline phosphatase

43. Female with fever for 10 days and chest pain that aggravates on lying down.

Pain is originated at?

A. Myocardium

B. Pericardium

C. endocardium

44. 6 years old patient presents with rhinitis, edema and urticaria on external surfaces

A. Type I hypersensitivity

B. Type II hypersensitivity

C. Type III hypersensitivity

D. Type IV hypersensitivity

45. Resting membrane potential is maintain by

A. Na K pump

.
.

B. outward k ions

C. is same for all types of cell

D inward Na

46. The specific feature of Apoptosis

A. cell shrinking

B. karyolysis

C. hyperchromasia

D. cell swelling

47. Occulomotor nerve supplies

A. all exta ocular muscles

B cilliary ganglion

C cilliary muscle

48. Cardiac out put depends on

A venous return

B exercie

C stroke vol

D EDV

49. FRC is sum of

A. vital capacity plus tidal vol

B. vital capacity plus exp reserve vol

C. residual vol plus resp capacity

D. can b measured on spiromrtry

E. Gases in lungs after tidal volume

50. GFR

A. increases with vasoconstriction of afferent arterioles

B. increases with vasoconstriction of efferent arterioles

.
.

51. Quadrate lobe?

A. functionally part of right lobe

B. drains into left hepatic duct

C. lies between inferior vena cava and ligamentum venosum.

52. Intrinsic pathway is activated by

A. contact of tissue collagen when it comes in contact

B. factor X

53. Transfusion reaction will occur if we transfuse a person with A+ve blood group, the following group

A. A-ve

B. AB-ve

C. O-ve

D. O+ve

54. Commonest cause of hepatocellular carcinoma in developing countries?

A. Aflatoxin

B. Hepatitis B

C. Hepatitis C

D. Both Hepatitis B & C

55. Connections that connect cells; with movement of ions ,electricl porntials

A. Gap junctions

B. Tight junctions

.
.

56. At high altitudes, O₂ is delivered to tissues because of?

A. Decreased temperature

B. Alkalosis

C. High pH

D. Right shift of O₂ hemoglobin dissociation curve

57. Patient is pregnant and suddenly faints due to loss of blood. She'll be positioned in left lateral and not right lateral to avoid compression to which abdominal structure:

A. IVC

B. SVC

C. Liver

58. What is median if values are 20 20 25 30 35 40 25 30:

A. 28.1

B. 27.5

C. 25

D. 30

59. About Pitutary gland?

A. Foregut derivative

B. Lies posterior to Optic chiasma

C. Venous drainage into cavernous sinus?

60. Which spreads via orofaecal route?

- A. Hepatitis C
- B. Hepatitis E**
- C. CMV

.
.

61. ADH is inhibited by:

- A. Alcohol**
- B. Aldosterone
- C. Renin
- D. Anxiety

62. Post op wound having greenish pus discharge organism involved:

- A. Staph Aureus
- B. Pseudomonas**
- C. Streptococcus Viridans
- D. Klebsiella

63. Recurrent Oral ulcers

- A. SLE
- B. Aphthous stomatitis**
- C.

64. Steroids drug action on cells:

- A. Act on Genes**
- B. Adenyl cyclase
- C. cGmp
- D. I_p3

65. Intestinal flora synthesize a vitamin which takes part in coagulation. Vitamin?

.
.

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Vitamin K**
- C. Vitamin D

66. Broader classification of tumor depends on?

A. Differentiation and mitosis

67 regarding neutrophils

A. come in and out of cell

B. actively phagocytic in blood stream

68. which is involved in opsonization

A. C3b

B. C5a

69. End product of purine metabolism?

- A. Urea
- B. Uric acid**
- C. Ammonia

70. Plasmodium falciparum causes?

A. Black water fever

.
.

71. Regarding relations of Basal ganglia

A. Internal capsule lies medial to globus pallidus

72. Size of head of embryo is about ½ of the CRL at the intraembryonic age of?

A. 3 months

B. 4 months

C. 6 months

D. 7 months

73 hyperxyloria occur either due to intestinal inflammatory diseases or ileal resection is due to

A decreases calcium-oxalate formation

74. in pedigree, proband means

75 Kallmann syndrome

A hypergonadism

B hyperanosmia

C lesion to arcuate nucleus

76 patient has fever, murmurs, splenomegaly and splinter hemorrhages from few weeks, investigation of choice (infective endocarditis)

A cold agglutinin

B blood culture

C blood serology

D throat swab

.

.

77 prozone phenomenon

A inflammatory condition

B antibody depleted

C antigen excess?

16th April 2015 MEDICINE PAPER B

1 overdose of antidepressant cause

A high blood pressure

B urination

C tonic clonic seizures

2 aspirin toxicity cause

A coma

B alkalosis

C acidosis

3 anticoagulant are contraindicated

A anemia

B thrombocytopenia

4 cimetidine cause

A hepatic enzyme inducer

B hepatic enzyme inhibitor

.

.

5. regarding action of cimetidine

6 superficial cardiac plexus is formed by

A left vagus

B phrenic nerve

C right vagus

7. Right border of heart is formed by

A right atrium

B ivc

C right ventricle

8. regarding starling law of heart

A. cardiac output is increase when venous return is increased

B. explain increase heart rate during exercise

C. does not operate during exercise

9 if parasympathetic is demag which vil b effected most

A GIT

10 patient has right sided loss of vibration and left sided loss of pain and temperature (spinal cord hemsisection)

A Right hemisection

10 scenerio on right sided hemiplegia lesion is

A left internal capsul

.

11. child present wth fever ,rash appear ist behind ear then spread to chest and extremities,diagnosis

A q fever

B measles

12 patient present wth anemia,numbness and gastrectomy done 1 year back ,whch cell is lost

A gastrin cell

B chief cell

C parietal cell

13 chlornanchis sinensis is associated wth

A CA colon

B Cholengiocarcinoma

C CA gall bladder

14 regarding nesseria meningitides

A penicillin G is the drug of choice

15. scenario on fisherman wth anemia ,whch parasitic infection

A asc/ lumbricoid

B entrobius vermicolaris

C diphybothrium leutm

16.early chang in lymph nods in HIV +ve patient

A mantl zone involved

B hyperplastic changes

.

C lymphocyte depleted

17 patient has anemia mcv 65 ,mch 24 wth target cells

A anemia of chronic diseas

B iron difficiency anemia

18 pregnant lady has enemia,numbness in feet mcv 110 ,wbc 3500,platelats 130000 etc...diagnosis

A aplastic anemia

B leukemia

C megaloblastic anemia

19 patient has cirrhosis ,ascits and develop bruising.....which vl b difficient

A VITA

B VITC

C VIT E

C vitK

20 in stomach H/K pump is inhibited by

A ranitidine

B omeprazol

21.pregnant lady which one is increase.....

A TIBC

22.effect of drug on body

A pharmacokinetic

B pharmacodynamic

.

.

23.regarding growth hormones ,secretion is increase by

A rem sleep

B hypoglycemia

24.patein has swelling in right thigh,which is increasing in size, x ray show no connection wth bone,best marker

A cytokeratine

B vementin? (confirmd it)

25 neonat has jaundice,pamper is staind yellow ,diagnosis

A gilbert syndrome

B crigl r nijar

C dubin Johnson

D roter syndrome

27. young pregnant lady present wth histry of recurrent abortion,and thrombosis,diagnosis

A antiphospholipid syndrome?

B antithrombin3 difficiency?

C Factor v leidin

28.hard keratin is found in

A cortex of hair

B nail

C stratium corneum

D stratium basalis and stratium spinsum

.

.

29 patient has wading gait and pelvic sink to one side while walking, demag is to

A inferior gluteal nerve

B femoral nerve

C superior gluteal nerve

30.patient has difficulty in rotating foot medially while lateral rotation is normal,demag is

A Flexur hallucis longus/extensor halucis longus

B tibialis ant/tibialis post

C extensor hallucis longus/tibialis posterior

31 patient after fall from 2nd storey develop difficulty in voiding urine and overflow incontinence, demag is

A S1 S2 S3

B S2 S3 S4

32 patient has weakness of forearm, wasting of thenar muscles, and loss of sensation of lateral 3 fingers and palm which nerve demag

A radial nerve

B musculocutaneous nerve

C MEDIAN NERVE

D ulnar nerve

33 scenario on patau syndrome trisomy 13

34. scenario on placenta, same mcq as in feb conventional exam

.

35 most common site of obstructive hydrocephalus

A foramen monro

B foramen magendi and luschka

C sylvius aqueduct

36. patient has aplastic anemia, antithymocyte globulin was given, develop arthritis, effusion, hepatosplenomegaly fever, diagnosis

A type I hypersensitivity reaction

B type IV hypersensitivity reaction

C type III hypersensitivity reaction

37. contact dermatitis

A Type IV hypersensitivity reaction

38 in myasthenia gravis which antibody is involved

A IgA

B IgG antibodies (confirm it)

C IgM

39. seminoma

A CAE

B AFP

40. regarding menopause

A high estrogen, low fsh, lh

B low estrogen, high lh, low fsh

C low estrogen, high fsh, lh

.

41 patient has high antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody on lab investigation, diagnosis

A vasculitis

42. carcinoid syndrome

A 5-hydroxy indole acetic acid

43. patient with asthma and emphysema which one is decreased

A FRC

B FEV1/FVC

44. diabetic patient has ulcer in foot, pathophysiology

A infection

B neuropathy and angiopathy

45. patient has thyrotoxicosis, has decreased visual acuity and visual field defect

A exophthalmos? (confirmed it)

B oculomotor nerve damage?

C optic nerve compression

46. regarding main pancreatic duct

A open into ileum

B open separately

C develop from dorsal pancreatic bud

47. regarding bile duct

A cystic duct joins common hepatic duct to form common bile duct

.

.

48. scenario from primary hyperaldosteronism

49. female with amenorrhea, hirsutism, U/S multiple cysts in ovary bilaterally, diagnosis

A polycystic ovarian syndrome

50. patient has multiple sclerosis develop urinary incontinence which drug should be given

A beclofen

B methacholine

C oxybutynin?

(antimuscarinic)

51. aschoff body

52. patient has fever, lymphadenopathy, lymphocytosis with atypical lymphocytes, investigation of choice

A lymph node biopsy

B blood culture

C monospot

54. female give birth of baby in remote areas develop bleeding into gums, nose, low BP, increase pulse, WBC 17000, platelets 20000..... diagnosis

A DIC

55. content of cavernous sinus

.

.

A abducent nerve

56. first branch of external carotid artery

A maxillary artery

B occipital artery

C superior thyroid artery

57. viruses cause cancer because it has

A proto oncogen

B oncogen

58. child present with right sided facial weakness and right sided intention tremors, lesion is at

A. pons

B. cerebellum

C. cerebello pontine angle

59. which of the following valvular heart disease is associated with angina

A mitral stenosis

B aortic stenosis

C.mitral regurgitation

60.Left Ventricular Failure occur in

A. tricuspid insufficiency

B.aortic valve diseases

61.person lying naked, humidity 80% ,21 degree temperatue.heat lost by

.
.

A.conduction and radition

B.convection

62.oesophagus is constricted at

A right bronchus

B left ventricle

C.where crossed by arch of aorta

63.septic shock differ from hypovolumic shock

A.increase cardiac output

64.which one is specific for diagnosis of SLE

A. ANA

B anti double stranded DNA

C.antihistone

65.scenerio that patient has' seizures' and muscular contraction in extremities,serum Ca is 6.....not remember completely...

A tetny

B.primry hyperaldostrinsm?(dilutional hyponatremia)

BY:

Dr afzal haq wazir.....

Remember me in your prays.

===-

.
.

FCPS Part-1 Exam Sunday 19th April, 2015.

Some questions, i have confirmed, only Answer is given.

Questions i have not confirmed, Options are given.

Questions i don't remeber, Topics are given.

if anything wrong, Kindly Correct me, You all are welcome to Correct.

1. Prolonged APTT, scenario.

Ans. Christmas disease.

.
.

2. Byssinosis?

Ans. Textile Industries.

.

3. Mother Blood Group A, One Child O and one child AB, Father have?

A. A

B. O

C. AB

D. B

E. Two childs have two fathers.

.

4. Collagen?

- A. Abundant in Ligament Flavum
- B. Elastic
- C. freely rejoin
- D. Yellow Colour
- E. Lightly Stain with Eosin

.

5. Diaphragmatic opening, Aortic Aneurysm at opening, compress which structure?

Ans. Thoracic Duct and Azygous Vein.

.

6. Whole Wheat contain Vitamin?

- A. Thiamine (Answer)
- B. Riboflavin

.

7. Highest Cholesterol content?

- A. White meat
- B. Red meat (Answer, not sure)
- C. Milk
- D. Egg

(some says Red Meat and some says Egg)

.

8. Tip of scapula, vertebral level?

- A. T10
- B. T9
- C. T8 (Answer)
- D. T6

.

9. Breast Atrophy caused by?

Ans. Lack of Estrogen and Progesterone.

.

10. Metaplasia?

- A. Increase number and size of cell
- B. Functional change of Epithelium (Answer)

.

11. Scenario, Councilmans bodies are present?

.

Ans. Apoptosis.

.

12. Scenario, Ascites+Pleural Effusion, Alcoholic Hepatitis, finding?

Ans. Mallory Bodies

.

13. Scenario of Alcoholic Patient.

Ans. Fatty Liver.

.

14. Opsonization.

Ans. C3b.

.

15. In Acute Inflammation Fluid present is?

- A. Specific Gravity of Fluid is 1010
- B. is known as Transudate
- C. Protein more than 3gram (Answer)

.

16. Pleural Effusion present, Specific Gravity is low than 1002, cause?

Ans. CCF.

.

17. Chronic cervical adenopathy, tuberculous suspected, diagnosis by?

Ans. Caseous Necrosis.

.

18. Young patient on corticosteroids therapy, Abscess on upper outer quadrant of Rt. Arm excised, after one month wound not healed, cause?

- A. decreased neutrophil infiltration (Answer)
- B. decrease formation of collagen
- C. Re-epithelialization defective

.

19. Self Replicative Organelles, Peroxisomes, contain Oxidase developed from?

- A. Golgi Apparatus
- B. Nucleus
- C. Mitochondria
- D. S ER (Answer)
- E. R ER

.

20. Pulmonary Embolism, caused by?

Ans. Deep Venous Thrombosis of Leg.

.

21. Helmintic disease by caused by Mosquito bite?

Ans. Filariasis

.

22. Scenario of Patau Syndrome. Microcephaly, Polydactyly, cleft Lip and Palate.

Ans. Trisomy 13.

.

23. female short Vagina, no Uterus, O/E testes present, cause?

Ans. Testicular Feminizing Syndrome.

.

24. Fragile X Syndrome?

- A. Trinucleotide repeat (Answer)
- B. Defect in X chromosome.

.

25. Scenario, female with Oligomenorrhea, karyotype XO/XX, cause?

Ans. Gonadal Agenesis and Hypogonadism.

.

.

.

26. Hallmark of HIV?

- A. Immunodeficiency.
- B. Proliferation of virus inside T lymphocyte.

.
27. Female have Butterfly Rash, first test performed?

Ans. Antinuclear Antibody.

.
28. Esophageal Stage of Swallowing effected by?

Ans. Scleroderma.

.
29. Tumor, not melagnant?

Ans. Adenoma.

.
30. Tumor with 3 germ Layers?

Ans, Teratoma.

.
31. Tumor invading Nerve Sheath?

Ans. Hemangiopericytoma.

.
32. Squamous Cell Carcinoma associated with?

Ans. Marjolin Ulcer.

.
33. Scenario, pateint have half/one side headache, biopsy of Artery show granuloma formation?

Ans. Giant Cell Arteritis.

.
34. Drug which stable plaque in Acute Coronary Syndrome?

A. Atorvastatin (Answer, not Sure)

B. Diuretics

C. Morphine

D. Nitrates

.
35. First Biological marker of Myocardial Infarction?

Ans. Troponin-T.

.
36. Myocardial Infarction due to block of LCA, which site of heart damaged?

Ans, Left Atrium and Left Ventricle.

.
37. Lumbago Patient have chest pain and Tenderness at Posterior 2-4 Intercostal Space, CK and Trop-T normal, B.P normal, no retrosternal burning, cause?

A. MI

B. Aneurysm of Aorta

C. Costochondritis (Answer)

D. Pleurisy

.
38. Aortic Aneurysm, cause?

Ans. Medial Necrosis.

.
39. p53, Tumor Suppressor Gene, if mutated, what occur?

Ans. Cell survival.

.
40. Pneumonia not respond to Antibiotics, Boat shaped cysts are seen?

Ans. Pneumocystis carinii.

.
.
.

41. Characteristic/diagnosis of Asthma?

Ans. FEV1/FVC <75%

.

42. Chron's disease different from Ulcerative Colitis?

Ans. Perianal Lesions.

.

43. Diabetic nephropathy diagnosed by?

Ans. Albuminuria.

.

44. Goodpasture syndrome?

Ans. sub-endothelial deposits of IgG.

.

45. Urothelial Carcinoma associated with?

A. Bladder exstrophy

B. Horse shoe shaped kidney

C. Duplication of bladder

D. Polycystic Kidney

.

46. Scenario of Berry Aneurysm/hemorrhage, association?

Ans. Adult Polycystic Disease.

.

47. Testes in Abdomen/ Cryptorchidism associated with?

Ans. Malignancy.

.

48. ACTH Increased, hirsutism, central Obesity, cause?

Ans. Cushing Syndrome.

.

49. (another Question also related with ACTH/Adrenocortical condition, i don't remeber exactly)

.

50. Pateint suffered Head Trauma, Urine Osmolarity decreased, symptoms Polydipsia and Polyuria, cause?

Ans. Central Diabetes Insipidus.

.

51. Patient came to clinic with complaints of Polyuria and poldipsia, urine Osmolarity decreased, Incresed Thirst and Thirst not relieved by drinking water, Injection of ADH given but symptoms persists?

Ans. Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus.

.

52. Patient with tachycardia and Palpitations, TSH low, after giving Thyrotropin TSH is Increased, cause is?

A. Problem in Pituatry

B. Problem in Thyroid (Answer)

C. Thyroid Adenoma

.

52. Multiple Fractures occur in which disease?

- A. Osteoporosis
- B. Vitamin D deficiency
- C. Hyperparathyroidism
- D. Hypoparathyroidism
- E. Cushing Syndrome

.

53. Meningitis, CSF shows, Glucose 40 (less) Lymphocytes.

.

.

Ans. Tuberculous meningitis.

.

54. Chorea and Athetosis, disease of?

Ans. Basal Ganglia.

.

55. One gram of Protein gives?

Ans. 4 calories.

.

56. Counselling is?

Ans. Help patients themselves.

.

57. A Girl of 8 years, at terminal illness, parents told to doctor that don't anything about disease to our Child, and now Patient is asking "am i going to die?" Doctor response should be?

Ans. first doctor should ask "what Your parents have told you?"

.

58. Individuals have the independent and Same chance of being selected?

- A. Random Sample
- B. Systemic Sample (Answer)

.

59. CCK causes?

Ans. Inhibition of Gastric Emptying.

.

60. Gastric Motility increased by?

Ans. Gastrin.

.

61. Steatorrhea, deficiency of Pancreatic enzyme?

Ans. Lipase.

.

62. Bile Salts absorbed in?

Ans. Ileum.

.

63. Anterior Pituitary Histology Features.

- A. Corticotropes constitute more than 50 percent of Ant: Pituitary.
- B. Chromophobes are of smallest cell type.

.

64. ADH and Oxytocin produced in?

Ans. Hypothalamus.

.

65. Insulin inhibits?

Ans. Glycogenolysis.

.

67. Adenosine?

A. Half life 30 seconds

B. Transient Tachycardia

C. action with theophylline

D. Inhibit SA and AV node

.

68. Patient, Accident, multiple Fracture, B.P 90/60, Pulse 120 b/min?

Ans. Fluid Replacement.

.

69. Patient transfused with 2 weeks old Blood, Blood contain mainly?

A. RBC (Answer)

B. Platelets

.

.

C. Monocytes

D. Neutrophils

.

70. Chemical Synapse, most likely?

Ans. Ca uptake and release of ACh into cleft.

.

71. Isotonic and Isometric contraction, Isotonic contraction is different by?

A. Consume more phosphate bonds

B. Less work done

C. Have more energy of recovery

D. Heat production

.

72. Major Stress hormone?

A. ACTH (Answer)

B. norepinephrine

C. Epinephrine

D. ADH

.

73. Major Blood Buffer?

A. Bicarbonate (Answer)

B. Hemoglobin

C. Protein

D. Phosphate

.

74. Vasodilation cause by which Adrenergic Receptors?

Ans. Beta 2.

.

75. Autonomic Nervous System?

Ans. Parasympathetic Increase GIT Motility.

.

76. Regarding Epithelium and Glands?

Ans. Simple Squamous occurs at sites of Gaseous Exchange.

.

77. 2nd heart Sound?

Ans. Closure of Semilunar valves.

.

78. Humans start burning sensation of skin, when surface exposed to Temperature is?

A. 35

B. 40

C. 45 (Answer, not sure)

.

79. Tricuspid valve Auscultation.

Ans. Lower end of Sternum on Rt. Side.

.

80. Mean Systemic Filling Pressure?

Ans. Affects Mean Arterial Pressure.

.

81. Difference of Pulmonary and Systemic Circulation?

Ans. Pulmonary have low Resistance.

.

82. Organ have no change of Blood Supply during Exercise?

Ans. Brain.

.

.

.

83. In CCF, edema caused by?

Ans. Increase Hydrostatic Pressure.

.

84. Extreme left shift of Curve?

A. HbF

B. CO poisoning (Answer)

.

85. Low Affinity of Oxygen?

Ans. Methemoglobin.

.

86. Increased Ph, causes?

Ans. Hypo ventilation.

.

87. Rapid Ascent to high Altitude?

Ans. Pulmonary Edema.

.

88. Increase in Renal Blood Flow and GFR?

Ans. Dilatation of afferent Arteriole.

.

89. Digoxin Toxicity by?

Ans. Loop Diuretics.

.

90. Aldosterone causes?

Ans. Hypkalemia.

.
91. Osteogenesis Imperfecta?

Ans. Collagen Disorder.

.
92. Testosterone function?

A. Thickening of larynx

B. Darkening of areola

C. Deposits of Fat on Medial side of thigh

.
93. Virus Transfer information of one cell to another?

Ans. Transformation.

.
94. Respiratory Symptoms?

Ans. Ascariasis.

.
95. Amoebic Liver Abscess, diagnosed by?

A. Liver biopsy

B. Ultrasound

C. CT scan

D. Serology

E. Stool Antigen Testing

.
96. Typhoid at day 6, diagnosed by?

Ans. Blood Culture.

.
97. Typhoid in week 2, diagnosed by?

Ans. Blood culture+Widal Test.

.
98. Thorn prick form Abscess, bacteria?

.
Ans. Staphylococcus Aureus.

.
99. Characteristic Finding in Clostridium botulinum?

Ans. Flaccid paralysis.

.
100. Finding of Falciparum Malaria?

Ans. Black water fever.

.
101. Scenario, pap smear +ve, after 2 years?

Ans. Ca Cervix.

.
102. Drug for MRSA?

A. Co-trimazole (Answer)

B. Co-Amoxiclav

.
103. Drug contraindicated in Chronic Renal Failure?

Ans. Gentamycin.

.
104. Anti-Tuberculous Drug cause Hyperuricemia?

Ans. Pyrazinamide.

.
105. Chronic Renal Failure, Anemia, Drug will be given?

Ans. Erythropoietin.

.
106. Route by which first pass Metabolism occur?

Ans. Oral.

.
107. Phase I Biotransformation, example?

Ans. Oxidation.

.
108. Scenario of organophosphorus poisoning, Miosis+ Salivation, Antidote is?

Ans. Atropine.

.
109. Drug which causes release of Histamine?

Ans. Morphine.

.
110. Drug causing hypoglycemia when given with sulphonylureas?

Ans. Phenylbutazone.

.
111. High calcium in serum, hyperparathyroidism, drug will be given?

A. Bisphosphonates

B. Loop diuretics (Answer, not sure)

.
112. ECG, shows 2 P waves to 1 QRS complex?

Ans. Mobitz Type II.

.
113. In complete Heart block?

Ans. Fainting may Occur during ventricle unable to pump Blood.

.
114. cause Thrombocytopenia in Child after Infection (don't remember Options)

.
115. Regarding Low molecular weight heparin?

Ans. Antagonizes factor Xa and Thrombin (not sure about answer)

.
116. Protrusion of Mandible by Muscle?

Ans. Lateral Pterygoid.

.
117. Rt. Gastric Artery is branch of?

Ans. Hepatic Artery.

.
118. Subclavian Vessels groove over?

Ans. First Rib.

119. Carotid Sheath?

Ans. Thickening of Investing layers of fascia of neck.

.

120. Parotid Duct open?

Ans. Upper 2nd Molar between gum and Cheek and lips.

.

121. Diabetic Old Lady, Scenario of Weakness of Vision?

Ans. Cataract.

.

122. Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis, Eye swelling, block to Vein?

A. Infraorbital.

B. superior ophthalmic (Answer)

C. Inferior Ophthalmic

.

123. Difficulty in moving foot medially/Inversion, cause is?

Ans. Loss of Function of Tibialis Anterior and Tibialis Posterior.

.

124. Appendicitis, Tenderness in moving thigh medially and medial rotation, appendix position?

Ans. Pelvic.

.

125. Artery in True Pelvis?

Ans. Middle Rectal Artery.

.

126. Muscles of back supplied by?

Ans. Dorsal Ramus.

.

127. Scapula attached to Thoracic wall by muscle?

A. Quadratus lumborum

B. Lattismus Dorsi

C. Rhomboids Major

D. Serratus Anterior (Answer, not sure)

.

128. Patient with Hemoptysis, damage to?

Ans. Bronchial Arteries.

.

129. Tip of Nose, herpes Infection, Nerve?

Ans. Ophthalmic division of Trigeminal.

.

130. Upper Motor neuron Lesion. (don't remember answer)

.

131. Lower Motor neuron Lesion.

Ans. Wasting.

.

.

.

132. Nerves involve in Light Reflex.

Ans. II and III

.

133. Notochord.

Ans. Induces overlying Ectoderm to form Neural plate.

.

134. Cerebellar Lesion.

Ans. Dysmetria.

.

135. Medial Lemniscus formed by?

Ans. Internal Arcuate Fibers decussate.

.

136. Nerve accompanies Superficial Temporal artery?

Ans. Auriculo-temporal Nerve.

.

137. Head tilt to left and Right Eye upward moved, muscle effected?

A. Rt. Superior Oblique (Answer, not sure)

B. Lt. Superior Oblique

C. Inferior Rectus

.

138. Vertical Cut of Optic Chiasma.

Ans. Bitemporal hemianopia.

.

139. Regarding blood supply in the brain?

A. Middle cerebral artery supplies foot area (Answer)

B. Arteries don't anastomose on the surface of the brain

C. Arteries don't anastomose after entering the brain substance

D. Internal capsule is supplied by anterior cerebral artery

.

140. Area of the Brain most activated before performing skilled movements?

Ans. Cortical association area.

.

141. Person Sitting Calm and Eyes closed, which pattern on EEG?

Ans. Alpha.

.

142. Patient during eating, Increased lacrimation, misdirection of which nerve?

A. Facial

B. Vagus

C. Glossopharyngeal

.

143. X-Ray, Rt. border of Heart shadow formed by?

Ans. Superior Vena Cava.

.

144. Nucleolus?

A. Contain Euchromatin during replication

B. Ribosomal RNA formation

C. Contains DNA and nonhistone proteins

.

145. Carbohydrates and proteins combined and secreted from?

A. Golgi

B. R ER

C. S ER

D. Lysosomes

.

.

E. Mitochondria

.

146. DIC, caused by (related question, i dont remember exact)

A. Thromboplastin

B. Factor X

C. Factor IIV

d. Factor IX

.

147. Peroxisomes originate from?

A. Golgi?

B. S ER

C. R ER

.

148. Thymus?

A. Contain Lymphocytes (Answer, not sure)

B. Developed from 4th pouch

C. Glandular structure

.

149. Most likely feature of thyroid?

A. Goiter moves on deglutation bcoz attach to prevertebral fascia

B. Thyroid drain to deep cervical (Answer, not sure)

C. Rt. Recurrent laryngeal nerve on isthmus

D. Supplied by Internal Carotid artery

.

150. Radioactive Strontium causes?

A. Small cell Ca of Lung

B. Osteosarcoma (Answer, not sure)

C. Kaposi sarcoma

.

151. Diagnosis of Leprosy at initial stages by?

A. M Leprae in Nasal Scrapings

B. M Leprae in sputum (Answer, not sure)

C. Blood C/S

.

152. True Hermaphrodite genotype?

A. XY

B. XX

C. XXY (Answer, not sure)

D. XY/XX

.

153. Slow growing Thyroid Tumor?

A. Papillary Carcinoma (Answer)

B. Follicular Carcinoma

C. Medullary Carcinoma

D. Anaplastic Carcinoma

.

154. Primary Center of Ossification at Epiphysis of Long bone at Birth?

- A. Lower end of Femur
- B. Lower End of Humerus
- C. Upper End of Fibula
- D. Upper End of Tibia

.

155. Question about Immunodeficiency. (don't remember exactly)

.

.

.

156. Oblique Fissure?

Ans. T3 to 6th Chostochondral junction.

.

157. Antiemetics during chemotherapy.

Ans. Ondansetron.

.

158. Which is a function of Parasympathetic Nervous System?

Ans. Increase in salivary gland secretion.

.

159. Gamma Efferent fibers supply?

- A. End of intrafusal muscle fibers (Answer)
- B. Central portion of muscle fibers

.

160. Shortened PR Interval?

Ans. WPW Syndrome.

.

161. A child with recurrent infections decreased levels of all Immunoglobulins?

Ans. X linked Agamaglobulinemia.

.

162. Pulmonary Artery supplies?

Ans. Alveoli.

.

163. Estrogen is produced by?

Ans. Ovary.

.

164. Most common bone fractured?

Ans. Tibia.

.

165. Scenario, B.P 220/110, defect in?

Ans. J.G Apparatus.

.

166. Patient having raised PO decreased calcium?

Ans. Acute Renal Failure.

.

167. Smoking associated?

Ans. Bronchogenic Carcinoma.

.
168. Lipoprotein with highest cholesterol content?

Ans. LDL.

.
169. Venous Return increased by?

Ans. Muscle contraction of leg.

.
170. Organ with high arteriovenous oxygen difference at rest?

Ans. Heart.

.
171. Drugs causing Neuroleptic malignant syndrome?

Ans. Haloperidol.

.
172. Mediator of pain?

Ans. Bradykinin.

.
173. Lady with dypnea at rest, cause?

Ans. Pulmonary Embolism.

.
174. Regarding Thiazides?

Ans. Cause Hypokalemia.

.
175. Dyspnea on lying down, cause?

Ans. Retrosternal Goiter.

.
176. Warfarin?

Ans. Not given in pregnancy.

.
177. IgE interacts with?

Ans. Eosinophils.

.
178. 1st line cell in inflammation?

Ans. Neutrophils.

.
179. Scenario, Lady with decreased levels of plasma cells and recurrent infections?

Ans. Complement deficiency.

.
180. Factor that maintains the lungs not to collapse?

Ans. Negative Intrapleural pressure.

.
181. Thrombocytopenia appropriate?

Ans. DIC occurs due to decrease in platelet count.

.
182. Regarding Amniocentesis?

Ans. Performed after 14 weeks.

183. Local Cause of delayed Wound Healing.

Ans. Infection.

.

184. Plasma volume increases alot by giving??

A. Distilled Water

B. Hypertonic Saline (Answer, not sure)

C. Hypotonic Saline

.

185. Vagus Nerve Nucleus?

Ans. Nucleus Ambigus (not sure, not remember exact question)

.

186. Question of Biostatistics, Answer was Variability.

.

187. Discharge from muscle spindles decreases when?

A. end of the intrafusal muscle fiber contracts

B. muscle contracts

C. when the muscle spindle is stretched

.

188. Cause of Hypernatremia?

A. Heart failure (Answer, not sure)

B. excessive ADH

.

189. Injury to spinal cord does not effect Respiration?

.

.

Ans. below C5.

.

190. End product of Purine Metabolism in Urine?

Ans. Uric Acid

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20th April 2015 online

examination medicine Solved

paper

(composed by Shaheen khan)

1.in late pregnancy placenta consist of -

Synctiotrophoblast+fetal endothelium

2. ADH is inhibited by - Alcohol

3.compression of optic chiasma will cause -

bitemporal hemianopia

4.patient presented with Left homonomous

hemianopia where is lesion -right optic

tract

5.serum osmolarity will decrease when -

increase ADH

6.what id sensory supply to dura of midle

cranial fossa – trigeminal nerve

7.spinal shock will cause - loss of

vasomotor tone

8. parasympathetic action - pupil constricts
9. RTA case what will you give first - I/V fluids.
10. insulin secretion is stimulated by - GIP
11. which drug causes increase LES tone and increase Gut motility - metoclopramide.
12. P falciparum - Blackwater fever.
13. Barrbody diagnostic for - klinefelter.
- .
- .
14. bioavailability is for drugs that are taken - orally
15. worm coming from nose of child - ascaris.
16. Stomach fundus consists of - 3 layers
17. Adrenalectomy will lead to taste preference - Na.
18. typical von Willibrand disease scenario
19. Sensory loss in dermatome will occur - in compression of sp. Nerve or post root
20. Grave ophthalmopathy which nerve involved - optic nerve
21. muscle that causes eversion - peroneus longus
22. renal arteries are at - L2.
23. which drug decreases the risk of hypercholesterolemia - Statins
24. patient taking warfarin how to monitor - PT APTT INR.
25. Not in intrinsic pathway - factor 7 .
26. cochlear nerve lesion cause
- (a) unilateral nystagmus and diplopia
- (b) impaired downward gaze on adduction
- (c) impaired downward gaze on abduction
27. vagus nerve on - right side of trachea
28. true statement regarding blood supply of heart - LCA gives Left Circumflex
29. renal vein is in front of aorta and renal artery
30. bicep origin, - supraglenoid tubercle
31. infection in front of pretracheal ganglion to
- .
- .
- ant. Mediastinum
32. Barbiturates-, enzyme inhibitors
33. Severe Mg deficiency causes hypocalcemia
34. Aldosterone is stimulated by - hyperkalemia

35. U wave is due to hypokalemia
36. Aspirin toxicity treatment - H_2CO_3 .
37. Typical scenario of SIADH.
38. Definition of metaplasia
39. Definition of hemosiderin
40. Liquefactive necrosis occurs - brain
41. Poor prognostic signs of acute transplant reject - vasculitis and thrombosis.
42. Bruton agammaglobulinemia causes - pyogenic infections
43. Glucagon causes - gluconeogenesis
44. Scenario of leukemia what will be Investigator of choice ,
- (a) bone marrow biopsy
- (b) cytogenetic testing
- (c) CBC
45. CML genetics - chr 9,22
46. Immunoglobulin involved in Erythroblastosis fetalis - IgG
47. Mode of transmission of HIV- transmits from mother to baby. 48. Typical scenario of measles
49. Fisherman presented with pallor—diphyllobothrium latum
50. Which cells first present antigen from
- .
- .
- GIT – M cells
51. Maximum H_2O and Na is absorbed in - jejunum
52. Sickle cell genetics- point mutation
53. Asthma test- FEV1/FVC
54. True about carotid sinus- it detects rapidly changing pressure
55. End arteries are present in vital organ
56. Polyarteritis nodosa pathology fibrinoid necrosis
57. At end of Marathon race—increase glucagon decrease insulin
58. Hormone which inhibits gonadotropin release-prolactin
59. Typical scenario of Cushing disease
60. Slow growing thyroid tumor-papillary
61. Cotton wool exudates are present in _DM
62. H. pylori affects which organ-stomach
63. A quack prescribes drug to a patient which causes liver necrosis which enzyme

will be raised- ALT

64. which structure separated mouth from pharynx in embryo-buccopharyngeal membrane

65. ANA will be positive in –Mixed CT disease(SLE was not in option)

66. most common cause of metaplasia – chronic irritation

67. infarct of Broca's area which artery involved—MCA

68. step of cardiac cycle b/w S1 and S2 – ventricle systole

.

69. cause of high output cardiac failure - beriberi

70. peritoneum is a double layered structure

71. drug to be given in status epilepticus - lorazepam(diazepam was not in option)

72. short transient action of AT2 - vasoconstriction

73. increase delivery of NaCl to macula densa will inhibit - renin release

74. which drug will be appropriate for ureteric stones - hydrochlorothiazide

75. derivative of second arch - styloid process

76. definition of vital capacity

77. person working in construction company which lung disease he will develop - asbestosis

78. obstruction of IVC will lead to - decrease cardiac output

79. which cause right shift of O₂-Hb dissociation curve – decrease pH

80. pregnant lady presents with jaundice which test to be performed - GGT

81. dopamine and epinephrine are derived from which amino acid - tyrosine

82. scant Barr body present in – Turner syndrome

83. Most common nerve damage in thyroidectomy- recurrent laryngeal nerve(confirm it from book other option was external laryngeal nerve)

.

84. Fragile X syndrome is which type of disorder - trinucleotide repeat

85. angina like pain occur in – aortic stenosis
86. local cause of edema - allergy
87. 5yr old child presented with generalized edema which test to be done - urine albumin
88. maximum vol of blood is present in – veins and venules
89. diabetic patient present with gangrenous foot cause is -angiopathy+neuropathy
90. cause of death in gas gangrene - toxemia
91. QRS complex represent- ventricular depolarization
92. HLA B27 genetics is associated with - ankylosing spondylitis
93. memory is stored in - temporal lobe
94. Drug absorbed from GIT depends upon its – Lipid solubility
95. Blood flow to Heart is controlled by - Local metabolites
96. Muscle involved in normal resting breathing - diaphragm
97. transverse diameter of chest is increased by – External I/C muscles
98. confirmation of TB- detection of AFB
99. hormone inhibit gastric emptying - CCK
100. Type 2 DM drug of first choice - Metformin
101. which structure damages in eversion of
.
.
foot - deltoid ligament
102. structure not palpable on DRE - ureters
103. in case of diaphragm irritation referred pain will be feel at which site - head and neck
104. which artery is present along phrenic nerve - pericardiophrenic artery
105. apex beat location - 8cm from midline
106. scenario of compensated metabolic acidosis
107. function of dead space - humidifies and warms inspired air
108. which is required for collagen synthesis - vit c
109. thirst will decrease when - ECF vol increase
110. characteristic feature of malignancy -

metastasis

111. the characteristic microscopic feature of malignancy is -- pleomorphism

112. most common source of Hep B and C are – contaminated needles

113. patient presented with proteinuria which structure is damaged – basement membrane

114. chewing betel nuts will cause – submucous fibrosis

115. complication of OCP – thromboembolism

116. definition of incidence – no. of new cases per unit time

117. definition of prevalence – mass affected

.

.

by disease

118. most common reaction of parents in paediatric ward after hearing morbid illness - denial

119. function of SER – Detoxification

120. DNA is present in – mitochondria

121. true statement regarding pituitary – pituitary gland sends its venous drainage to dura space

122. Echo virus causes – meningoencephalitis

123. correct combination of CSF finding – TBM leads to decrease glucose

124. most potent chemotactic factor – C5a

125. Dobutamine stimulates which receptors – B1+B2

126. finding in hyperthyroidism – decrease TSH

127. apical mitochondria are present in which structure – cilia

128. feature that promotes blood clotting – rough endothelial surface

129. fatty acid enters kreb cycle as a – kreb cycle molecule

130. thyroid is enclosed in pretracheal fascia

131. hormone of slow wave sleep – serotonin

132. staging described – extent of tumor

133. true statement regarding circle of villus – posterior communicating artery connects PCA with ICA beneath oculomotor

.

nerve

134. counseling is to help people themselves

135. cause of carcinoma – benzidine

136. true statement regarding erythroblastosis fetalis – immunoglobulins are produced in RH- mother with RH+ baby

137. patient presents with proteinuria and nose lesion diagnosis – Wegener granulomatosi

138. athetosis – slow writhing movements

139. in which organ changes occur in sequence of metaplasia to anaplasia to dysplasia to carcinoma in situ – cervix

140. ultraviolet radiation causes –

(a) cataract

(b) teratogenic, (confirm it from book which option is right)

141. prostatic secretion contains – acid phosphatase

142. true statement regarding antibiotics – metronidazole can readily cross blood brain barrier.

143. patient presented with loss of pain and temp sensation below T9 where is lesion – spinothalamic tract at T8

144. in bitemporal hemianopia which part of optic chiasma is involved – middle part of optic chiasma

145. urine osmolarity is controlled by – ADH

146. muscle blood during exercise is controlled by – local metabolites

147. CD4+ cells are which type of cells – helper T cells

148. which system is affected in bomb blast – hematopoietic system

149. finding in severe diarrhea – acidosis with normal anion gap

150. administration of which of the following will increase blood flow to muscle –

(a) alpha 1 antagonists

(b) norepinephrine

151. a patient after stroke presents

motivation which lobe is involved –

- (a) frontal
- (b) temporal
- (c) occipital

152. function of basal ganglia – initiation of voluntary movements

153. concentration of which hormone does not change in pregnancy –

- (a) cortisol
- (b) GH
- (c) prolactin
- (d) PTH

154. characteristic finding of megaloblastic anemia – oval macrocytosis

155. ECG of a patient shows absent P wave normal QRS complex where is pacemaker located.

·
·

- (a) SA node
- (b) AV node
- (c) bundle of HIS
- (d) Purkinje

156. 6yr male child presented with hirsutism and adult size external genitalia. urinary 17-ketosteroids are elevated. what is diagnosis

- (a) adrenogenital syndrome
- (b) congenital adrenal hyperplasia

157. a breast fed baby after 2 days of birth develops jaundice, direct=1 indirect=9 diagnosis – physiological jaundice

158. radiation injury depends upon

- (a) type of radiation
- (b) dose of radiation
- (c) type of tissue exposed
- (d) dose with short duration

158. patient presented with rectal proctitis finding revealed an organism in rectal mucosa which will be this organism – trichuris

159. what is the most effective way of to prevent DVT in hospitalized patients

- (a) pneumatic compression
- (b) warfarin
- (c) heparin

160. patient presented with erythematous swelling of back side of hand what will be

drug of first choice.

(a) penicillin G

.

(b) cloxacillin

161. which cells are present in atherosclerotic plaque which are derived from circulation

(a) macrophages

(b) monocytes

162. in early leprosy investigation of – nasal scraping of lepra bacilli

163. ashoff bodies contain

(a) Giant cells

(b) necrotic substance

164. propranolol block which receptors – B2 (non selective was not in option)

165. biopsy from 80yr old man shows re wear and tear pigment – lipofuscin

166. in hyaline cartilage

(a) collagen fibers are visible

(b) fibers are absent

(c) elastic fibers are present

167. true statement regarding helper T cells. (forgot options)

168. a neutropenic patient with fever admitted in oncology ward with fever what will be mediator of this - TNF

169. Max steatorrhea will occur in

(a) ileum resection

(b) jejunum resection

(c) total pancreatectomy

(d) gall bladder resection

170. what is correct pairing of reflexes with root value

.

(a) biceps- C6

(b) knee – L4 L5

171. injury to ulnar nerve will cause

(a) claw hand

(b) atrophy of hypothenar

172. patient presented with swelling on face on examination axillary lymph nodes are enlarged what will be cause – sunlight

173. A labourer while working in hot sunny day collapsed down investigation revealed Na=120 what will be cause – excessive

sweation

174.175. there were two stupid questions from muscles spindles and stretch reflex that are not remembered.

176.a man during exercise keeps balace this is due to activation of which receptors

- (a) proprioceptors
- (b)exteroceptors
- (c)interoceptors

177.pectoralis major flap will get its blood supply from

- (a)intercostal arteries
- (b)thoracoacromial arteries

178. during phonation

- (a)vocal cards adducts
- (b)vocal card abducts
- (c)occurs only during inspiration
- (d)occurs only during expiration
- (e) occurs during inspiration and expiration

.
.

179.allele are – identical genes on same locus

180.true regarding posterior frontanellearea is smaller than anterior frontanelle

181. during an outbreak 150 out 200 students get infected with S.aureus. among 150 only 50 shows signs of clinical illness. This is due to which property of pathogen

- (a)pathogenicity
- (b)virulence
- (c)infectivity
- (d) something else

182.cephalohematoma is located at

- (a)subcutaneous
- (b)pericranium
- (c) epicrniium
- (d) something else

JAZAKALLAH

For any queries feel free to contact at

<http://facebook.com/Dr.muhammadshaheen>

===-

AOA ...Medicine 10 june 2015 paper 1 conventional

☒☒Q with yellow highlight ans... are not confirmed , others with red color are confirmedstill may have some errors . if u have any doubt plz get help from text books .we tried to remember how much we....

By Dr . M.A and Dr M.U.T.W [GUYS NEED UR PRAYERS]

1.Regarding Fat Stores (Adipose tissue)

- A.insulin cause lipolysis
 - B.inc in size by dividing adipocytes [I marked]
 - C.Growth hormone cause deposition of fat
- dont remember other options

2.Insulin causes

- A. **dec ketogenesis**
- .
- .

- B. inc lipolysis
- C .inc glycogenolysis

3.Thorn prick...abscess formation..most likely organism

- A.Strept Pyogenes
- B.**Staph aureus**
- C.Pseudomonas aeruginosa

4.In Pregnant lady blood, there will b increase of

- A. ferritin
- B. **TIBC**
- C. iron

5.Pregnant lady normocytic normochromic anemia appropriate

- A.**plasma volume expansion**
- B.iron def anemia

6.after total gastrectomy what occurs

- A.iron def anemia
- B.**Pernicious anemia**

7.best host defence system in alveoli

- A.lymphatics
- B.**alveolar macrophages**
- C.nasal cilia
- D. IgA secretions

8.Most common cause of DVT ?

- A.**prolonged bed rest**
- B.After surgery
- C.inherited thrombophilia

9.14 yr old child with 8%creatinuria BP 180/110.. what is damaged

- A.glomeruli
- B.**JG cells**
- C.Macula densa

10.Mechanism involved in RMP is mainly

- A.k efflux
- B.na/k pump [I marked]

11.blockage of alpha receptors

- A.vasoconstriction
- B.**vasodilation**

12.dec arterial PO2

- A.CO poisoning
- B.anemic hypoxia
- C.**hyoxic hypoxia**

13.4th Heart sound [S 4] due to

- A. Atrial contraction causes ventricular wall vibration
- B. aortic rebound
- C. ventricular filling

14. which doesn't cross BBB

- .
- .

- A. levodopa
- B. Dopamine

15. at beginning of 2nd week

- A. epiblast
- B. epiblast and mesoderm
- C. Epiblast and hypoblast

16. regarding Transitional epithelium

- A. pseudostratified
- B. Stratified columnar
- C. Stratified with outer cells bigger n rounder

17. regarding Cerebellum

- A. receive proprioceptive info from spinal cord
- B. afferent input from motor cortex

18. regarding free water diuresis

- A. positive water clearance [I marked]
- B. negative water clearance
- C. plasma osmolarity don't remember exactly

19. floor of 4th ventricle's superolateral relation

- A. superior cerebellar peduncle
- B. middle cerebellar peduncle [I marked]
- C. inferior cerebellar peduncle
- D. Lower Pons and pyramidal tracts

20. regarding atrial fibrillation

- A. p waves prominent
- B. regular rhythm
- C. pulsus deficit

21. Most sensitive marker in MI

- A. creatine kinase
- B. Troponin T [I marked]
- C. Myoglobin
- D. LDH

22. uterine leiomyoma. endometrium around the mass has few glands and a lot of stroma... what has happened to endometrium around fibroid

- A. metaplasia
- B. hyperplasia
- C. atrophy
- D. dysplasia
- E. Neoplasm [I marked]

23. alpha sympathetic stimulation

- A. pupils constrict
- B. pupils dilate

24. parasympathetic stimulation

A. pupils dilate

.
.

B. sphincter muscle of iris constrict

C. inc heart rate

D. dec GI motility

25. Free radicals formed by radiation they will damage

A. DNA

B. cell membrane

C. mitochondria

26. virus cause disease

A. direct action

B. altering protein synthesis

C. membrane damage

27. inc ejection fraction causes

A. dec EDV

B. Dec ESV

28. SA node location

A. superior aspect of sulcus terminalis

B. lower part of crista terminalis

29. tumor suppressor gene

A. p53

30. Diabetic nephropathy diagnosed by

A. inc blood urea nitrogen levels

B. inc creatinine

C. inc urinary albumin

31. Gastric lymphoma most common cause

A. H-pylori

B. atrophic gastritis

32. Host defence against neoplasm

A. apoptosis

B. good health

C. no family history

33. most common cause of neoplasm

A. overexpression of proto-oncogenes

B. non-lethal injury of genes

34. abdominal aorta

A. divide at L5 vertebra

b. give renal artery at L2

C. Give lateral branches to parities [I marked]

35. Regarding Down syndrome

A. inc incidence with inc maternal age

36. Dorsal rami supply

A. Flexors of trunk

B. extensors of trunk

.
.

37.localized edema cause

A.allergy

38.Regarding Red cells

A.larger than all WBCs

B.**Mean MCV is 85 fl**

C.contain remnants of mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum

39.myeloperoxidase is present in

A.lymphocytes

B.RBCs

C.**Neutrophils**

40.Succinylcholine toxicity in individuals having deficiency of

A.Acetyl cholinesterase

B.**pseudocholinestae**

C.MAO

41.Lady had breast implant 2 yrs ago since then she is having firmness and shape distortion something . Now the implants are removed and implant fluid is leaking inside. Which cells will most likely be present

A. Neutro

B. Mast

C.Eosinophil

D.**Giant cell** [I marked]

E.Plasma cell

42.vessel having 80% saturation in fetus

A.**umbilical vein**

B .Aorta

C.IVC

43.which hormone causes extrahepatic protein catabolism and hepatic protein anabolism

A.Thyroid hormone

B.Epinephrine

C.**Cortisol**

D.growth hormone

E.insulin

44.GFR is increased by

A.afferent artiolar constriction

B.**dec plasma proteins**

C.increase pressure of bowman capsule

45.Patent lumen of allantois

A. Urachal sinus

B.**urachal cyst** [I marked]

C.umbilical vein

D.**urachal fistula ?**

46.left adrenal vein is drained into

.

.

A.IVC

B.**left renal vein**

C.Inf mesenteric vein

47. Tissue not regenerated

- A. kidney
- B. adrenal medulla
- C. lens
- D. skin

48. no lymphoid nodules seen in

- A. thymus
- B. Lymph node
- C. spleen

49. pseudomembranous colitis caused by which

- A. clostridium perfringens
- B. clostridium difficile

50 a. most common cause of gas gangrene lower limb

- A. clostridium birefringens (this is the exact spelling as in paper)
- B. clostridium welchii
- C. clostridium septicum

51. joint b/w pubic bones allowing slight movement during birth of baby

- A. Synchronrosis
- B. syndesmosis
- C. Symphysis

52. Heart contractility depend on

- A. Ca^{++} ions

53. Regarding thyroid gland

- A. change in epithelium occurs with function

54. rapidly adapting receptors

- A. pacinian
- B. Baroreceptors
- C. free nerve endings

55. which of the following inhibits the muscle to stretch beyond limits

- A. golgi tendon organ
- B. muscle spindle

56. Dead space does not change in

- A. standing [I marked]
- B. old age
- C. shallow breathing
- D. Deep inspiration
- E. Tracheostomy

57. max triglycerides found in

- A. VLDL ?
- B. chylomicrons remnants ? [I marked]

.

.

- C. LDL
- D. HDL
- E. IDL

58. most common source of SYSTEMIC arterial emboli

- A. femoral vein thrombosis
- B. pulmonary vein thrombosis

C.right atrial thrombus

D.portal vein thrombus

E.left ventricular mural thrombus

59. pyruvate is intermediate between

A.glucose and acetyl coA

B.acetoacetic acid and actyl coa

C.Fat metabolism and acetyl coA

D.carbohydrates and proteins

60.pulmonary atery supply

A.Bronchi

B.Bronchioles

C.Alveoli

61.Regarding bronchopulmonary segment

A.airated by primary bronchus

B.airated by secondary bronchus

C.airated by tertiary bronchus

D.not in touch with all other segments

62.A 45 yr old female presents with two years history of pruritis, months history of jaundice. On clinical examination she has bruises xanthomas and hepatosplenomegaly. The investigation which will confirm the diagnosis would be:

A. ALT

B. Alkaline phosphatase

C. Anti-mitochondrial antibodies

D. CT abdomen

E. ultrasound abdomen.

63.ADH formed in

A.posterior pituitary

B.supraoptic nucleus

C.ventromedial nucleus

64..metaplasia is caused by

A.chronic irritation

65.most common cause of PRIMARY HCC (I think I also add this q in paper 2)

A.hep C [I marked]

B.alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency

C.Aflatoxins

.
.

66.Two liters Normal saline infusion

A.dec urinary sodium

B.inc blood volume

C.dec intracellular volume

67.Tachyphylaxis

A.Rapid dec in drug action

B.Gradual dec in drug action

C. Is like Anaphylaxis

68.Fastest speed of impulse in heart conduction system

A.ventricular fibers

B.AV node

C.AV bundle

D.purkinje fibers

69.pt cant open mouth which muscle injured

A.Masseter

B.medial pterygoid

C.lateral pterygoid

D.Buccinator

E.Platysma

70.There are no blood agglutinins in which blood group .A.AB- [I marked] ,

B.AB+

C .O+

D. O-

71.Insulin increased by

A.Glucagon

B.Growth hormone

72.pt has Gonococcus infection what is quick way to check it

A.ZN stain

B.Gram stain

C.Culture

73.Metaplasia

A.functional change in cells

B.change in size and shape of cells

74.Which artery has branches that are end arteries A.Coronary artery

B.Central artery of Retina

75.which are bipolar neurons

A.posterior root ganglion cells

B.anterior horn cells

C.posterior horn cells

D.Olfactory cells

76.memory function of which lobe?

A.parietal

.

.

B.Temporal

C.Frontal

D.Occipital E.insula

77.Pellagra caused by def of A.Vit B1

B.Vit.B6

C.nicotinic acid

78.Area 3,1,2

A .All somatic sensation

79.Which hormone causes smooth muscle constriction In Arterials

A. Aldosterone

B.ADH [By V1 Recep]

80.Ethics principle

A. Autonomy ,Beneficence, Non-maleficence , justice

81.Regarding mean

A.it is some of all individual value divided by total number of values

B.its a good measure of central tendency

82.Brocas Area

A.Sup temporal lobe

B.afluent aphasia

83.infraorbital artery is a branch of

A.maxillary

B.facial

C.opthalmic

84.Ther is painful swelling at site of below knee amputation

A.neuroma

B.ganglioneuroma

85.Sulfur containing amino acid

A.Arginine

B.Cysteine

86.pyogenic meningitis

A.dec glucose

87.Axillary sheath from

A.pretracheal sheath

B.prevertebral fascia

C.carotid sheath

88.hormone responsible for oxidative phosphorylation and inc in body temperature

A.Thyroid hormone

B.Growth hormone

C.Insulin

89.Pt had severe headache...CSF showed blood tinge

A.sub-dural hemorrhage

B.sub-arachnoid hemorrhage

.

90. Young pt has bleeding history from minor trauma and also had chronic diarrhea , with no family hstry of any bleeding disorder , PT deranged , platelets normal , hb normal

A.Vit k deficiency.

91.Edema is caused by

A.dec hydrostatic pressure

B.inc osmotic pressure

C.blocked lymphatics

92.first response for bleeding

A.wound contraction

93.potent chemotactic factor

A.C3a

B.C5a

94.Left coronary artery divides into

A.LCX and anterior interventricular artery

95. CSF wrong statement

- A. valve of arachnoid villi stop working in high pressure ?????
 B. Lying on left lateral position pressure will be 60 to 150
 C. pressure on internal jugular vein increase the CSF pressure.
96. case in which 2 year history with HPV infection in female cervix + nucleus prominent and enlarged ??
 A. Hyperplasia B. carcinoma C. metaplasia D. dysplasia [I marked]
- 97) regarding VDRL wrong statement
 Widal test in best 1st week
- 98) XX + pseudohermaphroditism...
 A. androgenital syndrome
- 99) Question regarding.....Gap junction
 --
- Medicine paper-2 10 June 2015 conventional
 Questions with yellow highlight we have no confirmation about it ,
 others in red color are confirmed . Still have chance of error , so plz if u
 have any confusion , get help from text books .
 [Plz Remember in ur prayers] by Dr M.A and Dr M.U.T.W
- 1) About Flexor retinaculum not passed posteriorly
 A. Flexor Palmaris longus
 B. flexor digitorum profundus
 C. median nerve
 D. ulnar nerve
- 2) 2nd pharyngeal arch
 .
 .
- A. Zygomatic bone
 B. styloid process of temporal bone
 C. Maxillary bone
 D. squamous part of temporal bone
- 3) In male on PR examination which not palpable
 A. Ureter
 B. bulbourethral part etc
- 4) Ankle sprain during eversion , ligament torn
 A .Deltoid ligament
- 5) Eversion of footperoneus longus
 6) Quiet inspiration.....diaphragm
 7) Transverse diameter during inspiration by Ext intercostal muscle
- 8) Internal thoracic artery wrong statement
 Terminates on 8th intercostal space [it divides at 6th intercostal level]
- 9) Regarding abdominal wall..... Don't remember options
 10) Wernicke's damage.....rapid speech but make little sense
 11) Athetosis.....slow writhing movement
 12) Optic nerve terminates at
 A. Lat geniculate body
 B. medial geniculate body
 D. Visual cortex
- 13) Thyrotoxicosis + some eye signoptic nerve compression

- 14) Thyroidectomy common nerve injured.....
 A. **Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve**
 B. ext laryngeal nerve
- 15) Biceps brachii**attached to superior glenoid tubercle of humerus**
- 16) Case with no prick sensation on Rt and vibration on left below lesion
 A. Complete transection of cord
 B. **hemisection at T11**
 C. Complete transection at T9
- 17) RTA + hemisection of right cord.....**left side temp and pain loss**
- 18) Barbiturates.....**induce hepatic enzyme**
- 19) Lincosamides[drug].....dont remember options
- 20) Dobutamine action
 A. **On alpha and beta**
 B. alpha, beta and dopamine
 C. on only beta
- 21) Propranolol action to dec HR on
 A. **Beta 1 receptor**
- .
- .
- 22) Dm 2 + elderly
 A. **Metformin** B. tolbutamide C. glibenclamide
- 23) Most effective Dvt prophylaxis
 A. **Warfarin ?** B. heparin C. **low molecular wt heparin ?**
- 24) Chlorpromazine s/e except
 Convulsion cholestatic jaundice **porphyria** constipation
- 25) Warfarin check**PT, aPTT, INR**
- 26) CML**9:22 chromosome**
- 27) Not caused Hookworm
 A. Hypoproteinemia
 B. **macrocytic anemia**
 C. bronchitis
 D. intestinal effect
- 28) Echo virus
Meningoencephalitis
- 29) Scanty barr body.....**klinefelter syndrome**
- 30) Chromosome wrong statement is**13 is edward**
- 31) Case bleeding gums + BT and aPTT prolonged**vWD**
- 32) Anemia + bleeding gums + fever 103 ask Ix**Bone Marrow aspiration**
- 33) Megaloblastic anemia.....**oval macrocytes**
- 34) rash pattern started from back of ear and spread down towards trunk.....**Meseals**
- 35) On ecg ,QRS + T wave and no P wave where will be pacemaker
 Sa node **av node** internodal fibers ventricals
- 36) Rt homonymous hemianopia.....**left optic tract**
- 37) Rt optic tract lesion**left homonymous hemianopia**
- 38) Preload determined by
 A. **Left Ventricular EDV**

- B. LVEDP
 C. left atrial pressure (wedge pressure)
- 39) High COberiberi
 40) Low COIVC obstruction
 41) Construction business+ pulm s/sasbestosis
 42) Obstructive and restrictive patternFEV1/FVC
 43) O2 dissociation curve moves to right by decrease inpH
 44) ANA positive in
 A. Progressive systemic sclerosis
 B. RA
 C. mixed connective tissue
- 45) Least specific about SLEANA some other options??
 46) Cephalhematoma which layer.
 A. Under pericranium
 B. 3rd loose areolar tissue
- 47) Pain from peritoneal diaphragm radiate toA. 11th and 12th rib site
 B. neck and shoulder
48. During lactation dec ovulation due to decrease GnRH by
prolactin
49. Case in which first metaplasia then dysplasia then ca in situ
 HPV in uterine cervix
- 50 . Recurrent ca stone in kidneyhydrochlorothiazide
51. Cotton wool in retina
 A. DM
 B. HTN
52. Ph 7.36 hco3 16 co2 30compensated metabolic acidosis
53. Na+ active reabsorption in kidney
 A. Loop of henle B. in pct by active transport C. na along with k+
54. Skeletal muscle blood flow increased.....alpha recp blocker
55. Urine Osmolarity regulated byADH
56. Alzheimers disease case brown color pigment found on heart autopsy
 A. lipochrome
 B .wear and tear lipofusion
 C. hemosidderin
57. UV radiation from sun cause
 A. Cataract
 B. teratogenic
58. Radiation effect onhematopoietic system
59. Case of nodular swelling on dorsum surface of hand , brown pigment +
 axillary Ln enlarged
 A. Uv radiation
 B. latex gloves exposure
 D. prior exposure to asbestos
60. Aschoff bodies in early stage
 A. fibrinoid degeneration
 B. giant cells

61. Food poisoning cae..... **Virulence** infectivity
pathogenicity
62. LES competency drug given**metoclopramide**
63. Antibiotics..... **Metronidazole** cross BBB
64. Aspirin poisoning treatment A.Bicarbonate administration
- .
- B.NH4cl
65. Decrease motivation and depression**frontal lobe**
66. During Exercise stimulation goes by
- A. **Mechanoreceptor** B. proprioceptor
67. Case hirsutism HTN wt gain and inc ACTH **Cushing disease**
68. Lung carcinome + Adh and s/s **SIADH**
69. Gluconeogenesis stimulate by **glucagon**
70. Most common cause Primary HCC
- A. Alpha 1 AT deficiency B.aflatoxin **C.hep-C**
71. 3 layers of smooth muscle **Fundus of stomach**
72. S/E and water reabsorption A.**Jejunum** B.colon C. ileum
73. Gastric emptying delayed by **CCK**
74. Primary hypercholesterolemia prevention ...**A.statin** B. niacin C.fibrin
75. Quac give medicine and jaundice occur Ix **ALT**
76. More than 48 hour shizogony..... **Falciparum malaria**
77. Pseudo infction + earache + fever due to **TNF**
78. Agammaglobulenemia..... **pyogenic infection**
79. Acute renal transplant rejection bad prognosis..... A. thrombosis
B .**Vasculitis and Lymphocytic infiltrations**
80. Monotherapy of CCF **ACE as captopril**
81. Angina symptoms in **A.Aortic stenosis** B. AR
82. Leprosy early Ix..... **Nasal scraping of lepra**
83. On ECG QRS due to..... **vent depolarization**
84. Atypical mycobacteria **not respond to ATT**
85. Ades mosquito which not occur
- A.raft velly B. yellow fever **C. japanese encephalitis**, D.dengue
86. Foam cell in atheroma
- A.Neutrophil B. **Monocyte** (remember no macrophage option)
87. Phonation occur A .During expiration B.When vocal
cord adducts
88. Neoplasm least associated A. Age , **B. Physical trauma**
89. Severe steatorrhea A. **total pancreatectomy** B.terminal ileal
resection
90. About bleeding from duodenal ulcer
Post wall duodenal ulcer bleeds due to **gastroduodenal artery**
91. Antibody not cross placenta
- A.**IgM** B. IgG A. IgE
- 92.** Angiotensin 2 short term mechanism **vasoconstriction**
- 93.** Pneumothorax case..... **inward collapse and chest wall spring outward**
94. Regarding skeletal muscle
- .

-
-
- A. Belly is fleshy throughout length B. aponeurosis and fibrosis
- Some option mixed with origin and insertion
- 95. Why vein are bigger resorvoirA.increase blood vol capacity ? ,
B.Veins has no smooth muscles ?
- 96. Slow wave sleep NT A.norepinephrine B. **serotonin**
- 97. Free Ag to digestive system ??.....
A.Hassels corpuscle B. **M cells** C. dendriocytes
- 98. Difference between primary and 2ndry wound healing
A.Wound contraction
- 99. About b-hcg wrong statement???
- Similar action as LH on ovary molecular structure similar as LH
- 100. One is regarding pregnancy or menstruation ?? wrong statement
Increase estrogen in 2nd half of periods or pregenacy
Don't remember options

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JUNE 10, 2015 SURGERY AND ALLIED PAPER

Salam everyone, This is SeaShell again, I am sorry for delays, I am really busy with family and work, Still managed to solve this one. I am having some issues with my "SeaShell" ID unfortunately , I am not able to open it because of verification issues, as soon as I sort out any solution for it InshALLAHA I will be back with my NOTES, Below is FCPS-Surgery n Allied 2015- June Paper , I have included all repeat questions from books at beginning and All new and controversial questions are included after that. I can make mistakes also feel free to discuss any doubtful questions.

My official page for NOTES is below: Please report any fake accounts or improper posts!!

<https://www.facebook.com/seashellnotes?fref=ts>

I request to share this paper on other FCPS prep group aswell for all members there, Blocking can not really stop the chain of SHARING and HELPING!

GOODLUCK , ACE IT ! Remember me in your Prayers!

RED is the correct answer

BLUE is explanation

Ganongs Questions:

•

•

What is the clearance of a substance when its concentration in the plasma is 10 mg/dL, its concentration in the urine is 100 mg/ dL, and urine flow is 2 mL/min?

- A. 2 mL/min
- B. 10 mL/min
- C. 20 mL/min**
- D. 200 mL/min

The fourth heart sound is caused by

- A. closure of the aortic and pulmonary valves
- B. vibrations in the ventricular wall during systole
- C. ventricular filling**
- D. closure of the mitral and tricuspid valves
- E. retrograde flow in the vena cava.

Asim MED (Physio) Questions:

(Q.144) A person comes in your clinic with difficulty in walking on examination his knee and anke

jerks are brisk and biceps reflex is absent. his resp rate is 16/min. he was diagnosed as a case of cord compression. the most likely site of compression is:

C3 C4

C5 C6

C8 T1

T8 T9

(Q. 197) **Hypoxic Hypoxia**

(Q. 284)Intercellular connections having Protein channels and low electrical resistance are:

Desmosomes

belt desmosomes

Gap Junctions

Hemidesmosomes

.

.

Tight junction

(312)(GFR increases)

(317.) Receptors in muscles which prevent their length to go beyond limits are:

Muscle spindles

GTO

Meissniers

Ruffinis end organs

Pacinian corpuscles

(Q. 333)Uncoupling of oxidative phosphorylation with increased heat production in the body results from the excess of:

Cortisol

Epinephrine

Growth Hormone

Thyroid Hormones

Insulin

(Q. 334) Protein catabolism in extrahepatic tissues and protein syntheses in the Liver is the action of:

Cortisol

Epinephrine

Growth Hormone

Thyroid Hormones

Insulin

(Q. 335) Growth hormone secretion is increased by:

A. Cortisol

B. REM Sleep

C. Exercise

D. FFA

.

.

E. Glucose

Non-REM > Exercise > REM

(364) Atrial Fibrillation is characterised by:

Pulse deficit

Multiple P waves

Increase CO

Saw Tooth appearance in ECG (occurs in atrial flutter)

(410) 55 years old male, Plumber by occupation came with history of Dyspnoe on exertion and dry cough for last two years. His arterial blood gases revealed pH-7.4 P02 62 PCO2 31, HCO3 19. What is the correct discription of his biochemical state.

Compensated Metabolic acidosis

Compensated respiratory alkalosis

Mixed respiratory and metabolic alkalosis

Respiratory Alkalosis

(Q. 422) A 16 years old boy is prescribed CO-trimaxole for fever. After 12 hours he developed red color urine and profound weakness. Lab tests show intravascular hemolysis. The most common cause of his problem is:

A. G6PD Deficiency

B. Immune Hemolysis

C. PNH

D. Malaria

E. Sicke cell diseases

(Q. 457.) Pneumothorax-- Ipsilateral lung collapse and chest wall spring out

PATHO Section: Asim Med

(Q. 30) A 40 years old female presents with two years history of Pruritis, jaundice. She has brusises xanthomas and hepatosplenomegaly. What investigations will confirm diagnosis.

A. ALT

.

.

B. ALP

C. Anti-mitochondrial antibodies

D. CT Abdomen

E. Ultrasound Abdomen

61(**Endotoxin-Pseudomonas**)

117(**Mesothelioma**),

206(**Schistosoma Hematobium**)

225(**Lens**)

244(**Myoglobin or CK**)

261(**Immuno-electrophoresis**)

21. 280(**Granuloma with asteriod bodies**)

290(**Chronic irritation**)

406 (**Hep E**)

488 (**RCA**)

548. **Red cell concentrates**

506. **Insulin increases entry of glucose into skeletal muscles**

Medicine Portion:

191. Natural killer cells are known to be:

Able to kill virus infected cells without prior sensitization

Cytotoxic T cells

B cells that can kill widout complement

Have CD 19, 20 , 21 on their surface

Increase by immunization

ANATOMY:

56- Myocardium-unrelated to respiration

59. A 30 years old woman has presented with red color urine. Lab tests show ALBUMIN presence of Rbc, RBC Casts. Which structure damaged:

Glomeruli

Ureter

Urethra

Urinary Bladder

Renal calyx

91. **Ureter lined by transitional epithelium**

95. **Facial Artery**

147. A 50 years old man known case of Hepatoma develops dependent edema with dilated abdominal wall veins. The most likely structure involved is:

Hepatic Artery

Hepatic Vein

IVC

Right side of heart

Peritoneum

203. Abdominal angina is caused by:

SMA

IMA

Middle colic Artery

Left gastric Artery

SURGERY ASIM (ANATOMY) 4th Ed.

285. Transitional epithelium long statement

403. Epiblast and Hypoblast

PATHO:

170. Clostridium Difficile

244. Edema by Lymphatic Blockage

338. Edema by Allergy

407. Welchii

520. Adrenogenital Syndrome

GYNÆ ASIM (ANATOMY)

87. The MGB a thalamic nucleus:

A. is attached with main mass of thalamus

B. receives fibers to visual cortex

C. receives fibers from occulomotor nerve

D. relay fibers to frontal lobe

E. lies on ventromedial aspect of thalamus

lies on midbrain (key) This is asim key but this option wasnt there in paper so most appraite here is E.

The medial geniculate body, a thalamic nucleus which relays auditory impulses, is separated from the main mass of the thalamus and lies on the midbrain. It receives fibres from the cochlear nerves by way of the nuclei of the nerves and the lateral lemniscus, and relays them through the sublentiform part of the internal capsule to the auditory cortex in the temporal lobe. (RJLAST)

Gynae Portion:

364. MCV-85

410. Uracha Fistula

Gynae-Pathology:

39. Cervical Smear

206. Hemolytic crisis-sickle cell

Regarding Thymus:

A. Supplied by Superior Thyroid artery

.

.

B. Arch of Aorta lies in front of it

C. In front of sternohyoid and sternothyroid

D. Extend from below thyroid to 4th costal cartilage

E. One lobed structure

(The thymus may appear to be a single organ, but in fact it consists of right and left lobes closely applied to each other for much of their extent (Fig. 4.15). It is usually most prominent in children, where it may extend from the level of the fourth costal cartilages to the lower poles of the thyroid gland. In front of it lie the sternohyoid and sternothyroid muscles, the manubrium and upper part of the body of the sternum and their adjacent costal cartilages. Behind it are the pericardium, the arch of the aorta with its three large branches, the left brachiocephalic vein and the trachea.- Ref RJLAST)

Which hormone causes vascular smooth muscle contraction:

ADH

Aldosterone

Oxytocin

ANP

Angiotensin Pt has creatinine 6, BP 210/130. Which one is damaged:

Peritubular capillaries

Macula densa

JG cells

45 years old day with bloody discharge from nipple only with no palpable mass:

Fibrocystic diseases

Intraductal Papiloma

Fibroadenoma

Sarcoidosis

Which vessel has highest amount of smooth muscle in tunica media:

A. Great Saphenous Vein

B. SVC

.

.

C. Brachial Artery

D. Aorta

Child is having more bleeding from minor wounds. No such family history is there. He also have diarrhoea BT is 6 min CT is 50 mins, there is no family hx of any disease. Diagnosis?

A. Factor 9 def

B. Classic hemophilia

C. Renal failure

D. Liver failure

E. Vit K deficiency

Myeloperoxidase present in:

- A. Basophils
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Neutrophils**
- D. Platelets

Muscle which helps in flexion of elbow but is supplied by Radial Nerve:

Brachioradialis

Which drug can not cross BBB?

- A. Phenobarbitone
- B. Diazepam
- C. Dopamine**
- D. Levodopa
- E. Phenytoin

Vibrio Cholera:

A. Increases CL secretion in mucosal/intestinal crypts

- B. Increases HCO₃ secretion in intestinal lumen

DNA Virus:

- .
- .

A. Infectious Mononucleosis

- B. Mumps
- C. Measles

SA Node location:

Superior portion of sulcus terminalis

Middle Colic Artery most appropriate:

A. Branch of SMA

Axillary sheath formed by:

- A. Carotid sheath
- B. Prevertebral layer**
- C. Pretracheal layer
- D. Platysma

2 year old baby failure to thrive, Hb 4, on examination anisopikilocytosis, NUCLEATED RBCS, present:

Iron def Anemia

Sideroblastic Anemia

Thalesemia Major

A lady with dysphagia, and complains that she is not able to type on keyboard but no other joint problems noted, also she has lost her wrinkles over face which had developed due to aging:

CREST Syndrome

Mixed Connective Tissue Disease

Sjogren Syndrome

Dermatomyositis

Difference between primary and secondary peristaltic wave:

- A. Primary has oropharangeal phase
- B. Primary wave relaxes lower esophageal sphincter
- C. Secondary propels food forward

- .
- .

D. Primary Peristaltic waves have no intrinsic nerve input involved

(Primary thru-Vagus
Secondary-Intrinsic nervous system)

Max triglycerides found in:

- A. VLDL**
- B. Chylomicrons remnants
- C. LDL
- D. HDL

(Go with Chylomicrons if it was given.)

Pregnant lady most appropriate is:

- A. Inc Ferritin
- B. Inc TIBC**
- C. Inc Iron

Pregnant lady normocytic normochromic anemia appropriate:

- A. Plasma volume expansion**
- B. Iron def anemia

Aids associated skin lesion:

- A. Kaposi sarcoma**
- B. BCC

Ca channels disease:

- A. Myasthenia Gravis
- B. Lambert Eaton syndrome**

After total gastrectomy what will occur:

- A. Iron def anemia
- B. Pernicious anemia**

.

Best host defence system in alveoli:

- A. Lymphatics
- B. Alveolar macrophages**
- C. Nasal cilia

Breast surgery done patient cant comb hair due to paralysis of serratus anterior, nerve involved:

- A. Suprascapular nerve
- B. Long thoracic nerve**

DVT most common cause:

- A. Prolonged immobilization**
- B. After surgery
- C. Inherited thrombophilia

RMP is mainly by:

- A. K efflux**
- B. NA/K pump

Urinary osmolality 1200 serum osmolality 310 diagnosis:

- A. SIADH**

Pt with hyperplastic endometrial cyst. Cause

Increase Estrogen

Excess progesterone
Excess LH

Women who has Leiomyoma and epithelium covering endometrium shows abundant stroma with less number of endometrial glands, whats happening in Endometrium:

A. Hyperplasia

- B. Dysplasia
- C. Metaplasia
- D. Neoplasia

.
.

E. Atrophy

Osteoblastoma most commonly occurs at:

- A. Epiphysis
- B. Metaphysis
- C. Epiphyseal plate
- D. Diaphysis

E. Vertebrae

Bipolar cells found in

- A. Nasal epithelium

B. Olfactory

- C. Ant horns
- D. Spinal nerves

Commonest cause of systemic arterial emboli

- A. Femoral vein thrombosis

B. LV mural thrombi

- C. Pulmonary artery thrombi

Subclavian artery aneurysm occurs mostly in third part distal to scalene muscle, Nodular swelling will be present in which part:

- A. Suprasternal area
- B. Anterior Mediastinum

C. Posterior Mediastinum

- D. Vertebral triangle

Sertoli cell appropriate is:

- A. Secrete FSH
- B. Secrete LH
- C. Secrete Testosterone

.
.

D. Provide blood testis barrier

Urethra damaged distal to urogenital diaphragm urine will leak into:

- A. Retropubic space

B. Sup perineal pouch

- C. Medial thigh
- D. Ischiorectal fossa

Submandibular gland surgery nerve damaged:

A. Marginal mandibular branch of facial nerve

- B. Lingual nerve

Bile duct relation with duodenum:

A. Supraduodenal retroduodenal infraduodenal intraduodenal

- B. Omental supraduodenal intraduodenal
- C. Omental supraduodenal infraduodenal

Dorsum of nose supplied by:

A. Ethmoidal branch of ophthalmic artery

B. Branch of facial artery

Free radicals formed by radiation they will damage:

A. DNA

B. Cell membrane

C. Mitochondria

Viruses cause disease by:

A. Direct action

B. Altering protein synthesis

C. Membrane damage

Tumor suppressor genes:

.

.

A. Ras

B. Cmyc

C. P53

D. Nmyc

Post abdominal and gynaecological surgeries cause is: which is beta lactamase resistant and does not respond to penicillin:

Bacterioides

E.coli

After amputation of leg, scenario was given and asked what will develop:

A. Neuroma

B. Neuroglioma

Regarding Down syndrome:

A. Increase incidence with increased maternal age

Dorsal rami supply:

A. Flexors of trunk

B. Extensors of trunk

Increase ejection fraction causes:

A. Dec EDV

B. Dec ESV

Abdominal contents pushed through remains of processus vaginalis which occurs:

A. Indirect inguinal hernia

B. Direct inguinal hernia

C. Hydrocoele

Left adrenal vein is drained into:

A. IVC

B. Left renal vein

.

.

C. Inf mesenteric vein

Prostate arterial supply:

A. Inferior vesical artery

B. Superior vesical artery

C. Internal iliac artery

Localized cause of Edema:

A. Allergy

Sulphur containing amino acid:

- A. Arginine
- B. Tyrosine

C. Cystine

(CYSTINE HOMOCYSTINE METHIONINE(ASIM GYNAE-Q.349))

Upper origin of external oblique forms interdigitation with which muscle:

- A. Latissimus Dorsi
- B. Pectorals major

C. Serratus anterior

Lady had breast implant 2 yrs ago since then she is having firmness and shape distortion something . Now the implants are removed and implant fluid is leaking inside. Which cells will most likely be present:

- A. Neutro
- B. Mast
- C. Eosinophil

D. Giant cells

Remnant of gubernaculum in females:

- A. Spermatic cord
- B. Testis

.
.

C. Round ligament of ovary

- D. Prostate

Vessel having 80% saturation in fetus:

A. Umbilical vein

- B. Aorta
- C. Pulmonary vein

Host defence against neoplasm

A. Apoptosis

- B. Good health
- C. No family history

Most common cause of neoplasm:

A. Overexpression of proto-oncogenes

- B. Non-lethal injury of genes

IVC is formed at:

A. L5 vertebra

No lymphoid nodules seen in:

A. Thymus

- B. Lymph node
- C. Spleen

Joint b/w pubic bones allowing slight movement during birth of baby:

- A. Synchondrosis
- B. Syndesmosis

C. Symphysis

Heart contractility depend on

A. Ca++ ions

.
.

Regarding Thyroid gland:

A. Change in epithelium occurs with function

Gastric lymphoma most common cause:

A. H-pylori

GFR is increased by:

A. Afferent arteriolar constriction

B. Dec plasma proteins

Human is intermediate host in:

A. Schistos

B. Hydatid disease

Otic ganglion is located immediately below:

A. Foramen ovale

B. Foramen rotundum

C. Foramen lacerum

DIC initiated by:

A. Thromboplastin

B. Factor 13

Fastest speed of impulse in:

A. Ventricular fibers

B. AV node

C. Purkinje fibers

Thyroid CA operated 3cm mass which has congo stain. Marker used:

A. Calcitonin

B. AFP

Pyruvate is intermediade between:

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A. Glucose and acetyl coA

B. Acetoacetic acid and actyl coa

C. Fat metabolism and acetyl coA

Regarding popliteus:

A. Assist in knee extension

B. Cause medial rotaion of femur on tibia

C. Located in between lateral meniscus and lateral collateral ligament

D. Supplied by obturator nerve

Patient cant open mouth which muscle injured:

A. Masseter

B. Medial pteryogoid

C. Lateral pterygoid

D. Buccinator

E. Platysma

Patient on oral anticoagulation which test for monitoring:

A. PT

B. APTT

Most common cause of PRIMARY HCC:

A. Hep C

B. Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency

C. Aflatoxins

Two liters Normal saline infusion:

A. Dec urinary sodium

B. Inc blood volume

Succinylcholine toxicity in individuals having deficiency of:

.
.

A. Acetyl cholinesterase

B. Pseudocholinesterase

C. MAO

Knee cant b flexed and hip cant be extended which muscle damaged:

A. Rectus femoris

B. Sartorius

C. Semitendinosus

Female with exophthalmos inc HR sweating antibodies present:

A. Hashimoto

B. Graves

Which hormone causes vasoconstriction:

A. Aldosterone

B. ADH (Via V2 Receptors)

Ethics principle

A. Autonomy Beneficence. Non-maleficence Equity

Regarding MEAN:

A. It is some of individual value divided by total number of values

B. Its a good measure of central tendency

Blockage of alpha receptors:

A. Vasoconstriction

B. Vasodilation

Macrocytic Anemia cause:

A. Folate deficiency

B. Loss of intrinsic factor

Blood gp with no agglutinin:

.
.

A. AB+

B. ABC.

O+

D. ODiabetic

patient with miosis and partial Ptosis of right eye cause:

Diabetic Ophthalmoplegia

Horners Syndrome

Regarding Muscles:

A. Origin is mobile

B. Insertion is fixed

C. Belly is fleshy through out

D. Aponeurosis is fibrous

E. Ligaments are round and fibrous

Scenario of Rheumatic Fever. Death occurs due to:

A. MS

- B. AS
- C. AR
- D. MR

Chlorthiazides cause:

- A. Hyperuricemia
- B. Hyperkalemia

C. Hypercalcemia

Neurotransmitter present in brainstem:

A. Dopamine

- B. Epinephrine

- .
- .

- C. GABA

Platelet rich plasma is stored at:

- A. 0 deg
- B. 4 deg

C. 22 deg

- D. 40 deg

Most sensitive cardiac marker:

- A. Creatine kinase
- B. Troponin T

C. Myoglobin

- D. LDH

Parasympathetic stimulation:

- A. Pupils dilate
- B. Pupils constrict**
- C. Increase heart rate
- D. Decrease GI motility

Spleen

- A. Lax ligament leads to wandering Spleen

B. Accesorry spleen present in 25% cases

Insulin secretion increased by:

Glucagon

Beta blockers

Most Potent chemotactic is:

A. C5A

- B. IL-6

- .
- .

Dead space remains unchanged

- A. Standing
- B. Old age

C. Deep inspiration

- D. Shallow breathing

Renal artery segments arrangement:

- A. Interlobar lobar segmental arcuate
- B. Lobar interlobular segmental arcuate
- C. Segmental interlobar arcuate

Renal artery --> Interlobar artery --> Arcuate artery --> interlobular artery --> Afferent arterioles

Femoral artery pulse is felt

A. Apex of femoral triangle

B. Midpoint of inguinal ligament

C. Mid-inguinal point

Diabetic nephropathy 1st manifestation:

A. Inc blood urea nitrogen levels

B. Inc creatinine

B. Inc urinary albumin

Regarding cerebellum:

A. Afferent fibers are excitatory to purkinje cell

B. Cerebellar cortex consist of six layers

C. Deep nuclear cells are excited by purkinje cells

D. It has no connection with vestibular nuclei

E. Flocculonodular lobe is primarily concerned with equilibrium

Regarding dilute urine(enuris):

.

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A. Positive water clearance

B. Negative water clearance

Floor of 4th ventricle's Superolateral relation:

A. Superior cerebellar peduncle

B. Middle cerebellar peduncle

C. Inferior cerebellar peduncle

D. Pyramidal tracts

E. Pons n Medulla

FLOOR: Pons and Medulla

ROOF: Superior cerebellar Peduncle

SUPEROLATERAL RELATION: Superior Cerebellar Peduncle

INFEROLATERAL RELATION: Inferior Cerebellar Peduncle and nucleus cuneatus and gracilis

Tachyphylaxis:

A. Hypersensitivity reaction

B. Diminish unresponsiveness adapting quickly

C. Diminish unresponsiveness adapting slowly

D. Caused by morphine

Patient bp 90/50, why is isoflurane contraindicated:

A. Decrease cardiac contractility

B. Vasodilation of blood vessels

-

These are questions whose answers I wasn't able to find because of improper recalls or references!

Which one is true about Lignocaine overdose:

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A. Hydrocortisone is used to treat it

B. Perioral paresthesia

C. Causes Laryngeal edema/ urticaria

D. Can cause prolonged Seizures

A patient can not move his right eye laterally cause is:

Right sided cavernous damage

Pituitary adenoma

When GFR increases , absorption of Na and Water increases also thru tubuloglomerular mechanism. how ?

Due to Increase tubular blood flow

increase pericapillary blood flow

Due to decreased sodium in peritubular capillaries

Due to increase sodium in peritubular capillaris

Patient with history of multiple myeloma now has hypercalcemia , polyuria and confusion urine osmolality is 310mosm/l , what is the reason of polyuria

A.ADH cant act on tubules

B.dec ADH formation

C.psychogenic polydipsia

Dorsum of foot after Sciatic nerve damage sensation intact due to:

A. Sural nerve

B. Common peroneal nerve

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Medicine paper - Online 11th June 2015 (mixed ques from paper I and II)

By Dr Lubna Jafri

I have tried to state the main point of the ques as clearly as possible...yes some answers can be wrong...so you may double check in doubt.

For now these are all i can recall...will add more as i remember. Hope this helps!

- 1) Most common cornyebacterium in clinical cases
- 2) Green discharge - pseudomonas
- 3) CSF had inc protein dec glucose and polymorph - give Ceftriaxone
- 4) # of cervical sclerotomes, vertebrae and nerves - 8,7,8
- 5) Nursing mother with herpes lesion - Acylcovir
- 6) Eversion damages - Deltoid ligament
- 7) formula needed to be applied for clearance in kidneys - ans was 20 ml
- 8) Alveolar ventilation to be calculated when Tidal volume is 500 and RR 10
- 9) After trauma and amputation - Neuroma
- 10) Most common cause of HTN - idiopathic
- 11) Left vent hypertrophy and pulm edema - Bicuspid aortic stenosis
- 12) JVP a wave due to Mitral stenosis (i think)
- 13) Cause of cervical and genital Ca - HPV
- 14) Heart shaped vertebra - Thoracic
- 15) About renal vessels - Left renal vein is ant to aorta and renal art
- 16) Neisseria - Penicillin G
- 17) Heart base formed by Left atrium
- 18) Biceps - supraglenoid tubercle
- 19) Difficulty abduction of arm only till 30 degrees, fine after that - supraspinatus
- 20) Aspirin overdose causes Alkalosis
- 21) Common carotid artery bifurcates at Upper border of thyroid cartilage
- 22) What is therapeutic window

- 23) Tachyphylaxis - rapid decrease in response to drug
- 24) Glycogen storage diseases cause Hepatomegaly and hypoglycemia
- 25) benign tumor - Leiomyoma
- 26) function of alpha macroglobulin
- 27) Metastasis feature - tumor invasion by loss of E cadherin
- 28) In our culture support to patient is by Family
- 29) Good patient doctor relationship depends on Active listening
- 30) Opioid stimulated chemoreceptor trigger zone
- 31) Construction work history along with pleural plaques - Asbestosis
- 32) betal chewing causes submucosal fibrosis
- 33) Some patient with visible peristalsis - pyloric stenosis
- 34) Dorsal column transmits Proprioception
- 35) Conus medullaris is at L3 in children
- 36) PCOS scenario
- 37) Menopause - inc LH and FSH
- 38) Nucleus in midbrain - CN III
- 39) 2nd week of typhoid fever - Widal plus blood culture
- 40) kallman syndrome - arcuate nucleus
- 41) Atypical TB - resistant to anti TB drugs
- 42) Corneal epithelium
- 43) Bitemporal hemianopsia - lesion at optic chiasm
- 44) Vibration from Dorsal column
- 45) Pseudo mem colitis - C difficile
- 46) Rlver blindness
- 47) Man is intermediate host in Hydatid cyst
- 48) Sheehan syndrome typical scenario
- .
- .
- 49) Diffuse loss of vibration - check gastric mucosa biopsy
- 50) Medially rotated arm of child - lesion in upper trunk of brachial plexus
- 51) Something about gastrocolic reflex
- 52) B12 def check urine for methylmal acid
- 53) In late preg uterus becomes sensitive to Oxytocin
- 54) Bleeding after pregnancy complication - DIC
- 55) Child born at home has echymosis - Vit K def
- 56) Some symptoms including facial palsy - cerebellopontine angle
- 57) Asthma - < FEV1
- 58) Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy - disarray of myocytes
- 59) Skin lesions along Ophthalmic branch of CN V
- 60) raised direct bili and Alk Phosph - extra hepatic cholestatis
- 61) Maximum AV difference of O2 in Cardiac muscle
- 62) Carbohydrate product of digestion
- 63) Spindles attaching to chromatids - Anaphase
- 64) Autosomal dominant - half of the children affected
- 65) Heterozygous trait and both express fully - Co dominance
- 66) left shift of Ox Hb curve - CO poisoning
- 67) Diarrhea - Non anion gap metab acidosis
- 68) Reciprocal but not dual supply - Salivary gland

- 69) PPD - cytotox T cells
- 70) Atropine causes Dry mouth
- 71) what indicates pt given Warfarin and not heparin - inc prothrombin (i think)
- 72) Cimetidine dec clearance of Warfarin
- 73) Dermis contains type I collagen
- 74) Kidney Tranplant rejected within 10 mins - antibody mediated
- 75) Labetalol - A and B receptors
- 76) Anaphylxis due to penicillin - Broncospasm is typical feature
- 77) Collagen - abundant in Lig flavum ?
- 78) Severe flexion of neck injured - Lig Nuch ?
- 79) Uterus to lab majora - round lig
- 80) Cardiogenic shock due to MI
- 81) Anaphylatoxin - C5a
- 82) Helps in phagocytosis - C3b
- 83) Virus - Alt proteins
- 84) Cancer mostly due to inc protoncogene
- 85) no occurence of chromosome shortening - Telomerase ?
- 86) typical picture of microcytic hypochromic anemia
- 87) Which lobe has 2 segments - Right middle
- 88) Iron tranfered as Transferrin
- 89) Thiazide - hypokalemia
- 90) Infarction mostly due to Art occlusion
- 91) Reactive hyperemia not seen in - ischemia
- 92) Aplasia - lack of cell production
- 93) Splenectomy most effective in - Heredit Sphero
- 94) Basilar artery forms -
- 95) most common chromosomal abnormality - Downs
- 96) ESR more than 100 in Multiple Myeloma
- 97) MHC - HLA antigens
- 98) Thirst stimulated by AT 2
- 99) Erythropoetin secreted from Mesangial? or Renal tubular cells
- 100) Something about free water clearance
- 101) Vit D acts by gene expression
- .
- .
- 102) Normal saline causes ... ? inc plasma Na, inc plasma osmolarity, inc urine osmolarity
- 103) Blood loss, dec BP - symp activity inc
- 104) most imp factor delaying wound healing - infection?
- 105) CSF - 500 ml/day
- 106) Glucocorticoids cause - dec glucose utilization in cells
- 107) Hormone inc during sleep - Cortisol (not sure though)
- 109) Growth hormone inhibited by Somatostatin
- 110) HIV hallmark - progressive immunosupression
- 111) Hep B infection - keep checking SGPT
- 112) Machinery murmur - PDA
- 113) Something about long bones - i marked haversian canal (total fluke)
- 114) As compared to ICF, ECF has - low K
- 115) pO2 close to 100 in Left to Right shunt

116) Some values given and asked which graph represents better. Confusion between bar or pie chart

117) Primordial germ cells - by 3rd week

118) After bed rest leg pain and swelling - DVT

119) megaloblastic due to - folate and cobalmin

120) Philadel chromosome - CML

121) Metab acidosis - causes inc breathing

122) X linked agammaglob - pyogenic infections

123) Dead space - humidifies and filters air

At the moment I dont even remember the most difficult ones...Please pray for me.

==--==

12th August 2015 Medicine Online FCPS Part 1 Paper

Remember me in Your Special Prayers

(Dr. AR Soomro)

1. Type of cells in acute viral infection

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Macrophages

Answer is B

2. Microscopic Characteristics of Malignancy is

- A. Pleomorphism
- B. Nucleus to Cell Ratio
- C. Invasion

Answer is C

3. Lesion of dorsal column

- A. Anesthesia
- B. Analgesia
- C. Loss of tickling n itch
- D. Sensory ataxia
- E. Motor ataxia

.
.

Answer is D

4. Vibrio cholera diarrhea mechanism

- A. Inhibit Ip3
- B. Inhibit cAMP
- C. Increase Cl channels

Answer is C

5. Asthmatic with IHD hypertension intra operatively management for Blood Pressure

- A. I/V Nitroprusside
- B. I/V Nitroglycerine
- C. I/V Hydralazine

Answer is A

6. Pulmonary blood flow lit/min?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

E. 6

Answer is D (Same as Cardiac Output)

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7. Defecation occurs due to

A. Gastrocolic Reflex

B. Mass Movement

Answer is A

8. Patient develop scarlet fever

A. Exfoliation

B. Exotoxin

C. Erythrotoxic Toxin

Answer is C

9. Person working in farm develop lesion on foot

A. Cutaneous larva migrans

B. Cutaneous leishmaniasis

C. Dracunculosis

Answer is A

10. Young patient burning pain during urination, afebrile, thin yellowish discharge

A. Chlamydia

B. HSV

C. Gonorrhoea

Answer is A

11. Which of the following most likely cause malignancy

A. Haemochromatosis

B. Benzidine

C. Asbestosis

Answer is B

12. Number of Bronchopulmonary Segments in Right Lung

A. 7

B. 10

C. 12

Answer is B

13. Oral With Genital Ulcers

Answer is Bacter Disease

14. Regarding MCA

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A. Supplying inferomedial part of temporal lobe

B. Olfactory part of frontal lobe

C. Supplying the Medial Surface of Cerebrum

Answer is A

15. Below 1 inch to the Inguinal Ligament Femoral artery relation with vein

A. Lateral

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B. Anterolateral

C. Posterolateral

.
D. Anteromedial

Answer is A

16. Which physiological function loss in lab test of urine specific gravity

A. Concentration

B. Filtration

C. Secretion

D. Blood flow

E. Reabsorption

Answer is A (Reference Goljan)

17. Trachoma

A. Bacterial Conjunctivitis

B. Viral Conjunctivitis

C. Inclusion Conjunctivitis

Answer is C

18. Superior thyroid artery is branch of

A. External carotid

B. Internal carotid

Answer is A

19. Person having systolic pressure 132mmhg. diastolic pressure 66, mean arterial pressure would be

A. 66mmhg

B. 111mm Hg

C. 88mmHg

Answer is C ($\frac{1}{3}$ of Pulse Pressure + Diastolic Pressure)

20. Normally physiological function of placenta is barrier b/w

A. Maternal n fetal blood

B. Barrier for drugs

C. Barrier for nutrition

D. Barrier for immunoglobulins

Answer is A

21. Anterior pituitary tumor will mostly cause damage to which nerve

A. Trochlear

B. Optic

Answer is B

22. PTH most sensitive to

A. Total serum

B. Serum calcium

C. 1,25(OH)D3

.
D. Serum PO4

E. Serum Mg

Answer is B

23. Woman having whiplash injury during RTA, damage C5 C6 nerves, which of the most

disability she is having

- A. Flexion at Elbow
- B. Extension of arm
- C. Adduction of shoulder
- D. Medial rotation of shoulder
- E. Extension of finger

Answer is A

24. A new research, study on some therapy regarding smoking, cessation. he divide 40 smokers and on volunteer therapy, after some time he asked about the daily smoking cigarettes from all 40.what key component is missing

- A. Hypothesis
- B. Random distribution
- C. Dependent distribution
- D. Independent distribution

Answer is B

25. Thyroid follicles cell releasing thyroxin derived from

- A. Endoderm
- B. Ectoderm
- C. Mesoderm
- D. Endo and Mesoderm

Answer is A

26. In Circus man developing sudden excruciating chest pain, BP 90/50 mmHg with dislocation of crystalline lens what is cause

- A. Mallory-Weise Syndrome
- B. Rupture aortic aneurysm

Answer is B (Scenario of Marphan Syndrome)

27. Regarding heart sounds

- A. S2 is usually long
 - B. Audible on area of heart valves more precisely
- All the options are irrelevant

28. Cystic fibrosis

Answer is sweat chloride test

29. What cause gastric emptying

Metoclopramide

30. Female symptoms of hypothyroidism and lymphocytes

- A. Hashimoto Thyroiditis
- B. Colloid goiter

.

.

C. Thyroid Ca

.

.

D. Thyroid lymphoma

Answer is A

31. Single local factor for delay wound healing

- A. Infection
- B. Ischemia

Answer is A

32. Posterior 1/3rd of tongue sensation, nucleus involve
Glossopharyngeal

33. Masseteric fascia develop from

- A. Superficial layer of deep cervical fascia
- B. Carotid sheath
- C. Pre-tracheal
- D. Prevertebral

Answer is A

34. Situs Inversus

Kartagener Syndrome

35. MAO Inhibitor and hypertensive crises

- A. Coffee
- B. Chocolate

Answer is A

36. Oral glucose load increase

- A. Secretin
- B. tripeptide
- C. Dipeptide

Answer is Dipeptide

37. Fungi causing Meningitis

- A. Histoplasma
- B. Aspergillus
- C. Cryptococcus
- D. Cocadiomycosis

Answer is C

38. Aldosterone major action

- A. DCT
- B. Collecting Duct

Answer is B

39. Similarity between Cardiac & Skeletal muscle

- A. Transverse striations

.

.

- B. Transverse Tubules

Answer is A (Confirm It)

.

.

40. Which of following drug cause hyperuricemia

- A. INH
- B. Rifampin
- C. Pyrazinamide

Answer is C

41. Enlargement of arch of aorta compresses

- A. Esophagus
- B. Lung
- C. Left Bronchus

Answer is C (If Trachea in option the It is Best Ref: Big Snell)

42. Traumatic lesion at L1, which will affect

- A. Cauda Equina
- B. Conus Medularis

Answer is B

43. Injury above sacral spinal cord result in

- A. Dilatation of bladder sphincter
- B. Constriction of bladder sphincter
- C. Atonic bladder
- D. Neurogenic bladder

Answer is A (Atonic bladder is due to damage of Sacral Spinal Cord. Injury above the Sacral Spinal Leads to Automatic or Spastic Bladder that leads to Overstretched Bladder, the periodic unannounced emptying occurs)

44. Highest energy content

- A. Fats
- B. Proteins
- C. Carbohydrates
- D. Vitamins and minerals

Answer is A

45. Thyroid secreting tumor

- A. Small cell carcinoma of bronchus
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma of lungs

Answer is B

46. During short period of ATP synthesis, energy is provided by

- A. Phospho-creatine
- B. Krebs Cycle

Answer is A

47. A 40 year old Non Smoker presents with splenomegaly and congested face. The feature which best support the Diagnosis of Polycythemia is:

- .
- .

- A. Hematocrit more than 50%
- B. Hyperplastic bone marrow
- C. Increase number of all cell series

- .
- .

- D. Increase Red Cell mass
- E. Increased serum uric acid

Answer is D

48. Active transport of ions across the Cell membrane of a cell is mainly due to :

- A. Carriers
- B. Enzymes
- C. Pumps
- D. Receptors
- E. Structural Protein

Answer is C

49. Vascular component of meninges

- A. Dura Matter
- B. Arachnoid Matter
- C. Pia Matter

Answer is C

50. Isoniazid Toxicity Prevented By

Pyridoxine (Vit B6)

51. Regarding Kidney

- .
- .

- A. Posteriorly related with 11th and 12th rib
- B. Having same renal Fascia with adrenal glands

Answer is B

52. Most Abundant Antibody in Serum

- A. IgA
- B. IgG

Answer is B

53. A man comes from Cairo presents Hematuria. On cystoscopy a mass is found likely to be a Carcinoma

- A. Transitional Cell Carcinoma
- B. Squamous Cell Carcinoma

- .
- .

Answer is B

54. During Third Week Embryo has

Answer is Three Layer Ectoderm Endoderm Mesoderm

55. Primordial Germ Cell derived from

Answer is Yolk Sac

56. A 25 years old lady had Metallic Mitral Valve replacement 2 weeks after she was sent home on routine medications. She reported to causality with two hours history of severe epistaxis. She looked pale, rest of Clinical Examination was unremarkable. Investigation HB 6.5%, TLC 7500/CUMM, Platelets 75000/CUMM, PT 5, INR 5.5. The most likely cause of her bleeding is:

- .
- .

- A. Drug Induced
- B. Idiopathic
- C. Infection
- D. Thrombocytopenia
- E. Trauma

Answer is A

57. The Internal Carotid Artery (Asim Shaoib Anatomy Bcq 380)

- A. Enter the cranium through the squamous temporal bone
- B. Give a branch to the choroid plexus of the 3rd ventricle
- C. Has an ophthalmic branch entering the orbit through the superior orbital fissure
- D. Lies within the dural covering of the cavernous sinus

Or

Arise lateral to the external carotid & turns Posteromedially

- E. Pierces the diaphragm sella medial to the optic nerve

Answer is D (Both Statement are right, from both only one is given)

58. Therapeutic Index

Safety of Drug

59. Rectus Sheath Posteriorly

Arcuate Line

60. Scenario MCV 108 Sensory Symptoms (Asim Shaoib)

Answer is Vita B12 Deficiency

61. Post Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis

- A. Type I Reaction
- B. Type II Reaction
- C. Type III Reaction
- D. Type IV Reaction

Answer is C

62. Helper T Cell

- A. Helps to induce Antibody Formation via Th2 Pathway

63. Immunoglobulins (Antibodies) are Produced By

- A. Basophils
- B. Helper T Cells
- C. Plasma Cells
- D. Lymphocytes
- E. Monocytes

Answer is C

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64. Anaplasia Denotes

Lack of Differentiation

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65. Parasympathetic nucleus are included in

- A. Greater Splanchnic
- B. Lesser Splanchnic
- C. Inferior hypogastric Plexus

Answer is C

66. True About CNS Neurons

- A. Neurotransmitters are synthesized by soma & transported to the terminals

67. About Trachea

- A. 16 Tracheal Rings
- B. 25 cm in Length
- C. 10 cm diameter
- D. Bifurcate at L3

Answer is A (16 to 20 tracheal Rings)

68. Dorsal Rami Supply

- A. Flexor of Trunk
- B. Extensor of Trunk

Answer is B

69. T3 and T4 Increased & TSH is Decreased

- A. Primary Hypothyroidism
- B. Secondary Hyperthyroidism
- C. Primary Hyperthyroidism
- D. Secondary Hypothyroidism

Answer is C

70. Mechanism of Sulfa Drugs

A. Inhibit the Tetrahydrofolate

71. The Cardiac Reserve (Asim Shoaib BCQ)

A. Decrease in Athletes

B. Increase in vitamin Deficiency

C. Is increased in Ischemic Heart Disease

D. Is the cardiac output per square meter of the body surface area

E. Is the maximum percentage by which the cardiac output can be increased above normal

Answer is E

72. Parasitic Infection Which Cells are Involved

A. Mast Cells

B. Lymphocytes

C. Eosinophils

D. Basophils

E. Macrophages

.

.

Answer is C

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.

73. Diagnostic Case of COPD

Nicotine worsen the Condition

74. A case in which All the sensory Interpretation is Lost

Answer is Complete Transection of spinal Cord

75. Athetosis Chorea defect in

Basal Ganglion

76. Person Visited Pakistan first time and develops fever with chills, confusion and coma and renal involvement

A. Dengue Fever

B. Plasmodium Vivax

C. Plasmodium Falciparum

D. Leishmaniosis

Answer is C

77. A Scenario of Post Streptococcal Infection mechanism is involved

A. Antigen Antibody Complex Deposition in tissue

B. Antibody Mediated

Answer is A

78. Mechanism of Heparin

Inhibit the Thrombin Formation

79. Neural Crest Cells Helps in the Formation of

A. Adrenal Cortex

B. Autonomic Ganglion

Answer is B

80. Neck Injury Person has Meiosis

Involvement of Cervical Sympathetic Ganglion

81. Sweat Glands

A. Ducts Lined By Stratified Squamous

B. Supplied by Ach Releasing Sympathetic

Answer is B

82. If Alveolar Air has PO₂=100mg then it will present in

- A. Pulmonary Artery
- B. Pulmonary Vein
- C. Aorta

Answer is B

83. Patient with Loss of Tear and Nasal Secretions involvement in

- A. Salivary Glands

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.

- B. Pterygopalatine Ganglion

Answer is B

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84. Which of the Following decrease the secretion of K (Potassium)

- A. Loop Diuretic that inhibit the aldosterone receptor (eg. Spironolactone)
- B. Addison's disease

Answer is B

85. Patient with Hypovolemia given Benzodiazepine results in

Answer is Hypotension

86. Spermiogenesis

Spermatids converted into spermatozoa

87. Costocervical Trunk

.
.

- A. Arise from 2nd subclavian artery

88. Which of the Following Develops into Cancer

Bowen Disease

89. Which of the Following Completely Absorbed in Kidney

- A. Glucose

90. Blood Volume is decreased it Leads to

Increase the ADH

91. Serum NA osmolarity is decreased due to

SIADH

92. Nephrotic Syndrome

Proteinuria

93. Collagen Atrophy Leads to

Bleeding

94. Ig A Nephropathy

Answer is Mesangial Cell Proliferation

95. Non Fluent Aphasia

- A. Wernicke

- B. Boca's

Answer is B

96. SLE

Answer is Low Complement

97. HLA B27 is Associated with

Ankylosing Spondylitis

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98. A Patient is on Beta Blocker leads to increase PR Interval on ECG is due to

A. Drug Induced Heart Block

99. Soldier Comes with heavy bleeding. The Ideal Fluid Replacement would be (Asim Shoaib BCQ)

A. Packed RBCs

B. Crystallines

C. Colloids

D. Whole Blood for 3 days

E. Whole Blood for 18 days

Answer is D

100. Biliary Obstruction will raise

A. ALP

101. Chemotaxis

A. Migration of Cells

102. Irreversible Injury

A. Massive Ca Influx

103. Drug without known receptor

A. $Al(OH)_3$

104. G6PD Deficiency having Hemolysis most commonly due to

A. Drug Induce

B. Favism

Answer is A

105. Regarding Adrenal Glands

A. Right Adrenal gland is Pyramidal in shape

106. Protoncogen converted into Oncogen causing Cancer due to

A. Gene Amplification

B. Point Mutation

Answer is B

107. Patient 5 years old produce severe protein mal nutrition

A. Kwashiorkor

108. Right Shift of O₂-Hb dissociation occurs due to decrease in

A. Ph

109. Left Shift of O₂-Hb dissociation occurs due to

A. Fetal Hemoglobin

•
110. Death in Clostridium Perferingens due to

A. Septicemia

•
B. Toxemia

Answer is B

111. Red Infarcts is due to

A. Dual Blood Supply

112. Infarction of brain is due to

A. Ischemia

B. Emboli

Answer is Ischemia

113. Line of Defense in Lungs

A. Alveolar Macrophages

114. Which one is directly controlled by CNS

A. Precapillary Sphincter

B. Arterioles

Answer is B

115. Main Reservoir of Blood is

A. Veins

116. Blood is lost which will maintain the blood

A. Veins

117. Testosterone

A. Increase the protein synthesis in Muscle & Bones

118. Resistance is increase when

A. Viscosity of blood is increased

119. Metastasis form Uterus to External Genitalia through

A. Round Ligament

120. Cells which don not regenerate

A. Labile Cells

B. Stable Cells

C. Permanent Cells

Answer is C

121. 2/3 of Water is Found in

A. ECF

B. ICF

C. Plasma Volume

D. Interstitial

.

.

Answer is B

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.

122. Which of the Following is not a malignant tumor

A. Adenoma

123. Gastrin Release due to Ingestion of

A. Protein

B. Alcohol

Answer is A

124. Regarding Pertussis

A. Infants are not carrier (Options not remember completely)

125. Regarding H ions in Arterial Blood

A. They directly act on Brain respiratory center

B. They act on Carotid (Peripheral) Chemoreceptor

Answer is B

126. TB Granuloma Histological Findings

A. Caseous Necrosis

B. Epithelioid Cells

Answer is A

127. Chloride Bicarbonate Shifts in RBC due to

A. Band 3

128. Which of the Following increase the metabolic rate

A. Thyroxine

129. Which of the Following response doesn't occurs in Cold

A. Pooling of Blood in cutaneous Vessels

B. Decrease Sweating

Answer is A

130. Vitamin A in Eye Pigment

A. Retinaldehyde

131. Ture About Blood Group

A. Secreted in Salvia

B. Agglutinins are Blood Antigens

Answer is A

132. In case of Typhoid Fever For 6 days, which investigation is first choice?

A. Widal Test

B. Blood Culture

C. Typhi dot test

D. Bone Marrow Culture

E. Urine Culture

.
.

Answer is B

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133. Labetalol

A. Alpha Blocker

B. Alpha Beta Blocker

C. Beta Blocker

Answer is B

134. Regarding Lymphatics

A. Cystic Hygroma

135. About Thymus

A. If Removed in Adult decrease in T Cells

136. Absorption from the Ileum

A. Vitamin B12

137. Regarding Cardiac Coronary Autoregulation

Answer is Basic need of O₂ Supply

138. Collagen Fibers

B. Most of Abundant Protein in the Body

139. Mechanism of Propyl Thiouracil

A. Causing uncoupling of Iodine

B. Decrease the Formation of Thyroid Hormone

Answer is B

140. Chlamydia is the Etiological Agent For (Asim Gyne BCQ)

A. Acute endometritis

B. Acute salpingitis

C. Chancroid

- D. Condyloma latum
- E. Lymphogranuloma inguinale

Answer is E

141. Defecation Reflex

- A. Gastrocolic Reflex
- B. Mass Reflex

Answer is A

142. Muscle of Quiet Inspiration

- A. Diaphragm

143. About Heart

- A. Right Ventricular Pressure is 25/10
- Other options are very tough & not resembling

- .
- .

144. Glucagon Effect on Heart Like

- A. Ach

- .
- .

- B. Catecholamine

Answer is B

145. Increasing Age is associated with decrease of

- A. Blood Pressure
- B. Pulse (Heart Rate)
- C. Vital Capacity

Answer is B (C is also right but in CPSP lecture class's slide answer is B)

146. First Heart Sound

- A. Isovolumic Contraction

147. Endotoxin Found in Patient of

- A. Sepsis syndrome

148. Neurotransmitters at Preganglionic Sympathetic Fibers is

- A. Nor epinephrine
- B. Acetylcholine

Answer is B

149. AIDS is Associated with

- A. Decrease in Helper T cells

150. Arteriolar Dilation is associated with

- A. Increase in Venous Volume

151. Soft Tissue Tumor are Associated with

- A. Increase Vascularity

152. Middle Esophagus is Supplied by

- A. Descending Thoracic Aorta

153. Respiratory Alkalosis & Metabolic Acidosis

- A. Salicylate Poisoning

154. Which of the Following is more in Dialysis Fluid

- A. Glucose
- B. Potassium

Answer is A

155. Elbow Joint

A. Hinge Joint

156. Regarding Injury at Root of Lung Which one is Spared

A. Bronchiole

B. Pulmonary Ligament

.

.

C. Vagus Nerve

D. Pulmonary Artery

.

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Answer is C

157. Costodiaphragmatic Recess

A. b/w diaphragm and parietal pleura

158. In Acidosis

A. All Bicarbonates are reabsorbed from Kidney

159. Renin Secretion is Inhibited By

A. Afferent Constriction

B. Decrease Na⁺ delivery

C. Aldosterone

Answer is C

160. A Patient on hypertensive drugs presents postural hypotension, increase heart rate while standing is mediated by:

A. Increase Fire rate of baroreceptors

B. Decrease Sympathetic

C. Increase Vagal Tone

D. Increase Vasomotor tone

Answer is D

161. Right Coronary Artery

A. Supplies SA node

B. Supplies Posterior Interventricular Septum

C. Arise from Anterior Aortic Sinus

Answer is C

162. Crescents are protective for Glomeruli, they are produced by

A. Endothelial Cells

B. Endothelial & Mesangial

C. Mesangial

D. Parietal Epithelium

Answer is D (Some Time Fibrin is given in spite of Parietal Epithelium)

163. Ketogenic Amino Acids

A. Leucine and Lysine

164. Zinc is Co Factor for

A. Carbonic Anhydrase

165. Infusion of Isotonic N/S what will happens

A. Increase Blood Volume or Plasma Volume

166. Regarding cerebellum which is true:

A. 6 Layers

B. Purkinje are excitatory

.

•
C. Fluconodular lobe for balance control
•

•
Answer is C

167. About DNA

A. Euchromatin is transcriptionally Active to form mRNA

B. Nucleolus helps in formation of ribosomal RNA

Answer is A

168. Organophosphorus Poisoning

A. Irreversible Ach esterase Blocker

169. Sickle Cell Defect in

A. Beta Globin Chain

170. Cell hindering the Regeneration

A. Astrocyte

B. Oligodendrocytes

C. Neuroglial

D. Microglial

Answer is C

171. Lesion of Nucleus Gracillis and Cuneatus

A. Asterognesia

B. Anesthesia

C. Analgesia

Answer is A

172. Spinal Nerves and Cranial Nerves are

A. Upper Motor

B. Lower Motor

C. Motor Unit

Answer is B

173. Uterine Atony occurs after delivery drug of choice

A. Oxytocin

B. Ergometrine

Answer is B

174. Patient having Hemoptysis and Hematuria

A. Burger Disease

B. Wegner Granulomatosis

C. Good Posture Syndrome

Answer is C

175. Child having Epistaxis and Thrombocytopenia and superficial bleeding diagnosis is confirmed by

A. Bone Marrow Biopsy

B. CBC

•
•
Answer is A

•
•
176. Right Iliac Fossa Pain less than 24 hours, appendectomy is done and sample is given to

pathologist. The Pathologist says Inflammation is limited Serosa.

- A. Normal Appendix
- B. Acute mild Appendicitis
- C. Acute Peritonitis

Answer is B

177. About Thyroid

- A. Both Lobes are Identical
- B. Isthmus is Related to cricoid
- C. Moves on Deglutition due to attachment of Prevertebral Fascia

Answer is A

178. A 25 year old sprinter developed acute Leg pain while running. The next day he noticed Ecchymosis around Ankle. He can stand on his Toes though it Hurts. The most Likely cause is (Asim surgery Anatomy 31 BCQ)

- A. Acute arterial embolism
- B. Deep Vein thrombosis
- C. Herniated lumbar disc
- D. Ruptured Achilles tendon
- E. Ruptured Plantaris tendon

Answer is E

179. Which one of the following is the characteristics microscopic feature of parietal cells of the stomach (Asim Surgery Anatomy 119 bcq)

- A. Copious eosinophilic cytoplasm and a central nucleus
- B. Extensive rough endoplasmic reticulum
- C. Extensive smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- D. Granular cytoplasm with basally located nucleus
- E. Located at the basal third of gastric glands

Answer is A

180. The Roof of the Anterior Horn of the Lateral Ventricle is Formed by (Asim Surgery Anatomy 125 bcq)

- A. Body of the corpus callosum
- B. Genu of the corpus callosum
- C. Head of caudate nucleus
- D. Rostrum of the corpus callosum
- E. Superior surface of thalamus

Answer is A

181. Axons of the Alpha Motor Neurons of the Spinal Cord (Asim Surgery Anatomy 319 bcq)

- A. Are myelinated
- B. Are non-myelinated
- C. Pass through the dorsal root
- . .
- D. Terminate in intrafusal fibers of neuromuscular spindles
- E. Terminate on the motor end plates
- . .

Answer is A

182. Acetyl Choline Stimulation (Parasympathetic)

- A. Relaxation of Intestinal Sphincters

183. Stored Blood has one of the following disadvantage? (Chandkian Med 1309)

- A. It has unstable factor ii, vii, ix, x
- B. It has un stable factor viii, ix
- C. Platelet has half-life of 5 days
- D. There is risk of exaggerated hemolysis

Answer is D

184. Regarding Autosomal Dominant

- A. Both males and Female are affected

185. During Strenuous Exercise blood flow to muscle is maintained by?

- A. Decrease pH
- B. Increase arterial O₂
- C. Increase arterial P_{CO2}
- D. Decrease arterial O₂
- E. Collateral signs from Higher Centers

Answer is A or E (Chandkian Medicine 1319)

186. Regarding Ossification

- A. Ossifications starts in Intrauterine Life

187. Regarding Hodgkin Lymphoma

- A. Contiguous Spread

188. Patient is Hypertensive what will you prevent

- A. Bouts of Cereals
- B. Soup
- C. Pulses

Answer No idea

189. Which of the Following is related to Lung Cancer

- A. Asbestosis

190. Psoas Major Muscle

- A. Contain Lumber Plexus
- B. Covered by Medial Arcuate Ligament of Diaphragm

Answer is A

191. A case of Comb Test Positive with increase Reticulocytes

- A. Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia

192. Coagulation Necrosis

.

.

- A. Preserved Margins

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193. Brain Ischemic Infarctions are

Answer is Pale Infarcts

194. Slow Pain

- A. C Fibers

195. Fascia Transversalis

- A. Contain Deep Inguinal Ring

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12th August 2015

1-Type of clls in acute viral infection?

2-Myasthenia Gravis is which type of hypersensitivity (type 2)

- 3-how much amount of air is required for pulmonary embolism (100cc)
- 4-Facial nerve exits through? stylomastoid foramen
- 5-Damage to capsule and articular capsule of temporomandibular joint causes damage to which muscle?
lateral pterygoid
- 6-Universal donor O neg
- 7-Side effects of chlorpromazine parkinsona or dystonia
- 8-QRS waves on ECG ventricular depolarization
- 9- P waves ECG atrial depolarization
- 10-U wave hypokalemia
- 11-Which structure is formed by the end of first week of fertilization? (blastocyst)
- 12-When does stomach appear as a dilatation of gut during intrauterine life? a.blastocyte c.amnion
b.blastocele
d.chorion (blastocele)
- 13-Cause of Pulmonary edema in CCF – Increased hydrostatic pressure
- 14-How is fat transported from small intestine? a.Mixed micelles b.Chylomicrons c.Free fatty acids
(cylomicrons)
- 15-Osmosis helps to maintain a.Shape of cell b.Contents of cell c.Volume of cell (vol)
- .
- .
- 17-Involvement of actin, myosin and clathrin. Which type of transport is this? a.Primary active
b.Secondary
active c.Facilitated d.Simple e.Carrier mediated (c.m)
- 18-Most carcinomas contain a.Keratin b.Desmin c.Vmentin
- 19-Characteristics of malignancy a.Pleomorphism b.Invasion
- 20-Characteristics of dysplasia -Microscopic feature in prolonged use of alcohol
- 21-41% hematocrit means?
- 22-Most common inherited bleeding disorder? a.Factor X b.Factor VIII c.Von wilibrand
- 23-In case of Vitamin K deficiency which factor is depleted first? a.XI b.II c.VII d.V
- 24-Calculation of Urinary clearance and Dead space
- 25-Vessel along left phrenic nerve? a.Internal thoracic artery (internal thoracic) b.Superior thoracic
artery
- 26-Hemorrhagic shock of 2L of blood. What is expected? a.Coronary blood flow of 250ml b.Increased
venous
return Increased tpr
- 27-Intake of 140mEq/mL. What will happen? a.Increased plasma osmolarity b.Increased icf osmolarity
c.Increased ecf osmolarity d.Both icf and ecf osmolarity
- 28-RTA. Patient in shock. Cause? a.Profuse blood loss b.Bladder injury
- 29-Immunosuppressants given after transplant surgery. What is the important concern? a.Decreased T
cells
Increased susceptibility to bacterial infections
- 30-Which of the following is immunostimulant? a.Cortisol b.Beta endorphin GH
- 31-which of the following is assessed in triple assessment for congenital defects? a.Serum estrogen
b.Serum
progesterone Serum estriol Serum estradiol Serum estrione
- 32-Female gravida 1 is unable to lactate her baby even after her utmost desire . She has a history of post
partum hemorrhage. What could be the cause? a.Asherman syndrome b.Sheehan syndrome
- 33-Turner Karyotype?
- 34-Bee sting allergy. Most important mediator: a.Bradykinin b.Heparin

35-Hyaline cartilage is present in which tissue?

.
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36-what type of joint is present between two parts of mandible during 1st year of life? a.Gomphosis
b.Syndesmosis c.Symphysis d.Suture

37-nerve supply of central part of parietal diaphragm

38-Prolonged use of paraffin leads to deficiency of which vitamin? a.Thiamine b.Biotin c.Vitamin A
d.VITAMIN

B e.Vitamin C

39-Hypothyroidism increases? a.Tolerance to cold b.Serum cholesterol c.BMR

40-Hippocrates Oath a.Confidentiality b.Doctors rights c.Sexuality

41-Patient with atypical TB. He's most likely to be? a.Resistant to ATT

42-Which nerve arches over the arch of aorta? a.Left phrenic b.Left vagus c.Left recurrent laryngeal
d.Left

sympathic trunk

43-Location of geniculate ganglion

44-most common site of abscess in brain

45-Where is glabella located?

46-enzyme in saliva that prevents utilization of iron by bacteria? a.lactoferrin b.IgA proteases c.lysozyme
(lactoferrin)

47-Sequestration of Ca a.SER b.T tubules c.Troponin (SER)

48-Pluripotent stem cells signaled by a.Bone marrow endothelium b.Reticular bone marrow cell
c.Regenerative

cells d.Blood cells n epithelium are labile (bonemarrow endo)

49-Neoplasm is malignant v put in stage 1 -4 stage 1 would be a.Ca in situ b.No malignant potential

50-2nd wk of life development of which structure blastocyst

51-Sympathetic effect a.Inc heart rate b.bronchoconstriction (inc heart rate)

52-Stress hormone inc in stress a.Cortisol b.Cortisol c.Cortisol d.Catecholamine (cortisol)

53-Adrenalectomy taste inc for a.NaCl

54-Inherited disease a.Won willbrand b.Factor 9 def (WV)

55-Scenario like BT 20 Ct 18 i think plt 180,000 disorder

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56-Fibrinogen def a.Platelet function disorder b.Itp

57-Which of the following most likely cause malignancy a.. Haemochromatosis b. Benzidine C.

Asbestosis

(asbestosis)

58-Lesion of dorsal column a.Anesthesia b.Analgesia c.Loss of tickling n itch d.Sensory ataxia e.Motor
ataxia

(sensory ataxia)

59-Vibrio cholera diarrhoea mechanism a.Inhibit Ip3 b.Inhibit cAMP c.Increase Cl channels (Increase Cl
channels)

60-most common cause of premalignant change in mouth a.chronic ulcer b.lichen planus c.submucous
fibrosis (submucous fibrosis)

70-female showing cervical dysplastic changes, etiology? a.vaginal cream b.grand multiparity c.HSV
d.IUCD

e.chronic irritation (grand multiparity)

- 71-Conducting system of heart is located in? a.Endocardium b.Subendocardium c.Epicardium
d.Myocardium
e.Subepicardium
- 72-Asthmatic e IHD hypertension intra operatively a.Iv nitropruside b.Iv nitroglycerine c.Iv hydralazine
(iv
nitropruside)
- 73-regarding endotoxin most of patients having endotoxin in sepsis
- 74-cardiac reserve decrease in a.athletes b.can be used to increase cardiac output
- 75-Gaba deficiency in substantia nigra nd globus pelidus cause a. chorea b.athetosis C)Parkinson's
D)hungtinton (hungtinton)
- 76-Pulmonary blood flow lit/min? a.2 b.3 c.4 d.5 e.6 (5)
- 77-Cause of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- 78-Conducting system.of heart which layer
- 79-Scapula ossifies at what age ?
- 80-What is main adhesion of a cell ?
- 81-Pt ct disturb of a 12 y/o child – pathology behind it ?
- 82-Thrombin converts fibrinogen into fibrin –what elevates in blood ?
- .
- .
- 83-Paraffin inhibits what !
- 84- MOA of gemfibrazol ?
- 85-girl cannot comb her hairs . Nerve damage ?
- 86-Lt atrial hypertrophy + inc pcwp + pulmonary odema . Dx ?
- 87-Nerve to urethral sphicter
- 88-How much cc will cause embolism
- 89-Parotid will form what ligament
- 90-Why immunosuppressents have disadvantages delay onset ..or
- 91-recurrent bacterial infec
- 92-Na is antagonized by which ion
- 93-Which enchances immunity
- 94-Cortisol acth growth hormone
- 95-In mid trimester blood is formed by
- 96-Pseudomonas antibiotic coverage ?
- 97-Which hormones stops gastric motility ?
- 98-Which agent slows gastric motility ? Suralfate aluminum oh omega mg oh
- 99- Barbiturates uses what ?
- 100-Mural thrombus from which organ
- 101-Adh syndrome !!!!! Hypertronic rehydration ya hypotonic rehydration ..
- 102-Virtual image : a.Image on microscope b.Image in scren. c.Image behind lens
- 103- Use of atrial neutric peptide in diagnostic !!!
- 104-Long pr interval bp 120 80 echo clear
- .
- .
- 105-It axis deviation ??? Dx
- 106-Sick sinus syn option a.Biferengent block b.uniblock c.Triiblock d.complete herat block
- 107-Lesion in rt lower lung lobe . Pt is gardner
- 108-Ca store in muscle where ?
- 109-Action myosin clathrin transport ? How ?

110-decrease in diffusion is due to

111-Defecation occurs due to? a. gastrocolic reflex b. Mass movement (mass movement)

112-Patient develop scarlet fever a.Exfoliation b.Exotoxin (exotoxin)

113-Person working in farm develop lesion on foot a.Cutaneous larva migrans b.Cutaneous leishmaniasis c.Draccanulus... (Cutaneous larva migrans)

114-Young patient burning pain during urination, afebrile, thin yellowish discharge.. a.Chlamydia b.HSV (chlamydia)

115-Which of the following most likely cause malignancy a. Haemochromatosis b. Benzidine C. Asbestosis (asbestosis)

116-Vibrio cholera diarrhoea mechanism a.Inhibit I_p3 b.Inhibit cAMP c.Increase Cl channels (increase cl channels)

117-Mother cant lactate her baby Sheehan syndrome

118.Pseudomonas doc Cipro

119.Inc num of lymphocytes in a.Tb b.Hay fever c.Pneumonia

120.Lady cant comb her hair nerve damage? a.Suprascapular nerve b.Spinal accessory nerve

121.Chi square 2×2 table

122.cycloplegic refraction complication Shallow chamber

123-Warthin starry stain used for

124-regarding MCA? a.supplying inferomedial part of temporal lobe b.olfactory part of frontal lobe

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.

125-regarding ICA a.enter in skull through squamous temporal lobe. b.lie on lateral side to ECA at origin then move medially as it ascends in skull give ophthalmic branch

126-femoral artery relation with vein a.lateral b anterolateral c.posterolateral

127-which physiological function loss in lab test of urine specific gravity? a.concentration b.filteration c.secretion d.blood flow e.reabsorption

128-trochoma? a.bacterial conjunctivitis b.viral conjunctivitis

129-superior thyroid artery is branch of? a.external carotid b.internal carotid

130-person having systolic pressure 132mmHg. diastolic pressure 66, mean arterial pressure would be..? a.66mmHg b.111mm Hg c.88mmHg

131-normally physiological function of placenta, is a barrier b/w? a.maternal and fetal blood b.barrier for drugs c.barrier for nutrition d.barrier for immunoglobulins

132-anterior pituitary tumor will mostly cause damage to which nerve? a.trochlear b.optic

133-PTH most sensitive to? a.total serum b.serum calcium c.1,25(OH)D3 d.serum PO4

134-woman having whiplash injury during PTA, damage C5 C6 nerves, which of the most disability she is having? a.flexion of forearm b.extension of arm c.adduction of shoulder d.medial rotation of shoulder e.extension of finger

135-a new research, study on some therapy regarding smoking, cessation.he divide 40 smokers and on volunteer therapy.after some time he asked about the daily smoking cigarettes from all 40.what key component is missing? a.hypothesis b.random distribution c.dependent distribution d.independent distribution

136-thyroid follicles cell releasing thyroxin derived from? a.endoderm b.ectoderm c.mesoderm d.endo and mesoderm

137-in developing sudden excruciating chest pain, bp 90/50 mmHg with dislocation of crystalline lens, cause?

a.mallory-weise syndrom b.rupture aortic aneurysm
 138-regarding heart sounds? a.S2 is usually long b.audible on area of heart valves more precisely
 139-cystic fibrosis sweat chloride test
 140-what cause gastric emptying metoclopramide
 .
 .
 141-female symptoms of hypothyroidism n lymphocytes a.hashimoto b.colloid goiter c.thyroid cA
 d.thyroid
 lymphoma
 142-single local factor for delay wound healing infection
 143-posterior 1/3rd of tongue sensation, nucleus involve? glossopharyngeal
 144- masseteric fascia develop from ? a.superficial layer of deep cervical fascia b.carotid sheath
 c.pretracheal
 d..prevertebral
 145-situs inversus kartagena syndrome
 146-MAO inhibitor n hypersensitivity crises coffee?
 147- oral glucose load increase? a.secretion b.tripeptide (secretion)
 148-fungi causing meningitis a.histoplasma b.aspergillus c.cryptococcus d.coccardiomyces (cryptococcus)
 149-aldosterone major action a.dct b.collecting duct (collecting duct)
 150-pulmonary blood flow 5lit/min
 151-similarity b/w cardiac n skeletal muscle a.transverse striations b.transverse tubules (transverse
 tubules)
 152-which of following drug cause hyperurecemia? a.ISH b.rifampin c.pyrazinamide (pyrazinamide)
 153-enlargement of arch of aorta compresses a.esophagus b.lung c.trachea (esophagus)
 154-traumatic lesion at L1, which will affect? cauda meclularis
 155-astigmatic pt having high BP during surgery, drugs used will be hydralazine
 156-injury above sacral spinal cord result in a. dilatation of bladder sphincter b. constriction of bladder c.
 atonic
 bladder d. neurogenic bladder (atonic bladder)
 157-highest energy cntnt a.fats b.proteins c.carbohydrates d.vitamins nd minrls (fat)
 158- genu a.lateral ventricle b.ant horn c.roof
 159-buccinator from pretracheal fascia?
 160-benzodiazepene least like cause: a.hypotension b.hypovolemia old age
 161-thyroid secreting tumor a.small cell carcinoma of bronchus b.squamous cell carcinoma of lungs
 .
 .
 162-during short period of atp synthesis.energy is provided by a.phospho creatine b.kreb cycle
 163-cvs part solely controlled by? ANS?
 164-most characteristic feature of polycythemia: a.hyperplastic change b.>50% in hct
 165-active transport require pumps or carrier protein (pumps)
 166-vascular component of meninges (piamatter)
 167-excessive use of liquid paraffin on skin causes?
 168- thorn prick on skin, organism? vit A deficiency niacin thiamine
 169-gemfibrozil? increase TG clearance
 13th August 2015
 1-Surfactant Increase compliance
 2-Cell membrane structure primarily maintained by a.Endoplasmic reticulum b.Cholesterol bilayer c.Golgi apparatus
 3-adverse reaction of drug depend upon a.Small dose small b.variable

- 4-Enzyme may b fall in liver injury a.Alt b.Alp c.Ast d.Ldh
- 5-Diarrehea normal anion gap met acidosis
- 6-Thorn pick absess Staph aureus
- 7-Rite kidney ant relation a.Duodenum b.liver c.hepatic colonic flexure
- 8-Loss of memory senario Temporal lobe
- 9-Senario pt havin acute appedixitis havin forgetdulness unable to give consent,came wd a wife,take consent
from a.Wife b.Ask senior c.Reaskd from him
- 10-resection of terminal ileum?
- 11-after gastrectomy (vit b12)
- 12-fracture neck of fibula (peroneus longus)
- 13-pt cannot comb hair (spinal accessory)
- .
- .
- 14-one third of body water in icf ecf
- 15-max pressure in aorta during whic phase ?
- 16-supply of pericardium
- 17-leukocyte adhesion
- 18-branch of basilar artery?
- 19-cck
- 20-which antacid dec gastric emptying ?
- 21- which part of liver with poor supply?
- 22-stomach become dilated in which week? a.3rd b.4rth c.5th? (4th)
- 23-femoral vien palpated at a.pubic tubercle b.aduuctor canal
- 24-megaloblastic anemia in 35yrs old man a.loss of intrinsic factor b.transcobalamin
- 25-pregnant woman a spoon shaped nails a. low mcv mchc
- 26- fever caused by a.tick b.ricktessia (tick)
- 27-trachea is a.25cm long b.17cm external dia c. bifurcation at t3 (17)
- 28-what loops around arch of aorta a.left reccurent laryngeal nerve
- 29-1st artery given by abdominal aorta a.celiec truck b.inferior mesentertic artery
- 30-hyper eosinophilia occurs in ? a.atypical cml b.hodgkin c.eosinophilic granulum
- 31-turner karyotype? a.44 xo b.44xyy c.44xxy?
- 32-41% oh hematocrit means?... a. 41% of formed fragments of rbc b.41 of red wbc and platelets?
- 33-kidney activates which of following? a.renin b.adh c.cholecalciferol d.erythropoetin
- 34-pulse pressure max. amplitude in? a.lft vntrcl b.aorta c.atrium
- 35-a patient inspired maximally with efforts and expires as usual? a.IRV b.FRC c.IC
- .
- .
- 36-corticopsinal track ends at which level? a.upper cervical b.mid thoracic c.lumber d.spinal cord e.ower thoracic
- 37-person working in farm develop lesion in foot a.cutaneous larva migrans b.cutaneous leshminiasis c.dracanculus
- 38-soldier in balochistan came with complaint of fever mailaise hepatomegaly spleenomegaly, used to sleep on floor, history of bites of fly? a.malaria b.kalazar c.cml (kalazar)
- 39-warthin starry stain used for a.spirochete b.chlymdia c.mycobacterium d.neisseria
- 40-nerve loops around arch of aorta? a.vagus b. reccurent laryngeal
41. phrenic nerve runs on left side with? a. RCA b.LCA c. pericardicophrenic artery

- 42-after abdominal gynaecological surgery cause which kind of Infection (bacteroids)
43. Which factor def causes thrombosis instead of bleeding Factor 5
44. hypovolaemia with hypotension isoflurane shud not be given,why? Potent vasodilator
45. Otic ganglion location foramen was asked Superior border of foramen ovale
46. Increase in interstitial fluid cause Inc. capillary permeability
47. Rite sided weekness with babinkis positive all UMN lesions no sensory loss whr is the the lesion a.left internal capsule b.left broadman area 4 resection
48. Epithelium of preterminal bronchiole Pseudostratified squamous
49. Mesothelioma exposure to wat Asbestos
50. Trachea coverd by pretracheal fascia True
51. Radiation causes cancer aftr how much yrs 5-10 years
52. Premalignant lesions are a.Metaplasia of endocervix b.Dysplasia c.Condyloma, skin
53. Weeknes in abduction of fingers nerve involve is Ulcer
54. Sciatic nerve severed, dorsam of foot supplied by which nerve?? a.saphenous nerve b.Sural nerve c.Comman paroneal nerve
55. Lidocaine overdose seizures
- .
- .
56. Loss of knee flexion and hip extension muscle involved is Semitendinosus
57. muscle which causes flexion of elbow and supplied by radial nerve Brachioradialis
58. Breast lower medial quadrant will not drain into a.inf phrenic nodes b.Pectoral nodes c.supraclavicular nodes
59. volume of distribution
60. Probablity of difference between the two medians
61. lack of comunication and understanding between doctor and patient is due to?
- 62-a know patient of lumbago, presented with acute chest pain, o/e tenderness found in the left posterior 3rd and 4th intercostal space, bp normal, pulse normal likely diaganosis a.costochondritis b.spondylitis c.dissecting aortic anuryism
- 63-denticulate ligament
- 64-dura matter extension is present b/w
- 65-hormones during sleep
- 66-which vascular leison is present in rheumatic fever>
- 67-Most comman skin cancer in HIV a.sq. Cell carcinoma b.Basal cell carcinoma c.Malignant lymphoma
- 68-Collagen tat gives strenght during wound healing a.Type 1 b.type 3
- 69-major blood buffer? a.hb b.hco3
- 70-Whch type of joint is it, TMJ?
- 71-which type of articular cartilage TMJ has?
- 72-Whch ligament is formed by parotid fascia?
- 73-chest pain and fever not related to respiration a.Costochondral junction b.Pericardium c.Myocardium
- 74-in later stage of pregnancy oestrogen and progesterone produce by a.corpus luteum b.ovaries c.placenta d.ant pituitary E.post pituitary
- 75-Q.which one of the following cause coronary vasodilation a.adenosine b.NO
- .
- .

76-true about skeleton develop from a.ectoderm b.mesoderm only c.mesoderm and neural crest.
d.somatic
mesoderm e.splanic mesoderm

77-In carcinogenic shock u/vl give first a.adrenaline b.dopamin

78-.a pallor child xray skull showing hair end appearance next invasion a.xray skeleton b.peripheral smear
c.bone marrow aspiration d.Hb electrophoresis

79-.true about denticulate ligament a.extension of duramater b.separate dorsal & ventral root
c.extension of
filam terminale D.BTW vertebrae and spinal cord

78- A patient has hypercoagulable state having def of a.factor viii b.factor ix c.factor x D.factor xiii
E.factor v

79-difference BTW skeletal and smooth muscle a.ca calmodulin b.directly activated by ca

80-Infectious mononucleosious

81-which valve is involved in Limb sack endocarditis

82-Graves disease scenario

83-V wave denotes?

84-Abdominal angina cause by obstruction to a.Inf mesenteric b.Sup mesenteric

85-middle colic is the branch of? Superior mesenteric artery

86-geniculate ganglion is located in?

87- taste sensation is carried to the cortex through?

88-folic acid deficiency leads to ? megaloblastic anemia

89-anterior fontanelle closes at?

90-sphincter urethra is supplied by? pudendal nerve

91-two point discrimination? merkel disc

92-ANP theraptcally useful in? hypertension

93-beta blocker?

94-functional platelet defect

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.

95- oxygen hb curve towards left increase in pH

96-cephalic vein anatomical snuff box

97- atlantoaxial joint is type of pivot joint

98-atypical lymphosytosis EBV

99-edema of legs after bite? histamin

100-stomach tube 4th week

101-oesophageal atresia drooping of saliva

102-AL(OH)₂ delays gastric emptying

103- Acute liver damage ALT

104-actin myosin clatherin pinocytosis

105-sternum ossification 21 years

106-mandible symphysis menti

107-cord hemisection

108-broca's area

109-CSF subdural space

110-anterior spinothalamic tract ends at

111-benzidiazepin GABA

112-renin activation by

- 113-anatomical dead space
 114-dopamin acetylcholin intolerance in Parkinsonism
 115-adhesion integrins
 116-crest syndrom
 .
 .
 117-immunospressant caused teeth disease?
 118-brain liquification necrosis?
 119-metaplasiachanges character of epithelium
 120-carcinoma spread by?
 121-femoral pulse at inguinal point
 122-heparin VS LMW heparin – common function?
 123-adrenalectomy increased taste for Na
 124-homonymous hemianopia
 125- 2 human virus cause cancer?
 126-metabolic acidosis with normal anion gap
 127-negative feedback in hemorrhage
 128-kidney cholecalciferol
 129-cholesterol increases by eating saturated fat
 130-decreased cholesterol dec adrenal hormones
 140-level of thyroid isthmus?
 141-long refractory period heart
 142-hypokalemia
 143- increased urea in loop of henle
 144- IV drugs endocarditis
 145-alcohol fatty change
 146-leishmaniasis
 147-parasympathetic supply of bronchioles?
 .
 .
 148-defeciency of glucose 6 Phosphatase causes
 149-Increase GFR causes inc absorbtion of salt and water from PCT
 150-The most imp mechanism for thiz tubuloglomerular feedback is A. Inc peritubular colloid presure B.
 Dec
 peritubular soduim concentration
 151-Increase in viscosity of blood Inc radius of capacitance Inc radius of resistance arteriole Inc mean
 arterial
 pressure
 152-infection in cavournes sinus
 153- cause of damage to lateral rectus
 154-During hysterctomy ureters can be damaged while ligating which artery ???
 155-which one is the DNA virus Influenza Measles Mumps Yellow fever Infectious mononucleosis
 156-injury to surgical neck of humurus damage to which nerve
 157- Axillary nerve damage will cause wat Dec abduction 0-20 degree Dec abduction 20 -90 degree Dec
 abduction above head Dec flexion
 158-intermenstural bleeding and post coital bleeding no othr abnormality on per speculum
 examination.. cervix
 hyperplasia present.. wat initial test u vl do a. Colposcopy b.Pap smear

- 159-14 yrs old chronic diarrhea. bleeding time, CT=50min, diarrhea since 6m, no family history vit k def/liver failure
- 160-posterior ventricular branches of RCA, branches no. and area of supply?
- 161-crown rump length at 15-20 wks?
- 162- right lung, superior, medial and inferior lobes, no. of segments in each?
- 163- purkinje cells typically present in a.cerebral cortex b.cerebellum c.cerebellar nuclei
- 164- storage of glycogen is called?
- 165-case with 8% bleed in 30min ..response? bleed from?
- 166-severe sudden hypovolemic shock effect?
- 167- mechanism of response in bleeding of finger cut for a few sec? vasoconstriction
- .
- .
- 168-in shock, which will pressure body as a "whole"? adreno-sympathetic or CNS in chemic response?
- 169-scenario: dec BP and activation of renin angiotensin system, which response will help?
- Vasoconstriction
- Thirst ADH
- 170- crecenteric morphology associated with?
- 171-least creatinine clearance? a.glucose b.urea c.HCO₃ d.na
- 172- most abundant antibody? IgG
- 173-case of blunt abdominal trauma, which of the following will NOT go from G node to G1? a.smooth muscle
b.liver parenchyma cells c.symphysis
- 174-b/w pubic bones type of joint ?
- 175-what is true regarding T cells? a.mostly t cells present peripherally b.processing done in thymus after birth
- 176-in long bones, after birth, secondary centre of ossification? a.diphysis b.epiphysis c.metaphysis d.membranous bone
- 177-after hepatectomy, mitogenic factors for generation?
- 178-related to sex linked disorders usually cause in males
- 179- which is pre malignant lesion? a.dysplasia b.condyloma skin
- 180- most imp factors for metastasis a. migration of tumor cells b.attachment wid extracellular matrix
- 181-case of study done in pts with t4N1M1 stage with survival of <50% of 5 years. what will be true? cachexia
- 182- epicardium is supplied by?
- 183- a statistical test observed differences b/w 2 means been by chance? a.variance b.correlation c.ratio
- 184- definition of volume of distribution
- 185- which amino acid deficiency in cell injury? a.histamin b.glycin c.tyrosine
- 186-Damage to male urethra below urogenital daighram, urine vl go into a.Retropubic space b.Medial thigh
c.Superficial perineal space d.Ischioanal fossa
- 187-Sartoli cells, most appropriate is a.produce fluid rich in glucose and protiens (nutrients) b.Mentain blood testis barriers
- .
- .
- 188-Rapidly adapting receptors ???
- 189- blood supply of prostat?

190-12. dr prescribing ANTICOAGULANT for a lifetime, before that investigation is impotent

191. lung ca., small cell (oat cell) biopsy will show tumor marker? a. prathormone related protein b. ACTH
c. serotonin

192. lady has loss of little finger due to weakness of interossei muscles, nerve involved a. ulnar nerve b. radial nerve c. median nerve d. dorsal interosseous nerve

193- primary esophageal reflex different from secondary reflex as in any relation of inferior sphincter

194- pubic bones move during labor slightly due to joint Symphysis

195- pubic symphysis is a type cartilaginous joint

196- Reed Sternberg cell mostly diagnosis a. Hodgkin disease b. non Hodgkin lymphoma

197- Hic associated with a. Kaposi sarcoma

198- related to ca. of bladder a. schistosoma japonicum b. schistosoma haematobium c. schistosoma

199- Chronic backache, longest nerve from which plexus a. lumbosacral b. thoracosacral brachial c. Pia matter, d. invaginate gyri

200- anomic aphasia due to lesion of a. Broca's b. Wernicke's

201- ESOPHAGUS a. related anteriorly to recurrent laryngeal b. starts upper border of C6 c. commences at T8 d. continues with pretracheal fascia

202- SCLENUES ARTERY third part swelling will appear in which area a. prevertebral b. supraclavicular c. axilla

203- posterior interventricular artery a. two in no and supplies diaphragmatic surface of ventricle

204- accident, fracture of femur, tibia, fibula, pulse 110/min, bp 110/80 (near normal) BEST management a. joint stability b. fluids

205- C5-C6 damage

206- M.I 207- horner syndrome,

208- remnant of gubernaculum,

.

.

209- relation of CBD with duodenum

210- left renal vein relation to aorta,

211- most important to do in ICU

212- calculation of GFR

213- abdominal oblique digit insertion in which muscle

214- pregnant lady on lateral side to avoid IVC

215- cold sensation

216- tail of pancreas goes into.... Spleen

14th 15th 16th August 2015

1- KALLMANS SYNDROME. ' a. hyperosmia b. hypergonadism c. mutation of KALIGI gene on Y chromosome (something like that) d. lesion of arcuate nucleus (lesion of arcuate nucleus)

2- eversion of foot by. peroneus longus

3- inversion and eversion at.. a. subtalar joint b. ankle joint (subtalar)

4- injury of ulnar nerve at elbow. claw hand

5- loss of sensation on lateral side of palm median nerve

6- dermatome of lateral side of elbow... a. C7 b. T1 c. C5 (C5)

- 7- digastric muscle central tendon is attached to? a. styloid process b. hyoid bone (hyoid bone)
- 8- damage to cervical sympathetic ganglion . a. mydriasis b. ptosis (ptosis)
- 9-Lambda light chain protein accumulation a. amyloidosis b. Alport syndrome. (amyloidosis)
- 10-csf goes to subarachnoid space via a. medial aperture in 4th ventricle b. lower apertures in lateral ventricles
(medial aperture)
- 11- loss of pain and temp sense but intact touch.. a. tabes dorsalis b. syringomyelia (syringomyelia)
- 12- Purkinje cells in a. cerebellum b. cerebellar cortex (cerebellar)
- .
- .
- 13-screening test for SLE. ANA
- 14-peri articular erosions on xray a. RA b. osteoarthritis c. SLE (osteoarthritis)
- 15-pt had dyspnea and then died. autopsy shows wedge shaped lesion.
- 16-45 year old previously normal lady start having dyspnea, dry cough, fever 3 months back.. recovered for one month when she went on vacation..again developed symptoms when she got back to her canaries.
xray
multiple nodular lesions in all lung zones. dx a. antigen antibody mediated rxn b. progressive interstitial lung disease
- 17- young pt has jaundice . total bil 10mg conjugated. 1.2 .. a. hepatitis causes unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia b. unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia causes hemolysis c. bile duct obstruction causes unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia
- 18-pt had blunt trauma to abdomen.. which of the following cells will not enter into G1 phase of cell cycle and will remain in G0 a. hepatocytes b. skeletal muscle c. endothelial cells
- 19- marfanitic endocarditis mainly involves. a. aortic valve b. aortic and mitral c. aortic and pul valves d. something about vegetations
- 20-crescentic glomerulonephritis is due to a. fibrin leakage b. antigen antibody complex deposition c. subepithelial deposits
- 21-graves disease.. type of hypersensitivity
21. serotonin syndrome a. tricyclic and fluoxetine b. chlorpromazine
- 22-which one can be elicited in pt with complete brain stem resection a. spontaneous respiration if pCO₂ >50 b. intelligible speech c. flexor reflex after pinching the toe
- 23-left optic tract lesion
- 24- example of choristoma a. pancreatic tissue in gastric mucosa b. pancreatic tissue in mouth c, thyroid tissue in mouth
- 25- structure 2 feet from caecum ...meckles
- 26-. pt had red raised lesions on skin since 3 months on rt arm which are increasing in size and number.. he also had watery diarrhea one month back and has generalized lymphadenopathy.. which is the cause of lesions a. HHV8
- 27-. generalized painful lymphadenopathy, fever, sore throat.... mononucleosis
- 28-.. True for cricoid cartilage ??? A. Vocal cords are attached to it B. Inferior constrictor attached to it
- .
- .

29. true regarding vertebral column a. all thoracic vertebrae have articular facet for ribs b. lumbar curve is maintained in adults c. each vertebrae can be identified individually in adults
30. regarding heart a. left atrium has thicker wall than right atrium
31. least clearance is for (something like that) a. HCO_3^- b. urea c. glucose
32. the amount of plasma required to reach the nephron to excrete the amount of it in urine is (something like that) a. filtration rate b. clearance
33. young male with malar rash, arthralgia/arthritis, endocarditis ANA positive.. something about complement C1q (don't remember the full scenario), a. antigen antibody complexes (is it SLE?)
34. patient lost 8% blood in 30 minutes, which volume is significantly reduced a. venous blood b. capillary blood (venous blood)
35. thyroid gland a. active forms have follicles with colloid b. isthmus at 4 and 5 tracheal rings c.
36. most of active thyroid hormone released into circulation is a. T3 b. T4 (T4)
37. NON FLUENT aphasia.. Broca's
38. all the sensory input to primary somatosensory cortex will be lost if following set of structures are damaged
a. dorsal column, grey matter of spinal cord, trigeminal, solitary nucleus b. dorsal column, grey matter of spinal cord, trigeminal
39. retinal changes in hypertension a. AV nicking b. retinal detachment c. exudates.. it wasn't hard exudates. some other kind of exudate was mentioned. don't remember its name
38. thymus a. single lobed structure b. lies on sternohyoid and sternothyroid c. aorta lies anterior to it d. it regresses after birth
39. virus related cancer a. T cell leukemia b. renal carcinoma c. small cell carcinoma
40. paraneoplastic syndrome a. small cell carcinoma
41. construction worker with respiratory problem, plaque like lesion on lungs a. silica b. Asbestosis (ANS)
42. inguinal canal. a. anterior superior iliac spine to pubic tubercle b. conjoint tendon forms its upper boundary
43. abundant antibody.. IgG
44. histamine release a. fentanyl b. morphine (morphine)
45. arterial supply of epicardium a. internal thoracic b. pericardio phrenic
- .
- .
46. regarding renal vessels a. right vein is longer than left b. left renal vein lies anterior to aorta and left renal artery (ANS)
47. adrenal is separated from kidney by?? a) peritoneal fascia b) renal fascia c) perinephric fat (ANS)
48. bladder cancer.. schistosoma hematobium
49. young boy pale.. crew cut appearance on xray.. diagnostic test. a. hb electrophoresis b. bone marrow aspiration (hb electrophoresis)
50. iron stored in females a. 6gm b. 4gm c. 3gm (3gm)
51. olfactory cortex a. anterior perforated substance b. calcarine sulcus c. lateral olfactory area
52. hepatocyte regeneration 10 days
53. which of these stimulate erythroid stem cells to proliferate and differentiate a. erythropoietin b. growth factors

c growth hormone d, androgens (growth factor)

54. pt with lower back ache and pain at posterior thigh. dr tells him the longest nerve of body is involved.

origin? a. sacral plexus b lumbosacral plexus c thoracolumbar. d.brachial

55. saliva a. normally acidic ph b. predominantly mucoid in normal conditions c. has Na and K less than plasma

(mucoid in normal condition)

56. dialysis fluid. a. has less HCO_3^- than plasma b. has more glucose than plasma (has more glu than plasma)

57. one question was regarding glycolysis in rbc,...

57. pt has deficiency of glucose 6 phosphatase... finding a. hyperglycemia b. hypoglycemia c. no glycogen

(hypoglycemia)

58. puberty a. high gonadotrophs

59. hashimoto thyroiditis. a. anti tsh antibodies b. anti microsomal and anti thyroglobulin (anti tsh antibodies)

60. source of estrogen and progesteron in late pregnancy a. ovary b. corpus luteum c. placenta (placenta)

61. ovarian fossa related injury.. vessel involved a. internal iliac b. external iliac (internal iliac)

62.in mature follicle, the ovary is surrounded by mound of cells called a. cumulus oophorus b. corona radiata

c. antrum (corona radiata)

63-Deficiency of surfactant causes A. Decrease recoil of lungs B. Decrease compliance

.

64-at basal side of seminiferous tubules there are cells that form mature sperm cells a. spermatids b. type A

spermatogonia c. type b spermatogonia d. primary spermatogonia

65-.diphyllobothrium latum causing megaloblastic anemia

66- rt coronary artery a. has two branches that supply ant surface of rt ventricle b. has two branches one of

which supplies diaphragmatic surface of rt ventricle

67. angiotensin does long term regulation of BP through' a. vasoconstriction b. activating aldosterone release

(activating aldosterone release)

68. inc interstitial fluid by a. hypertension b. inc capillary permeability c.inc capillary hydrostatic pressure (inc

hydrostatic pressure)

69. pt with $\text{pH} 7.4$.. pO_2 8kPa , HCO_3^- 4kpa... diagnosis a. resident at high altitude b. compensated resp alkalosis. c. metabolic acidosis' d. resp alkalosis

70. premalignant lesion a. dysplasia b. condylomata c. cystic hyperplasia of endometrium d. endometrial hyperplasia (dysplasia)

71. cimetidine differ from ranitidine bcz ranitidine a. has lesser CNS toxicity b. causes acid secretion (lesser CNS

toxicity)

72. digoxin is a doc for a. atrial fib b. heart block c. vt (atrial fib)

73. in shock body response as a whole a. CNS ischemic response b. adrenergic (adrenergic)

74. After removing fundus of stomach what will happen ??? A. Decrease receptive relaxation B. decrease production of gastrin
- 75-75-1: After adrenalectomy taste is increased for ??
- 76: Adrenal vein drains into ??
- 77: Insulin secretion increased A) GIP B) VIP C) Somatostatin
- 78: End of marathon, levels of insulin and glucagon
- 79: Definite diagnosis of malignancy a.Local invasion b.Metastasis
- 80- Hypertrophy definition?
- 81-Which nerver lateral to trachea
- .
- .
- 82-Throid moves with deglutition coz its wrapped in what fascia?
- 83: Coin lesion on chest x ray of a woman, how to differ btwn granuloma and neoplasia: a.Recurrence after excisions b.Rapid increase in size c.Sensitive to chemo and radiotherapy
- 84: pregnant lady in last trimester with profile of hypochromic and microcytic anemia , cause?? B12,iron etc
- 85: Which somits first formwd a.Cervical b.thorax sacral
- 86: Right main bronchus differs from left one because: a.Its more vertical, b.Its has large diameter (more vertical)
- 87: Digitalis toxicity increased by : a.Hyperkalemia b.Hypercalcemia c.Hypomagnesemia d.Hyperchloremia e.Hybernatemria (hypercalcemia)
- 88-Patient can not abduct and adduct his 2nd to 4th fingers of a hand. And he also has clawing of the 3rd and 4th finger. Which nerve involved. a.Radial b.Median c.Ulnar d.Anterior interosseous e.Posterior interosseous (ulnar)
- 89- how we can increase resolving power of microscope
- 90)insulin deficiency causes a)increase activity of lipoprotein lipase b)lipid deposition in adipose tissues C) gluconeogenesis in liver
- 91)GFR and RPF both increase in a) afferent dilation b) efferent dilation
- 92)cellular vault plays role in a) endocytosis b)sth abt mRNA
- 93)2 bronchopulmonary segments in a) right upper b)right lower c) rt middle d) left upper e) left lower
- 94)compaction,seggregation of innercellular mass occurs after a) 1st cleavage b) 2nd c) 3rd d) 4th e) 5th cleavage
- 95)sympathetic stimulation a) reduced sweating B) gluconeogenesis c) reduced cardiac output
- 96)after parturition uterus size reduces due to action of a) lysosomes B)mitochondria
- 97)method of studying categorial data
- 98) slowest fibers a) a alpha b) c fibers C) b fibers
- 99) opsonization a) cC3b
- .
- .
- 100) chemotaxis a) C5a
- 101-gfr increased by ; constriction of efferent arterioles
- 102-burkit lymphoma is caused by. EBV
- 103-questn about conducting system of heart... a.SA b.av c.bundle of his d.purkinji

- 104-random sampling
- 105-preterm labour caused by?
- 106-left renal vein drains into?
- 107-structure similar to labia majora in males?
- 108-in environment malignancy through proto oncogenes caused by?
- 109-Tachycardia on normal dose. a.Verapamil b.Diltiazem c.Isosorbise
- 110-heart mass in right ventricle Myxoma
- 111-Regarding ACE can be given in high dose in htn crisis May increase k+levels
- 112=tb granuloma Caseous necrosis
- 113- MHC1 a.Nk cell b.Cd4+ c.Cd8+
- 114- anti jo1 a.Arthritis b.Polyneuro c.Rash
- 115- tourette syndrome DOC
- 116- post column sensatians lost a.Tabes dorsalis b.polio c.Syringomyelia d.Syringobulia
- 117- finger sensation a.A beta b.A alpha
- 118- slow pain neurotransmitter Substance p
- 119- aik genes wala tha a.Retinoblastma b.Neruoblastoma c.Nephroblastoma
- 120- termal stress temp 105F a.heat shock b.Heat exhaustion
- 121- vita minB12
- .
- .
- 122- apthous stomatitis
- 123- 1st somite a,1st occipital b.Sacral c,Coccygeal d.Thoracic
- 124- compaction a.1st division b.2nd c.3rd d.4th and 5th
- 125- t4-t8 bilateral pain temp lost Medial cavitatiry leison t4t8
- 126- cellular vault a.Endocystosis b.Apoptosis c.Phagocytosis
- 127- apoptosis a.Prevent overpopulation b.Mutant cells
- 128- sisters not affected. Hemphilia 8 Autosomal recessive
- 129- oculocardiac reflex
- 130- conduction system of reflex
- 131- mother child bonding lost Fos-b gene confirm (ganong mcq)
- 132- scenario of prolactinoma
- 133- cell organelle which can replicate a.Mito b.Centriole c.Golgi
- 134- microscope Decrease wavelength increase lens power
- 135- relaiblity
- 136- correlation coefficient
- 137- increase gfr plus increase plasma flow Dilate afferent
- 138 – ADH Not secreted by decreae plasma osmolality
- 139- osmosis a.Passive process b.Active process c.Solutes determine osmolality
- 140- regarding osmolality a.Mesured by dedicate instrument b.Value im renal failure
- 141-butyrophenones Centrally acting (confirm)
- 142- pregnancy Dic
- 143- malar rash, proteins8 albumin 3.5 generalized lymphadenophy palor ana+ further test a,Hiv b.C1 estersse c.Anticentromere
- .
- .
- 144- prostate large lobe a.Periprostatic b.Central c.Isthamus
- 145- 70yrs recurrent uti Bladder outflow obs
- 146- highly differentiated sw cell ca a.Nuclear hyperchromatism b.Keratin nest c.Atypia

- 147- patient came.. Ask about name adress occupation
- 148- verbal communication a.Presentation b.Vocabulary c.Workshops
- 149- during inspirstion a.Jvp drop b.Intrathoracic rise c.Abdomn muscles bulge
- 150-jvp C wave ventricular comtraction
- 151-gram neg causing shok in which system..... urinary
- 152- iron is transferred to tissues in form of??
- 153-a senario of female having fever and something like that. Taking antibiotic for it and developed pancytopenia, cause is.....
- 154- Corneal opacities caused by.. a.ethambutol, B .quinolones, c. phenothiazinez 154-Blood suply of rectum
- 155-inferior rectal artery is a branch of
- 156-ligament wich held utererus a/v n palpated on per rectal examination only
- 157- spinal cord space contain.... venous plexus
- 158-Serratus anterior -> long thoracic
- 159-Trachea damage-> recurrent laryngeal damage 160-Facial artery course.. Complete stems??
- 161-phimosis organism involved a.HPV b.HSV
- 162-relation of kideny with hilum a-left bronchus b-right bronchous
- 163-gap junction in cardiac muscle
- 164-no synapse Dorsal root ganglion
- 165-bullet injury common peroneal damage movemnt lost Eversion
- 166- injury to common peroneal site? Head of fibula Neck of fibula
- .
- .
- 167-what is given preoperatively for Reduction of acidity? Cimetidine
- 168-Reversible inhibt h2
- 169-Waves in stomach Abolished after vagotomy a.3/min b.10/min –
- 170- long latent period to develop carcinoma a,Vinylchloride b.Benzopyrine c,Asbestos –
- 171- diastolic hypertension depend a.HR b.SV c.MAP
- 172- Aid healing a.-c5a b-c3b
- 173-lungs 2.5 cm Leison how will u differentiate btw neoplasm and granuloma a.Uncontrolled growth b,Recurrnce after chemo c.Radio d.Necrosis
- 174-another leison in lungs with strep pneumoniae how cells will remove this organism a.Prostaglandins b.H2o2
- 175-what is given to prevent Alzehimer disease apo E4 gene
- 176- tonsilectomy done now pt in shock how will u check it a.Pulse rate b.bp c.Sweating palor
- 177-Cells at irregular spaces Dysplasia
- 178-Blood supply to heart a,2coronary auricular atrioventricular septal b,2coromary atril ventricular..
- 179-lungs lobe having only two a.Segments b.Right middle
- 180-patient taking ATT, now develops pain in the big toe, cause ???
- 181-tongue is developed from ???
- 182-DLA4 associated with which disease ??
- 183-larget part of the prostate??
- 184-Mother lost her maternal behavior, cause ?
- 185.All of the following cause horner syndrome except a. Klumpkes paralysis b. Cervical lymphadenopathy c. Syringiomyelia in pons
- 186-Which upper-eyelid structure is considered to be analogous to the capsulopalpebral fascia of the lower

eyelid? a. Müller's muscle. b. levator palpebrae superioris. c. levator aponeurosis. d. Whitnall's ligament. e.

orbital septum

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187- loss of heat by sweating most probably involve? a. loss of heat by radiation b. by evaporation c. vasodilation d. excessive sympathetic activity

188- age of embryo for an 14 dat of which is commonaly used? a. last mentural period b. fertilization

189- pt having 2 liter of blood loss show a. dec in stroke vol b. negative feedback compensation

190- about stomach a. parasympathetic activity increASE the muscular movement b. parasympathetic activity

increase enzyme secretion

191- pt with SIADH show hyposmolar overhydration

192- slow growing tumor of thyroid? papillary carcinoma

193- which condition show normal MCV MCHC MCH? a. a pregnant lady taking no vit b. blood loss before 2

days c. thalasemia

194- renal excretion of drug? affected by glomerular filtration

195- depression of parasympathetic activity increase pulse rate

196- stomach fusiform bud appears in a. 6 wk b. 4 wk c. 4 mnth d. 10 wk

197- virus cause cancer orcosones

198- left afrenal drain into left renal

199- mifipristone is a. antiprogesterin b. antiestrogen

200- child with fever nausea vomiting- tender swelling of submandibular gland along with left testicular enlargement, his colleagues also suffer from this mumps n measles

201- 40 yrs lady hypothyroidism having mass- endocrinologist advise FNAC, it shows increase lymphocytes a.

thyroid lymphoma b. follicular adrenaloma c. thyroid carcinoma

202- increase bone growth, irregular thickening due to? increase parathyroid hormone

203- epidural space contain? venous plexus

204- female; changes in RBC shape n size, microcytic hypochromic, what is missing in her diet? iron

205- SVC commence opposite to L5

206- heart shaped body thoracic vertebrae

.
.

207- which is neural tube defect meningeocoel

208- compaction, seggregation of inner cell mass occur after? a. 1st cleavage b. 2nd cleavage c. 4th cleavage

d. 5 cleavage e. 3 cleavage

209- cardiac cycle if heart rate double? 0.8 sec

210- vaginal secretion igA 70%

211- stretch sensation carried by ? c fibres

212- proprioception dorsal column

213- ketamine- emergence delirium, cvs depression doesnot cause amnesia

214- atropine- antagonize acetylcholine by dec formation of acetylcholine

215- regarding intestinal epithelium villi absent in duodenum

216- swallowing a. pharyngeal stage 20 sec b. center located in medulla n lower pons c. 2ndry peristalsis

217- hormone involved in lymphocyte prduction a. zona fassiculus b. thyroid cells

- 218- new antihypertensive drug going to be tested by which technique a. sequential trial b...
- 219- direct inguinal hernia? hesselbech triangle
- 220- hernia after surgery, layer involved fascia transversalis
- 221- inferior mesenteric artery obstruction, ischemia in descending n sigmoid colon
- 222-Which of the following increase HR a.EXERCISE b.STRESS ANXIETY c.EPINEPHRINE
- 223- How axillary vein is formed. Vena comitates of brachial artery and basiliac vein
- 224-which stage of mosquito enter into human -> schizont
- 225-Amino acid deficiency that leads to cell injury A. tyrosine. B. Adenine C. Glycine (tyrosine)
- 226- Numerous apical mitochondria A. Hepatocytes B. Squamous cells C. Skeletal cells. D. Ciliated cell. e.Steroid secreting cells (ciliated cells)
- 227- One question was regarding lesion of optic chiasm
- .
- 228-. Strep pneumonia A. Common cause of meningitis
- 229- Male pt RTA, multiple fractures. Intial A. Vol replacement
- 330-pt has severe pain in chin region with eruptions A. Trigeminal neuralgia B. Herpes zoster (herpes)
331. Difference between first and second heart sound. A. S1 is louder B. S1 has higher frequency
332. About S2 splitting. A. Split is increased if aortic valves close early B. Split increase with delayed aortic valves closure C. delayed Mitral valve closure.. dont remember this option correctly..
333. Doctor patient relation regarding question. Aisa question that k which will have adverse effect on doctor pt relation.. (dont remember the exact words) A. the hurrying attitude of doctor and angry Behaviour .something like that.
- B. Use of jargon
- 16th August 2015
- 1-Renin is increased by Increased K Increase plasma osmolarity
- 2-Regarding IVC most appropriate is A. commences at the level of L5 B. has tributaries similar to that of aorta
- 3-Primary esophageal peristalsis is different from secondary by a.Presence of oropharyngeal phase b.Doesnt cause relaxation of LES
- 4-Malar rash plus raynaud syndrome plus ana positive plus anti jo1 positive that us na mixed connective tissue ki disease abnaye thi anti RNP
- 5-increase venous return that was correct as due to thoracoabdominal pump of diaphragm during inspiration
- 6-Tachy cardia ... Isobro dinitrate karta ha normal therapeutic dose pa poocha tha...right ventricle wala ka typical myxoma ki picture thi.... Ace ... Can cause inc plasma potassium bcoz if hypertension crisis due to renal artery stenosis bilateral we cant use it
- 7-Blood group antigens a.Glycoproteins b.Glycolipids
- 8-glycoprotein confirm goljan
- 9-Sample for trapanema pallidum Genital swab
- 10-Right gastroepiploic artery b/o gastroduodenal artery
- 11-Mao inhibitor tundra fish/cheese
- 12-Platelet aggregator TXA2

- 13-Primary cartilage joint Costochondral
- 14-TCA interaction cause hypertensive crisis
- 15-Virulence factor?
- 16-alzheimer ka us mein us na association de thi or 14 15 21 ka sath or apo e2 tha ya e4 ?? apo e4
- 17-single layer epithelial cells .. primordial follicle
- 18-Fingers say sensation. a.Alpha one b.Alpha 2
- 19-Pain fibers tracts end at?
- 20-Thermal stress? Heat stroke
- 21-Granulocyte colony stimulating factor
- 22-middle thyroid vein drains to a anterior jugular b. external jugular c. internal jugular
- 23- what type of joint is present between two parts of mandible during 1st year of life? a.Gomphosis b.Syndesmosis c.Symphysis d.Suture
- 24- Which of following is primary cartilaginous joint?? a.Costochondral b.syndesmosis c.Symphysis d.Tooth in a socket
- 25- A patient with moon facies, hypertension n osteoporosis. Which of following finding will be present?? a.Inc Blood Glucose b.Dec Blood Glucose c.Dec calcium d.Inc calcium e.Dec phosphate
- 26- A patient with chronic renal failure. Which gland will be hypertrophied?? a.Parathyroid b.Pancreas c.Thyroid d.Adrenal Cortex
- 27- ulnar nerve lesion will cause? a.Loss of abduction b.adduction of fingers c.hypothenar
- 28-End stage renal disease with severe anemia. cause of anemia? Dec erythropoietin
- 29-Na absorption in DCT is influenced by?? a.Aldosterone b.Brain Natriuretic Peptide c.ANP d.ADH
- 30-Weakest phase in amalgam? a.Sn2Hg b.Sn3Hg c.Ag3Sn d.Ag2hg
- 31- A paedodontist send a stainless steel crown for repair. the technician was unable to join the fractured parts.
The primary ingredient missing which chromium oxide ko kuch karta hai aisa likha tha a.Sodium Chloride b.Fluoride c.Zinc d.Chromium
- 32- Corrugated plaque on lateral surface of tongue. a.Hairy Leukoplakia b.Leukoplakia c.candidiasis
- 33- Painless swelling on mid palate. firm non tender Pleomorphic adenoma muco epidermoid CA
- 34-Painless hard swelling on mid hard palate?? palatine torus
- 35-anti thrombotic effect of aspirin is by?? Blocking cyclo-oxygenase pathway
- 36-venous return decreases in a. skeletal muscle paralysis b. femoral arteriovenous fistula
- 37-decreased ventricular filling in increase HR (stem) due to a/ diastole is decreased more than systole b. diastole decreased, systole remains normal
- 38-abscess contain a. dead bacteria b. dead neutrophils
- 39-post interventricular branches of right coronary artery a. 2 in no. b. 3 in no. c. 2 no, n supply the diaphragmatic surface of heart
- 40-trigeminal nerve a. has 3 ganglion b.supplies temporalis c. area around angle of jaw
- 41- among following hooks/ arches around the root of left lung a. left vagus b. left phrenic nerve
- 42-pt with pallor, dysphagia .. hb.6h/dl, MCV 68, MCH 24, loner cells, cause is a. iron def b.ACD c.thalassemia d.

- 43-most common cause of fat necrosis in peritoneum acute pancreatitis
- 44-acute appendicitis, a young man had appendectomy predominant cells found neutrophils
- 45-lady has breast implant leakage of implant some lump/ inflammation found, most likely cells to found giant cells
- 46- most commonly associated with bronchogenic CA asbestos silica beryllium
- 47- non IDDM woman, had abdominal surgery, 8 days after develops SOB, shock cause of P.E is a. fat embolism b. amniotic c. thromboembolism
- 48-aphasia, damage in a. parietal lobe b. temporal lobe c. frontal lobe
- 49-p5 with water deprivation in SIADH secretion difference will be
- 50- plasma osmolarity will be decreased by injection of a. aldosterone b. vasopressin c. hypertonic glucose d. normal saline e. albumin
- .
- .
- 51-amino acid can't be synthesized by body a. alanine b. glycine c. glutamate d. phenylalanine
- 52- hypermagnesemia cause a. hyperreflexia b. decreased uptake c. decreased release d. smooth muscle contraction
- 53-in flight fright response a. decreased airway resistance
- 54- placenta a. hemochorea type b. lined by amnion on internal surface c. removed due to rupture of uterine arteries
- 55- most common remnant of allantois? a. urachal cyst b. urachal fistula c. urachal sinus d. umbilical sinus e. meckels
- 56-cause of thromboembolism a. prolonged immobilization c. surgery
- 57- a hypersensitive lady, came with shock, with K 6.1 mmol, most likely due to a. renal failure b. diuretic overdose
- 58- edema in renal failure is due to A. hypoalbuminemia b. Na retention
- 59- if a drug is transported by simple diffusion, then a. it's not suitable b. requires energy
- 60 – regarding statistics a. positive showing towards R 61- one molecule of glucose how many ATP molecules
a. 32 b. 30 c. 34 d. 16
- 62- information session is a. information to pts regarding development of new b. session with pts c. attendants
alleviating misbelief d. taking informed consent
- 63- basic drug binds a. albumin b. glycoprotein c. gamma globulin d. lipoproteins
- 64- jaundice in pregnancy (past BCQ) a. ALP b. GAMA GGT c, ALT
- 65-pt of acute haemorrhage component which will be replaced in the end a. RBC b. K or some electrolyte c. plasma volume
- 66- FRC is a. vol of air remains in lung after tidal vol
- 67- commonest cause of shift of K from intracellular to extracellular a. strenuous exercise b. alkalosis c. insulin
d. aldosterone
- 68- in summer, a fasting man has concentrated urine due to a. decreased water intake b. ADH secretion c. increased sweating
- 69- regarding trachea a. is 15cm long b. commences at lower end of cricoid cartilage
- 70- damage to medulla oblongata during hanging a. C3 b. C4 c. odontoid process d. axis
- .

- 71- sternocleidomastoid causes a. movemnt of head in opposite direction against force
- 72-platelets a. have half life of 10 days b. increases after splenectomy c. granules conatin actin molecule d. are stimulated by growth hormone
- 73- lymphocytes a. immunity against cancer cells b. not affected by hormone c. monocytes
- 74- most severe reaction a. A+ to O+ b.A+ to AB+ c.O+ to A+ d. A- TO A+
- 75- immunioglobulins are produced by plasma cells
- 76- CO2 diffuse easily high diffusion co efficient
- 77- chromosomes arrange themselves on equitorial plate in which phase a. prophase b.metaphase c. prometaphase d. telophase
- 78- highest clearance by kidney a. insulin b. PAH c.glucose d.urea
- 79- rapidly adapting receptors a.puccinian corpuscle
- 80- nerve endings are non encapsulated receptors
- 81- young man , 2 hrs after tonillectomy have tachycardia and hypotension,type of shock hypovolemic
- 82- prolong OCP intake, increased risk of a. thromboemolism b.breast cancer
- 83- about healing a. old age after 60 causes delayed healing b. ascorbic acid deficiency cause delayed
- 84-.ribosomes Organ of protein synthesis
- 85-Menopause women most likely a.Inc fsh and lh b.Anovulatory cycl
- 86-Do hypertensive drugs k liye apne hypothesis diya ha.. your research has rejected null hypothesis. what it means? a.Your hypothesis has been rejected b.There is no difference between two drugs c.Your hypothesis has been accepted
- 87-Mifpristone?? a.Antihypertensive b.Anticarcinogenic c.Used to treat premature uterine contractions
- 88-2.corpus striatum includes Caudate plus putamen
- 89-intracellular buffer is a.HB b.Bicarb c.Phospat
- 90-12yr old child not respondind to antidiarrheal treatment have partial villous atrophy with PAS positive macrophages.diagnosis is a.Imunoproliferative disorder b.Lymphoma c.Giardiasis d.Celiac e.Whipple
- 91-.Philadelphia chromosome is in a.Cml b.Hodgkin
- 92-baby observed after birth that no anus present but diaper had stained meconium.diagnosis is a.Imperforate anus b.Rectovaginal fistula
- 93-most reliable investigation/observation for diagnosing tb is a.Afb b.Caseating granuloma
- 94-.classical findind in tb is a.Epithelioid collection b.Caseating granuloma
- 95-.hormone for neural/brain development in intrauterine life TSH
- 96-factor k shifting out of cell a.Insulin b.Alkalosis c.Strenuous exercise d.Diabetes inspidus e.Alkalosis
- 97-12 yr old pale.lethargic.HB.6.TLC 4.8.plt 240.hbf 97%.hba2 is 3%.diagnosis a.B thalasemia major b.Thalasemia intermedia
- 98-for detecting thalasemia in intrauterine life a.CVS b.Mothers bld electrophoresis
- 99-branch of middle cerebral artery a.Posterior communicating b.Choroidal artery
- 100-Common or most likely feature of shock a.Hypotension b.Hypoxemia c.Dec perfusion all over in tissues
- 101-Septic shock a.Is misnomer bc blood pressure is maintained b.Caused by psuedomonas species c.Pt is

usually hypertensive

102-urogenital diaphragm is injured which nerve will be damaged?? something like a. Ilio inguinal nerve
b. Genital br of genitofemoral nerve

103-Most likely cause of atherosclerosis a. Diastolic hypertension b. Cholesteatoma

104-which carcinogen has its carcinogenic effect after long use or as late complication?? a. Benzene
b. Asbestosis c. Estrogen

105-Digoxin toxicity? ? a. Hyperkalemia b. Hyponatremia c. Hypochloremia

106-.in female pelvis structure between ureter and peritoneum is a. Obturator artery b. Obturator nerve
c. Uterine

artery

107-.man has vesicular eruption and burning sensation just below clavicle.area is supplied by a.C3.c4.
b.T2

c.T3 d.T4

108-.diminished knee jerk due to injury of a.L3 b.L4 c.L5 17th plus

18th August

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1. 6 weeks pregnancy tenderness in RIF.she tested at home and preg test was positive a.appendicitis
b.Ectopic

2 .there is a stone in ureter at pelvic brim which structures surgeon must know are near to it a.Sigmoid
colon

b.Desending colon

3.receptor on adrenal gland a.Alpha 1 b.Beta 1 c.Beta 2 d.Nicotinic

4-.skeletal muscle neuromuscular plate a.Acetylcholinesterase b.Norepi

5-.breast cancer after manopause a. Drug give b. Tamoxifen?

6-.NMDA blockade related to a.GABA b.Glycine c.Glutamine d.Serotonin

7-.ph 7.36 a.Pco2 30 b.Bicarb 16

8-.patellar tendon hit a.Quadratus contracts b.Golgi tendon c.Muscle spindle afferent

9-.sigmoid colon a.Supplied by left colic b.At pelvic brim

10-.pectoral lymph nodes drain which breast quadrant

11-.least malignant a.Hepatoma b.Adenoma

12-.appendectomy may damage which structure?

13.processus vaginalis a.Covers only testis?

14-.inguinal ligament a.Iliohypogastric passes through it b.From anterior sup iliac spine to pubic tubercle

15-.which one in amniotic fluid is specific for diagnosis Wbcs

16-.pt under treatment for pulm tb

17-Which drug causes (eye related) side effect (th) a.Ethambutol b.Pyrazinamide c.Isoniazid

d.Rifampicin

18-.flu like illness self limiting ,On gram stain no identifiable organism but neutrophils seen M.avium

19.difference btw plasma and ICF osmolarity No difference?

20-.on ecg QRS complex starts a bit early to a.Ventricle systole b.Ventricle filling

21-.least movable joint during child birth a.Symphysis 22-.y ovaries don't go or fall in pelvis Uterus

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23-.Gnrh secretes Fsh and lh

24-.oxytocin and vasopressin are produced by a.Neurohypophysis b.Hypothalamus

25-.initiation of labour a.Fetal ACTH b.Maternal ACTH 26-.GH Half life/time it stays is 6 to 10 min?

27.Fast pain fibers—> A delta

- 28-.Arches over right main bronchus a.Arch of aorta b.Azygous c.Hemiazygous d.Esphagus
- 29-.In cancer> keratin
- 30-.serum lactate raised ,cardiac output 2 L, cvp 2 Type of shock
- 31-.Lateral part of vaginal fornix is more closely related to a.Uterine artery b.Broad ligament c.Ureter
- 32-.Urogenital diaphragm laterally attached to
- 33-.vit b12 absorbed in Ileum
- 34-.terminal ileum absorbs Vit b12
- 35-.lady with rigors and chills n after 2 days blackening of urine a.Post strep glomerulonephritis
b.Plasmodium
falciparum
- 36-.arteries and veins(coronary) Run in their spaces on heart
- 37-.tricuspid valve sound felt at Lower border R sternum
- 38-.rectus abdominous a.Starts near xiphoid process b.Anchored to anterior n post sheath via intersections(aisa e kuch tha) c.Ends at level of arcuate line
- 39-.skin around anus lymphatic drainage is to?
- 40-.scalenus anterior a.Inserts in ist rib b.Abv subclavian vein near ist rib
- 41-.mcv 58 Ferretin 15o Hypochromic hypocytic Iron def anemia Thal minor
- 44-.multiple bone fractures history,blue sclera Which product's enzyme is deficient a.Collagen b.Myosin
c.Hyalin
- 45-.medial part of thigh n sole of foot medial is supplied by which dermatome
- 46-.oligurea a.Less than 500ml b.Less than 100 ml
- .
- .
- 47-.25cholecalciferol to 1.25 reduces in a.Chronic kidney disease b.Liver etc
- 48-.common cause of fatty liver in our population a.Hep b c b.Alcohol
- 49-.a mother delivered n 2 days afterwards died Most common cause postmortem in ojr country
a.Malnutrition
b.Sepsis c.Hemorrhage
- 50-.2nd pharyngel arch forms(2 questions) Stylohyoid ligament
- 51-.regarding embryo of heart Septum primum n secundum fuse to form interatrial septum
- 52-.uterus is supported by a.Broad ligament b.Uterosacral ligament c.Transverse cervical ligament
- 53-.Under action of insulin glucose enters a.Liver b.Muscle
- 54-.pelvic diaphragm formed by Levator ani
- 55-. German measles in mother cause what in babies a.Congenital catarct b.Mental deformities c.Ear
deformities 56-.to reduce incidence of congenital catarct Immunize girls with rubella vaccine 57-.toxoid
Tetanus
- 58-.botulism Flaccid paralysis 59-T3 is produced by a.Principle cells of thyroid b.Parafollicular cells of
thyroid
- 60.In case of factor ix deficiency Blood Cryopreciptate Ffp Platelets 61.recurrent abortions Lupous 62- In
AID/HIV patient which skin malignancy occur A.melanoma B.squamous cell CA 63 .in neoplasm which
natural
mechanism occur3- A. Apoptosis B. Bacterial immunoglobulin produce defence mechanism 64-. CBD A.
Supradudenal, infradudenal , intradudenal , retro dudenal B. Omenal, supradudenal, intradudenal 65-.
Connection of lesser sac closed to greater sac except for A. Epiplaic formen (ans) B. IVC 66-. Caput me
dosa
most commonly occur at A. Para umbilical vein (ans) B. Inf rectal veins 67-. Fundas of stomach lymph
node
lymphatic drainage A. Celiac node (ans) B. SM node C. Hepatic node 68-. Arch of aorta compress A. Left

bronchus (ans) B. Oesophagus C. Left atrium 69-. Mixed venous blood found at A. Pulmonary artery (ans) B. Pulmonary vein 70-. Coronary venous drainage of heart, at coronary sinus greatest (sum thing like that in question) A. Greater cardiac vein (ans) B. All cardiac vein C. Small cardiac vein D. Anterior cardiac vein 71. Fastest conduction/ Myelination at A. Panic anion corpuscles (ans) B. Free nerve ending 72-positive predictive value All Postives (dn remember exact options) 73-.if patient z having fatal disease a.Provide info bed side b.Provide in presence of all staff c.In prezenge of all relatives d.In outdoor exclusively 74-.a female after child birth is having severe bleeding from vagina Which drug to be given 75-.pt of DM uses daltone(aisa e koi nam tha)Also uses drugs for asthma.....now symptoms exagerrated which drug causes interaction a.B blocker b.Steroids 76-.haloperidol given oral anesthesia....pain n anesthetic effect is achieved but not optimum,What should be added a.Sevoflurane b.Nitric oxide c.Suxamethonium 77-.lipid soluble anesthetic a.Spreads rapid b.Stays for long 78-Derivative of ectoderm A. Lens (ans) B. Retina C. Autonomic ganglia 79-. Trigone of bladder A. Ureter open as oblique slits (I marked it but not sure) B. Develop from urogenital sinus 80-. Regarding sigmoid colon A. Start at pelvic brim B. Supply by left colic artery (both options seems to correct) 81-. Testicular CA metastasis A. Testicular lymph node (ans) B. Renal lymph node C. Inf mesenteric lymph node 82-. Ejaculatory duct open into A. Prostatic urethra (ans) B. Penile urethra C. External urethral sphincter 83-. Antibodies are formed by A. Plasma cell (ans) B. Macrophages C. Lymphocyte 84-. Aphasia due to damage of A. Temporal lobe (ans) B. Paretial lobe C. Hippocampus 86-. Inter acellular buffer A. Protein (ans)

.

.

B. HCO₃ C. Phosphate 89-. Essential amino acid not produced but include in diet A. Phenylalanine (ans) B. Tyrosine C. Guanine D. Alanine 90-. Silicon breast implant scenario later inflammatory changes A. Neutrophil (marked ths but not sure) B. Plasma cells 91-pleural effusiin best drained from a.Upper border of lower rib b.Mid axillary line c.Mid clavicular line 92- Immunological way to attack (some thing) a.TB b.Treponema c,Mykobacterium leprae 93-. Regarding polycytemia Vera A. Increase blood concentration B. Increase RBC mass C. Increase RBC concentration D. Melo fibrosis 94-. Type 1 hyperlipidemia A. Defect at HDL surface receptor or antigen 95-. Most common cause of congenital male infertility A. Cryptoradism (ans) B. Malunion of ejaculatory duct C. Loss of function of seminal vesicles D. Blockage of vas deferens 96-. Most commonly fractured bone in hand A. Scaphoid (ans) B. Pisiform C. Lunate D. Hemate 97-. Ulnar nerve supply A. Medial 2 lumbarical (ans) B. Small muscles all 98-. Frontal eye field blood supply by A. ACA (ans) B. MCA C. PCA

- 99-. Thumb n finger representation area A. Dorsal n ventral nucleus gracilis B. Dorsal n ventral nucleus cute
ous C. Medial n lateral nucleus gracilis D. Medial n lateral nucleus cunatous E. Lateral n medial nucleus gracilis
- 100-. Regarding posterior cranial fossa A. Facial nerve pass through internal acoustic meatus (ans)
Forgot
other options
- 101-. Patient with increased intracranial pressure n papilledema A. Hydrocephalus (ans)
- 102-. 12 years old boy not responding to antidiarrheal drugs, n have partial villus atrophy with positive PAS
positive macrophages, diagnosis A. Giardiasis (ans) B. Celiac disease C. Whipple disease D. Lymphoma
- 103-. CO2 diffuses greatly than O2 due to A. Diffusion coefficient (ans) B. Increase pH C. Increase water solubility
- 104-. Ribosomes A. With ER formed cytoplasmic protein synthesis (ans but nt sure) B. Protein synthesis
- 105-. Pus in boil of nose or any organ A. Dead neutrophils (ans) B. Dead bacteria
- 106-. Greatest renal clearance by A. Inulin (ans) B. PAH C. Albumin
- 107-. About plasma osmolarity A. Vasopressin (ans) B. Hypertonic saline solution C. Isotonic saline solution D.
Aldosterone E. 20% albumin
- 108-. Which bone formed medial longitudinal arch A. Tallus (ans) B. Calcaneus
- 109-. Cavernous sinus thrombosis which vein involve A. Inferior ophthalmic vein (ans) B. Sup ophthalmic vein
- 110-. Rupture of middle cerebral artery A. Epidural hematoma (ans) B. Subdural hematoma C.
Subarachnoid
hemorrhage
- .
- .
- 111-. About thyroid gland A. Epithelium changes according to function (ans)
- 112-. Most appropriate about diaphragm A. Innervated by phrenic n intercostal nerves (ans)
- 113-A 48 yr old lady c/o inc. weight..TSH=4..T3= 4 'T4=8.... A..hyperthyroid B..hypothyroid C..over eating
D..hypopituitrism
- 114-most imp strong exotoxin of strep pneumonia a.leucocidin b.streptolysin c.catalase d.coagulase
e.fibrinolysin 1
- 15-PS nerves are a.3 b.7 c, 9 d, 10
- 116- hepatic pedicle a. Hepatic artery b. Portal vein
- 117- COPD bed ridden pt is havin SOB cause Pulmnrly embolism
- 118- tractus solitarius 2 nd neuron for taste receptors
- 119- muscles o back are supplied by Post. Spinal Ganglion
- 120- which of the following is prevent unwanted transport b/w 2 epithelium of 2 cells Gap junction
- 121- leasy movable joint during child birth Symphysis
- 122- SK muscle neuromuscular plate Acetylcholenestrse
- 123- botulism Tetanus 124- neutrophils increase in Cardiac failure
- 125- recurrent abortion Lupus
- 126-most common cause of bronchogenic CA A.aesbestos B.tobacco smoke Regards: Dr. Muhammad Husnain Akram

==--==

FCPS 1 MEDICINE AND ALLIED 14 AUGUST 2015 ONLINE

Thanks to all my colleagues who knowingly or unknowingly contributed to this effort ☺

The keys are made by me. Feel free to question and change them, but with a proper reference, please. I would greatly appreciate if those of you who gave the exam would add questions so that this effort could

.
.

reach completion.

Best of luck to all those who have yet to give their exams.

1. ventricles contract from apex to base
2. neoplasia
3. chlamydia
4. loss of ganglion cells of the vagus nerve
5. mean arterial pressure
6. cuboidal epithelium
7. ulnar nerve
8. extends from lower pole of thyroid to 4th costal cartilage
9. located to the left of L2 (?)
10. pretracheal fascia
11. Destroying first order neurons of somatosensory pathway would involve destruction of:
 - A. dorsal column, grey matter of spinal cord, main trigeminal nucleus
 - B. dorsal column, grey matter of spinal cord, main trigeminal nucleus, facial nucleus
 - C. dorsal column, grey matter of spinal cord, main trigeminal nucleus, nucleus of tractus solitarius
 - D. medulla/pons, grey matter of spinal cord, main trigeminal nucleus (?)
 - E. [?]
12. Question about AIDS(?)
 - A. low cd4 count
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
 - [?]
13. Patient has severe pain in a dermatomal distribution at and around his chin and a skin eruption
 - A. Herpes zoster
 - B. Trigeminal neuralgia
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
 - [?]
14. Most important role in inflammation (?):
 - A. prostaglandin
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
 - [?]
15. Most important sign in hypertensive retinopathy:

- A. AV nipping
- B. Exudates
- C. Retinal detachment
- D. Retinal hemorrhage

E.

[?]

16. Metaplasia:

A. functional change in cell (?)

B.

C.

D.

E.

[?]

17. The greatest pH gradient across gastric mucosa will be when (?):

A. intact mucosal barrier with HCL secretion

B.

C.

D.

E.

[?]

18. During the night secretion of which hormone is increased:

A. ADH

B. cortisol

C. growth hormone

D.

E.

[?]

19. old lady, bed bound after CVA, has an episode of SOB, develops pleuritic chest pain 2 weeks later, later on has another CVA and dies. at autopsy lung shows wedge shaped infarct/lesion (?).

Which is most likely:

A. thromboembolism

B.

C.

D.

E.

[?]

20. Which of the following do not adapt (?)

A. cold receptors (?)

B.

C.

.

.

D.

E.

21. Which of the following will adversely affect the doctor-patient relationship (?)

A. ...Hurried attitude

B. Use of jargon

C.

D.

E.

[?]

22. Which is most important in preventing spread of infection between patients in the ICU:

A. frequent hand washing between patients

B.

C.

D.

E.

[?]

23. A 28 year old (?) female with 12 weeks amenorrhea, frequency of micturition and burning sensation during urination. What is the most likely dx:

A. Early pregnancy

B. UTI

C.

D.

E.

24. During dissection of the ovary which artery is at risk of damage:

A. internal iliac

B. uterine

C. external iliac artery

D. common iliac

E.

[?]

25. Recurrent serotonin syndrome is most likely to be seen with:

A. fluoxetine and TCA

B. high doses of chlorpromazine

C. (other options included high doses of other CNS active drugs)

D.

E.

[?]

26. Which of the following will cause severe steatorrhea:

A. colonic resection

B. ileal resection

C. pancreatectomy

D.

E.

[?]

.

.

27. During moderate stimulation of salivary glands

A. Na and K are equal to plasma

B. only buccal glands secrete saliva

C.

28. Calcitonin:

A. useful in hypervitaminosis D

B. is a 32 amino acid peptide

C. must be administered parenterally

- D.
29. Deficiency of which amino acid results in cell injury
- A. tyrosin
 - B. carnitine
 - C. acylcarnitine
 - D. glycine
 - E. adenine
30. Inguinal canal:
- A. roof is formed by conjoint tendon
 - B. floor is formed by fascia of thigh
 - C. transmits iliohypogastric nerve
 - D. extends from anterior superior iliac spine to pubic tubercle
 - E.
31. question regarding anatomy of lung root
- A. bronchus is located superiorly
 - B. pulmonary vein is located superiorly
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
32. Location of olfactory cortex:
- A. anterior perforated substance
 - B. calcarine sulcus
 - C. hypothalamus
 - D. lateral olfactory area
 - E. posterior inferior temporal lobe
33. most likely cause of megaloblastic anemia in a 35 year old man
- A. transcobalamin II deficiency
 - B. intrinsic factor deficiency
 - C.
 - D.
 - E.
34. which of the following is a pre-malignant lesion:
- A. dysplasia
 - B. condyloma skin
 - C. metaplasia of cervix
 - .
 - .
 - D.
 - E.
35. most important for metastasis:
- A. migration
 - B. degradation of extracellular matrix
 - C. deficiency/degradation of "E-cathedrin" (sic)
 - D. loss of attachment of tumor cells with each other
 - E.
36. which of the following is responsible for preserving the organism "as a whole" in shock state
- A. sympatho-adrenal discharge
 - B. pulmonary circulation

C. CNS ischemic response

D.

E.

37. red blood cells:

A. have greater respiratory quotient than parietal cells

B. life span of 30 days

C.

D.

E.

38. a 45 year old (?) man comes to you as he is concerned about coronary heart disease and his high cholesterol. He is asymptomatic. What would be the most appropriate advice to him at this time:

A. reduce fat intake

B. reduce carbohydrate intake

C.

D.

E.

39. body weight is maintained week to week by:

A. regulation of food intake

B.

C.

D.

E.

40. radiotherapy causes cancer after:

A. more than 10 years

B. 5 years

C. 5-10 years

D.

E.

41. ...lambda light chain deposition:

A. amyloidosis

B. alport syndrome

.

.

C.

D.

E.

[A - Big Robbins, 8e, ch6, table 6-15]

42. specific dynamic response (?):

A. digestion

B. shivering

C. muscle activity

D.

E.

43. 6 year old child (?), "total bilirubin 11.1, conj 10 unconj 1.1":

A. hepatitis

B. wilson's disease

C. hemolysis

- D. gilbert's syndrome
- E. criggler-najar syndrome

44. [Question]

- A. dermatome at junction of costal margin and midclavicular line is T8 (?)
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

45. epithelium of post-terminal bronchiole:

- A. pseudostratified columnar epithelium
- B. cuboidal epithelium
- C. stratified squamous epithelium
- D. columnar epithelium
- E.

[A – Junqueira 11e ch17: “In the larger bronchioles, the epithelium is ciliated pseudostratified columnar, which decreases in height and complexity to become ciliated simple columnar or cuboidal epithelium in the smaller terminal bronchioles”]

46. Presence of normal tissue at an abnormal site is known as choristoma. An example of this is:

- A. Pancreatic tissue in submucosa of stomach
- B. Thyroid tissue in posterior third of tongue
- C. Pancreatic tissue in tongue
- D.
- E.

[A – big robbins 8e ch7: “For example, a small nodule of well-developed and normally organized pancreatic substance may be found in the submucosa of the stomach”]

47. Which of the following is most frequently associated with paraneoplastic syndromes:

- A. Renal cell carcinoma
- B. Small cell carcinoma of lung
- C.
- D.
- E.

[B - <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16813730>]

48. Which of the following has the lowest clearance:

- A. glucose
- B. urea
- C. creatinine
- D. HCO₃
- E.

[A – Guyton 13e ch28 p368]

49. Periarticular erosions are a characteristic feature of:

- A. Osteoarthritis
- B. Rheumatoid arthritis
- C. SLE
- D.
- E.

[B – big robbins 8e ch26 fig 26-45]

50. Libman-Sacks endocarditis most frequently involves which valve(s):

- A. Mitral and tricuspid
- B. Aortic only
- C. Mitral and aortic
- D. Tricuspid and pulmonary
- E. Tricuspid

[C - <http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/155230-overview#showall>]

51. Regarding lymphocytes (?)

- A. Continue to mature in thymus after birth
- B. T lymphocytes are mostly present in blood
- C. B lymphocytes are mostly present in blood
- D.
- E.

[A – Guyton 13e ch35 p467 “Most of the preprocessing of T lymphocytes in the thymus occurs shortly before birth of a baby and for a few months after birth. Beyond this period, removal of the thymus gland diminishes (but does not eliminate) the T-lymphocytic immune system” among lymphocytes, T cells have greater conc in peripheral circulation, but mostly, both T and B lymphos are present in lymphoid organs]

52. Amount of iron in a woman’s body:

- A. 1gm
- B. 5gm
- C. 2gm
- D. 3gm
- E. 4gm

[C – Harrison 18e ch103 table 103-1 and

https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=0JV4UwU0TgC&pg=PA502&dq=total+body+iron+in+women+grams&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=total%20body%20iron%20in%20women%20grams&f=false]

.

53. Regarding binding of drugs to plasma proteins (?)

- A. albumin binds acidic drugs
- B. albumin binds basic drugs
- C. does not depend upon available binding sites
- D. does not depend upon concentration of drug
- E.

[A – Rang&Dale 8e ch8 p106]

54. Crown Rump length during **17th to 20th week**:

I don’t remember the options, but apparently its 13-17cm according to the internet

55. Which fluoroquinolone is the preferred drug for treating **combined** infection with **gonorrhoea and Chlamydia**:

- A. ofloxacin
- B. ciprofloxacin
- C. nalidixic acid
- D. levofloxacin
- E.

[A/B/D? – CMDT 2013 ch33 p1453 and 1462 (& others) – current recommendations may have changed, according to CMDT quinolones are no longer recommended, previously cipro was used

for both and may be the correct answer in the key. CMTD mentions levofloxacin for both gonorrhea and Chlamydia but not in combined form, over the net, you may find that oflox is the preferred drug]

56. Regarding the cricoids cartilage:

- A. attached to the thyroid cartilage via a fibrous joint
- B. provides attachment to the inferior constrictor of pharynx
- C. provides attachment to vocal cords
- D. is crossed by the isthmus of thyroid gland (?)
- E.

[B – Last’s anatomy 12e ch6 p384]

57. Which of the following is mitogenic for liver cells following hepatectomy

- A. TNF-alpha
- B. TGF-beta
- C. Hepatocyte growth factor (scatter factor)
- D. VEGF (?)
- E. PDGF

[C – Robbins 8e ch3 “With the exception of the autocrine activity of TGF- α , hepatocyte replication is strictly dependent on paracrine effects of growth factors and cytokines such as HGF and IL-6 produced by hepatic nonparenchymal cells”] not 100% definite, especially as I don’t clearly remember whether TGF-beta or alpha was given.

58. A statistical test to determine whether the difference observed between two means is by chance is a test of:

- A. variance
- B. significance
- C. reliability
- D. validity
- E.

.

.

[B -

https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=0fKTO9L9eigC&pg=PA194&dq=tests+of+significance+ttest+kaplan&hl=en&sa=X&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=tests%20of%20significance%20ttest%20kaplan&f=false ch11 p176 table 11-1]

59. Scenario of allergic reaction, which of the following is the mediator:

- A. histamine
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A]

60. Scenario of surgically mass (renal?) which will indicate malignant nature:

- A. Necrosis
- B. Invasion
- C. high nuclear to cytoplasm ratio
- D.
- E.

[B – Robbins 8e ch7 “Nearly all benign tumors grow as cohesive expansile masses that remain localized to their site of origin and do not have the capacity to infiltrate, invade, or metastasize to

distant sites, as do malignant tumors”]

61. Which of the following is the action of acetylcholine/parasympathetic nervous system:

- A. relaxation of detrusor
- B. contraction of intestinal sphincters
- C. relaxation of sphincter pupillae
- D. relaxation of intestinal sphincter
- E.

[D – Guyton 13e ch61 table 61-2]

62. Two groups of patients, one exposed to a risk factor and the other unexposed are followed over a period of time, this type of study is known as:

- A. case-control
- B. cohort
- C.
- D.
- E.

[B – First Aid 2015 p48]

63. Description of a cancer patient with metastatic cancer including TNM staging, the most prominent feature would be:

- A. cachexia
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Goljan 4e ch9 p218 “very common complication of disseminated cancer”]

64. Regarding sex linked disorders:

-
-

- A. usually causes disease in females
- B. usually transmitted by males
- C. usually causes diseases in males
- D.
- E.

[C – Robbins 8e ch5 “these disorders are expressed in the male”]

65. The parts of bones which develop by secondary centres of ossification after birth are called:

- A. metaphysis
- B. diaphysis
- C. growth plate
- D. epiphysis
- E.

[D – Last’s anatomy ch1 p6]

66. Which of the following hormones causes vasoconstriction of both arterioles and veins:

- A. angiotensin 2
- B. epinephrine
- C. angiotensin 3
- D. ADH
- E.

[B –

Guyton 13e ch19 p235 “(regarding angiotensin 2) Vasoconstriction occurs intensely in the

arterioles and much less so in the veins.”

Guyton 13e ch76 p949 “Whereas minute concentrations of ADH cause increased water conservation by the kidneys, higher concentrations of ADH have a potent effect of constricting the arterioles”

Rang and Dale 8e ch12 table 12.1 – both arterioles and veins bear alpha adrenergic receptors]

67. Deficiency of **glucose-6-phosphatase** will result in:

- A. deficiency of glycogen in skeletal muscle
- B. increased deposition of glycogen in liver
- C. increased deposition of unbranched glycogen
- D. hypoglycemia
- E.

[D – CDTP 21e ch36 p1067 “...and severe fasting hypoglycemia. These include glucose 6 phosphatase deficiency”]

68. [question]

- A. if $V_d < 10L$, drug is mostly present in blood
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[unreliable references over the internet confirm A, but without knowing the other options and question there is no way to be sure]

69. A man injured in an RTA with fractures of humerus, femur and collarbone; pulse 120; BP 90/60 which should be done first:

- A. fluids
- B. X ray of fractured bones
-
-
- C. splinting
- D. reduction and casting
- E. tracheostomy

[A]

70. 6 year old (?) child with history of excessive bleeding from cuts and easy bruising, “**no such family history**”. Also complains of diarrhea/steatorrhea. What is the cause of bleeding?

- A. liver failure
- B. vitamin K deficiency
- C. Christmas disease
- D.
- E.

[B?]

71. Which of the following irreversibly impairs platelet function:

- A. Aspirin
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Katzung 12e ch36 p641 “... the irreversible platelet inhibition induced by aspirin”]

72. Most important step for metastasis:

- A. migration

- B. loss of attachment of neoplastic cells with each other
- C. breakdown of “E-cathedin” (sic)
- D. breakdown of extracellular matrix
- E.

73. Purkinje cells are present in which “organ(?)”:

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Cerebellar cortex
- C. Cerebellar nuclei
- D. Cerebrum
- E.

[B – Junqueira 11e ch9 “The cerebellar cortex has three layers (Figures 9–19 and 9–20): an outer molecular layer, a central layer of large Purkinje cells, and an inner granule layer”]

74. Which of the following anions is present in greater concentration intracellularly:

- A. HCO₃

-

- B. Na
- C. K
- D. Ca
- E. Cl⁺

[A – Guyton 13e ch4 fig 4-1]

75. Which of the following will not affect respiratory centre:

- A. CO₂
- B. Na⁺
- C. H⁺

.

.

- D. HCO₃

-

- E. pH

76. Connections between cells involved in the transfer of ions:

- A. Gap junctions
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Junqueira 11e ch2]

77. Dilation of coronary vessels is caused by:

- A. NO
- B. adenosine
- C.
- D.
- E.

[B – Guyton 13e ch17 p205]

78. Epicardium is supplied by:

- A. coronary arteries
- B. pericardiophrenic arteries
- C.
- D.

E.

[B – Last’s anatomy 12e ch4 p197 which describes blood supply of pericardium and Snell’s anatomy which mentions that visceral pericardium is also known as epicardium]

79. Which of the following will be seen in Diabetes Insipidus:

- A. increased urine specific gravity
- B. reduced urine osmolality
- C. reduced plasma osmolarity
- D.
- E.

[Davidson 21e ch20 p793 “This is of low specific gravity and osmolality”]

80. Loss of 8% blood volume gradually over 30 minutes(?), without fall in BP, greatest amount of blood is lost from:

- A. veins
- B. arterioles
- C. capillaries
- D. arteries
- E.

[A – Guyton 13e ch15 p180 “Enhancement of sympathetic tone, especially to the veins, reduces the vessel sizes enough that the circulation continues to operate almost normally even when as much as 25 percent of the total blood volume has been lost.”]

81. Joint between two pubic bones is a type of:

- A. primary cartilaginous joint
- .
- .
- B. secondary cartilaginous joint
- C. gomphosis
- D. syndesmosis
- E.

[B - Last’s anatomy 12e ch1 p6]

82. Joint between two pubic bones which, in the female, may spread apart during pregnancy:

- A. symphysis
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A - Last’s anatomy 12e ch1 p6]

83. Number of bronchopulmonary segments in upper, middle and lower lobes of right lung^{3,2,5}

- A. 3,2,5
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Last’s anatomy 12e ch4 p216]

84. Which of the following groups of cranial nerves carry parasympathetic fibers:

- A. 3,7,9,10
- B. 2,9,10,11
- C. 2,3,7,9
- D. 3,7,9,11

E.

[A – Guyton 13e ch61 fig 61-3]

85. Deficiency of which factor predisposes to thrombosis:

- A. II
- B. V
- C. VIII
- D. XII
- E. X

[B – Davidson 21e ch24 p1049]

86. Side effect of estrogen containing OCPs

- A. thromboembolism
- B. breast cancer
- C. vaginal cancer
- D.
- E.

[A – Rang and Dale 8e ch35 p434 “there is a small increase in diagnosis of breast cancer, possibly attributable to earlier diagnosis, and of cervical cancer. There is an increased risk of thromboembolism...” other books also lay a greater emphasis on thromboembolic effects compared to breast cancer]

87. Feco-oral route is the primary means of spread of:

- .
- .

- A. Hepatitis E
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[Robbins 8e ch18 table 18-4. Hep A was not included among options]

88. Viruses are classified based on:

- A. characteristics of capsid protein and "cone" (sic) DNA and RNA
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[

89. Long term effect of angiotensin II on blood pressure is:

- A. increases production of aldosterone
- B. vasoconstriction
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A? Guyton 13e ch19 p236

“Angiotensin has several direct renal effects that make the kidneys retain salt and water. One major effect is to constrict the renal arterioles, thereby diminishing blood flow through the kidneys.”

“Thus both the direct effect of angiotensin on the kidney and its effect acting through aldosterone are important in long-term arterial pressure control. However, research in our laboratory has suggested that the direct effect of angiotensin on the kidneys is perhaps three or more times as

potent as the indirect effect acting through aldosterone, even though the indirect effect is the one most widely known.”]

90. Deficiency of pulmonary surfactant:

- A. increases surface tension, increases compliance
- B. increases surface tension, reduces compliance
- C. decreases surface tension, decreases compliance
- D. decreases surface tension, increases compliance
- E. increases surface tension, no effect on compliance

[B – Ganong 23e ch35 p596-7]

91. 35 year oldA woman complains of chronic cough for 3 months, cough is relieved after she goes on vacation, it restarts upon her return when she starts taking care of her pet birds again. CXR shows pattern diffuse interstitial and nodular shadowing. What is the cause of this pattern: (?)

- A. Mycobacterium kansasii
- B. diffuse interstitial fibrosis
- C.
- D.
- E.

[B? Davidson 21e ch19 p710-11 and table 19.86 “Hypersensitivity pneumonitis/Bird fancier’s lung” see also Robbins 8e ch15 “Hypersensitivity pneumonitis/Bird breeder’s lung”]

.

92. Construction worker... X ray shows pleural plaques... most likely cause: (?)

- A. asbestosis
- B. silicosis
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Robbins 8e ch9 and 15]

93. Which of the following drugs would you prescribe in a patient with cardiogenic shock:

- A. epinephrine
- B. acetylcholine
- C. dopamine
- D.
- E.

(Dobutamine not an option)

[C? Davidson 21e ch8 p194]

94. CVP may be reduced in:

- A. pericardial tamponade
- B. restrictive cardiomyopathy
- C. septic shock
- D. pneumothorax
- E. positive pressure ventilation

[C - Schwartz 9e ch5 table 5-2; Davidson 21e ch8 p180 box 8.1]

95. Young male with raised red-purple nodular lesions on arms, also has watery diarrhea, oral thrush. Causative agent:

- A. human herpesvirus 8
- B.
- C.

D.

E.

[A? Robbins 8e ch11 Kaposi's sarcoma?]

96. Which of the following cancers is associated with virus:

- A. T cell leukemia
- B. renal cell carcinoma
- C. small cell carcinoma

D.

E.

[A – Robbins 8e ch13 table 13-6]

97. [clinical scenario of goiter] which would confirm the diagnosis of Hashimoto's thyroiditis (?)

- A. anti-thyroglobulin and anti-microsomal antibodies
- B. anti TSH antibodies

C.

D.

E.

[A - Davidson 21e ch20 table20.8]

.
.

98. Regarding second heart sound which of the following is true:

- A. s2 has shorter duration than s1
- B. it has lower pitch than s1
- C. it is of longer duration than s1
- D. it occurs after atrial contraction (?)
- E. splitting of second heart sound can occur occasionally in otherwise healthy persons

[A - Guyton 13e ch23 p282

"The duration of each of the heart sounds is slightly more than 0.10 second, with the first sound about 0.14 second and the second about 0.11 second"

"The second heart sound normally has a higher frequency than the first heart sound..."

E (?)]

99. Splitting of the second heart sound is due to

- A. late closure of the aortic valve
- B. early closure of aortic valve
- C. early closure of the pulmonic valve
- D. closure of AV valves(?)
- E. late closure of mitral valve

[B – Ganong 21e ch29 "during inspiration, the aortic valve closes slightly before the pulmonary"]

100. An ABG report from a patient shows pO₂ 8kPa pCO₂ 6kPa pH 7.4, diagnosis/cause:

[normal values were NOT given]

- A. resident at high altitude
- B. compensated respiratory alkalosis
- C. metabolic acidosis
- D. respiratory alkalosis
- E. alveolar hypoventilation

[E – Davidson 21e ch28 table 28.2 – partial pressure of oxygen is markedly reduced, while other values are within normal ranges]

101. Physiologic dead space:

- A. increased in lung disease

B. equal to the anatomical dead space

C.

D.

E.

[A/B (?) – Guyton 13e ch38 p504 “In a normal person, the anatomical and physiological dead spaces are nearly equal because all alveoli are functional in the normal lung, but in a person with partially functional or nonfunctional alveoli in some parts of the lungs, the physiological dead space may be as much as 10 times the volume of the anatomical dead space, or 1 to 2 liters”]

102. Absence of red cones is known as:

A. deutanopia

B. tritanopia

C. protanopia

D.

E.

[Guyton 13e ch51 p654 “A person with loss of red cones is called a protanope”]

103. A woman cuts her finger, the bleeding stops after a few seconds, which mechanism is

·
·

responsible:

A. vasoconstriction

B. platelet aggregation

C. clot formation

D.

E.

[A (?) – Robbins 8e ch4 “After initial injury there is a brief period of arteriolar vasoconstriction.... The effect is transient, however, and bleeding would resume if not for activation of the platelet and coagulation systems.”]

104. Formation of crescents in glomeruli is associated with:

A. fibrin

B.

C.

D.

E.

[Robbins 8e ch20 “Fibrin, which leaks into the urinary space, often through ruptured basement membranes, has been long thought to be the molecule that elicits the crescentic response”]

105. Question about lupus nephritis...:

A. immune-complex deposition

B.

C.

D.

E.

[A - Robbins 8e ch6 – “The principal mechanism of injury is immune complex deposition”]

106. Grave’s disease shows which type of hypersensitivity reaction?

A. type 3

B. type 2

C. type 1

D. type 4

E.

[B – Robbins 8e ch6 table 6.4]

107. The volume of plasma that would be necessary to supply the amount of substance excreted in the urine per unit of time is known as:

- A. Clearance
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Guyton 13e ch28 p365 “Thus, clearance refers to the volume of plasma that would be necessary to supply the amount of substance excreted in the urine per unit of time.”]

108. Most abundant antibody:

- A. IgG
- B. IgA
- C. IgM
- D. IgE
- .
- .
- E. IgD

[A – Guyton 13e ch34 p470 “...IgG, which is a bivalent antibody and constitutes about 75 percent of the antibodies of the normal person...”]

109. Patient has RTA and blunt trauma to the abdomen, cells will enter G1 from G0 to begin regeneration, which will remain in G0:

- A. Hepatocytes
- B. Gut epithelium
- C. Skeletal muscle
- D. Endothelial cells
- E.

[C - Robbins 8e ch3 “Nondividing tissues contain cells that have left the cell cycle and cannot undergo mitotic division in postnatal life. To this group belong neurons and skeletal and cardiac muscle cells”]

110. Kallman’s syndrome:

- A. hyperosmia
- B. hypergonadism
- C. arcuate nucleus
- D.
- E.

[C - <http://www.britannica.com/science/gonadotropin-releasing-hormone>]

111. Dissociative anesthesia; loss of pain and temperature but intact touch and vibration (?)

- A. tabes dorsalis
- B. syringomyelia
- C.
- D.
- E.

[B - Davidson – 21e ch26 p1157 “Lesions in the centre of the spinal cord (such as syringomyelia (see Box 26.108 and Fig. 26.56 (p. 1225)) spare the dorsal columns but affect the spinothalamic fibres crossing the cord from both sides over the length of the lesion. The sensory loss is therefore dissociated (in terms of the modalities affected)...”]

112. Most fibers of the optic tract terminate in:

- A. lateral geniculate body
- B. medial geniculate body
- C. visual cortex
- D.
- E.

[A – Last’s anatomy; 12e ch7 p464-5]

113. Which of the following will be present in someone whose brainstem is dead(?)

- A. withdrawal from painful stimulus at toe
- B. nystagmus on instillation of cold water into ear canal
- C. doll’s eye response
- D. (other reflexes centred in the brainstem)
- E.

[A – Ganong 23e c9 p164]

- .
- .

114. Inversion and eversion takes place at

- A. subtalar joint
- B. ankle joint
- C. tarsometatarsal joints
- D.
- E.

[A – Snell 8e ch10 p638 “The important movements of inversion and eversion of the foot take place at the subtalar and transverse tarsal joints”

115. Scenario of sciatica. The doctor informs the patient that the “longest nerve in the body” is involved. From where does this arise:

- A. lumbosacral plexus
- B. brachial plexus
- C. sacral plexus (?)
- D.
- E.

[C (/A?) – Last’s anatomy 12e c5 p327 “the sciatic nerve is the largest branch of the sacral plexus...”

116. During the last 7 months of pregnancy, estrogen and progesterone are secreted by :

- A. placenta
- B. corpus luteum
- C. pituitary
- D. ovary
- E.

[A – Guyton 13e ch83 p1060 “If the corpus luteum is removed before approximately the seventh week of pregnancy, spontaneous abortion almost always occurs, sometimes even up to the 12th week. After that time, the placenta secretes sufficient quantities of progesterone and estrogens to maintain pregnancy for the remainder of the gestation period. The corpus luteum involutes slowly after the 13th to 17th week of gestation.”]

117. Infection with which of the following is associated with the development of gastric cancer:

- A. helicobacter pylori
- B.
- C.
- D.

E.

[A – Robbins 83 ch17]

118. A mass(?) is found 2 feet from the iliocolic junction on the antimesenteric border of the small intestine, this is likely to be:

A. meckel's diverticulum

B.

C.

D.

E.

[A – Snell's anatomy 8e ch5 p238]

119. Bullet passes through axilla and exits at shoulder, loss of sensation over lateral aspect of palm:

A. median nerve

.

.

B.

C.

D.

E.

[A – Snell 8e ch9 p468 fig9-38]

120. question regarding anatomy of the kidney:

A. left renal vein passes anterior to left renal artery and aorta

B. kidney and suprarenal gland are enclosed in different fasciae

C. perinephric fat is located within renal capsule

D.

E.

[A - Last's anatomy, 12e, p277 and 284]

121. middle thyroid vein drains into:

A. external jugular vein

B. internal jugular vein

C. anterior jugular vein

D.

E.

[B – Last's anatomy 12e ch6 p340]

122. Cardiac output is "increased" in which of the following:

A. anemia

B. pericardial tamponade

C.

D.

E.

[A – Davidson 21e ch18 p545 "Conditions such as large arteriovenous shunt, beri-beri (p. 126), severe anaemia or thyrotoxicosis can occasionally cause heart failure due to an excessively high cardiac output."

123. Universal recipient blood group:

A. OB.

O+

C. AB+

D. ABE.

[C – Ganong 21e ch27 "Persons with type AB blood are "universal recipients"..."]

124. Lesion of the right optic tract will cause:

- A. left homonymous hemianopia
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Last’s anatomy 12e ch7 p501]

125. A young boy with pallor; skull x-ray shows “crew-cut appearance”; which investigation will be diagnostic:

- .
- .
- A. hemoglobin electrophoresis
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A - Robbins 8e ch14 – “crew-cut” has been described in sickle cell anemia and thalassemia. Both are hemoglobinopathies best diagnosed by Hb electrophoresis]

126. Pregnant female with anemia; peripheral smear shows microcytosis and hypochromia:

- A. iron deficiency
- B. volume expansion
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Robbins 8e ch14 “Whatever its basis, iron deficiency produces a hypochromic microcytic anemia”]

127. Drug of choice for gas gangrene:

- A. penicillin
- B. clindamycin
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Bailey 26e c5 p57 “Once gas gangrene infection is established, large doses of intravenous penicillin and aggressive debridement of affected tissues are required.”]

128. Central tendon of digastrics muscle is attached to:

- A. hyoid bone
- B. styloid process
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Snell 8e ch11 table 11-5]

129. Hormone secreted by sertoli cells which inhibits secretion of FSH from pituitary

- A. inhibin
- B. relaxin
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Junqueira 11e ch21 “They also secrete a peptide called inhibin, which suppresses synthesis

and release of FSH in the anterior pituitary gland”]

130. Cells present on the base of seminiferous tubules (?):

- A. primary spermatocytes
- B. spermatogonia
- C. secondary spermatocytes
- D. spermatozoa
- E. spermatid

[B - Junqueira 11e ch21 fig 21-5]

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131. Regarding posterior interventricular artery:

- A. commonly two in number and supply the diaphragmatic surface of heart
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Gray’s anatomy 39e ch60 p1016 “Up to three small posterior ventricular branches, commonly two, arise from the second segment of the right coronary artery (between the right border and crux); they supply the diaphragmatic aspect of the right ventricle”]

132. Sympathetic supply to the lower airways comes from:

- A. T2-4
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Last’s anatomy 12e ch1 p20 fig 1.14]

133. Denticulate ligament:

- A. lies between dura and vertebra
- B. extension of dura
- C. between anterior and posterior nerve roots
- D.
- E.

[C - Last’s anatomy 12e ch6 p453 “This flange crosses the subarachnoid space between anterior and posterior nerve roots”]

134. Most sensitive/screening test for SLE:

- A. ANA
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Davidson 21e ch25 p1108 “Patients with active SLE almost always test positive for ANA”]

135. Non-fluent aphasia:

- A. broca's area
- B. wernicke’s area
- C. angular gyrus
- D.
- E.

[A – Davidson 21e ch26 p1160 fig26.19 “Broca aphasia: non-fluent aphasia”]

136. Eversion of foot is by:

- A. peroneus longus
- B. tibialis anterior
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Snell 8e ch10 table 10-6]

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137. Which of the following would most likely require modification of the dose of warfarin:

- A. cimetidine
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A - <http://reference.medscape.com/drug/coumadin-jantoven-warfarin-342182#3> "cimetidine will increase the level or effect of warfarin by affecting hepatic/intestinal enzyme CYP3A4"]

138. Ranitidine differs from cimetidine because it has:

- A. less CNS effects
- B. causes acid secretion
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Katzung 12e ch62 p1085]

139. Clinical scenario or statement suggestive of strep pneumoniae, which of the following is appropriate about it:

- A. frequent cause of meningitis
- B. beta hemolysis
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Medical Microbiology 7e ch19 p199 (it exhibits alpha hemolysis) and 203 "...is now a leading cause of disease (meningitis) in children and adults"]

140. Associated with bladder cancer(?):

- A. schistosoma hematobium
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Robbin 8e ch21 "Schistosoma haematobium infections in endemic areas (Egypt, Sudan) are an established risk"]

141. Scleroderma:

- A. progressive fibrosis throughout the body
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A - Robbins 8e ch6 "...it is characterized by excessive fibrosis throughout the body"]

142. Tender lymphadenitis, fever sore throat, after the fever settled it took the patient a couple of weeks to recover fully (?) A. infectious mononucleosis

- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Davidson 21e ch13 p316 “In most cases fever resolves over 2 weeks, and fatigue and other abnormalities settle over a further few weeks”]

143. Puberty is initiated by:

- A. increased gonadotrophin release
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Guyton 13e ch82 p1039 “At age 9 to 12 years, the pituitary begins to secrete progressively more FSH and LH, which leads to the onset of normal monthly sexual cycles beginning between the ages of 11 and 15 years. This period of change is called puberty...”]

144. In mature follicles, the ovum is surrounded by a mass of cells called the:

- A. corona radiata
- B. zona pelucida
- C. antrum
- D. cumulus oophorus
- E.

[D – Langman 12e ch2 p23 “Granulosa cells surrounding the oocyte remain intact and form the cumulus oophorus”]

145. Regarding the heart:

- A. Left atrium has a thicker wall than right atrium
- B. Ventricles contract from apex to base
- C. Right ventricle has thicker wall than left ventricle
- D.
- E.

[A – Gray’s Anatomy 39e ch60 p1004 “Although smaller in volume than the right, the left atrium has thicker walls”]

B – Gray’s anatomy 39e ch60 p1014 “Hence, papillary muscles contract first, followed by a wave of excitation and ensuing contraction that travels from the apex of the ventricle to the arterial outflow tract”]

146. Digoxin is the drug of choice for:

- A. Heart block
- B. Atrial fibrillation
- C. Ventricular tachycardia
- D.
- E.

[B – (although it may not be the drug of choice for it, I recall Digoxin was not indicated in any of the other options)]

147. Macrocytic anemia/symptoms of B12 deficiency in a fisherman (?)

- A. diphyllobothrium latum

- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Medical Microbiology 7e ch85 p811 “A small percentage (0.1% to 2%) of people infected with

.
.

D. latum develop clinical signs of vitamin B12 deficiency”]

148. Which of the following stimulate erythroid stem cells to proliferate and differentiate:

- A. erythropoietin
- B. growth factors
- C. androgens
- D. growth hormone
- E. hypoxia (?)

[A – Guyton 13e ch33 p448 “...the important effect of erythropoietin is to stimulate the production of proerythroblasts from hematopoietic stem cells in the bone marrow. In addition, once the proerythroblasts are formed, the erythropoietin causes these cells to pass more rapidly through the different erythroblastic stages than they normally do...”]

E is incorrect – Guyton 13e ch33 p448 “...hypoxia has little or no effect to stimulate RBC production...”]

149. Regarding renal blood vessels:

- A. left renal vein lies anterior to aorta and left renal artery
- B. right renal vein is longer than the left
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Last’s anatomy 12e ch5 p277 “The renal veins lie in front of the renal arteries ... The left renal vein is three times as long as the right ... and usually crosses in front of the aorta”]

150. Most of the active form of thyroid hormone released into the circulation is:

- A. T3
- B. TSH
- C. thyroxine
- D.
- E.

[C – Guyton 13e ch77 p951 “About 93 percent of the metabolically active hormones secreted by the thyroid gland is thyroxine, and 7 percent is triiodothyronine”]

151. True about the thyroid gland:

- A. poles reach upto thyroid cartilage
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

[A – Last’s anatomy 12e ch6 p339 “...extending from the oblique line of the thyroid cartilage to the sixth tracheal ring.”]

152. True regarding vertebrae:

- A. all cervical vertebrae have bifid spines
- B. all thoracic vertebrae have articular facets for ribs
- C.

D.

E.

[B – Last’s anatomy 12e ch6 p433-4 “the distinctive feature of a thoracic vertebra is the presence of costal facets”]

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153. Which of the following is an anti-oxidant:

A. Vit E

B.

C.

D.

E.

[A – Guyton 13e ch72 p900 “Vitamin E is believed to play a protective role in the prevention of oxidation of unsaturated fats”]

154. Mitochondria are concentrated in the apical portions of:

A. ciliated cells

B. gastric parietal cells

C. steroid secreting cells

D.

E.

[A – Junqueira 11e ch2 “They tend to accumulate in parts of the cytoplasm at which the utilization of energy is more intense, such as the apical ends of ciliated cells”]

155. A patient has AIDS but does not wish to inform his wife and asks you not to tell her, you should:

A. persuade him to tell his wife, and if he doesn't tell her your self

B. advise contraception

C.

D.

E.

[A?]

==----=

FCPS 1 MEDICINE 15. Aug. 2015

I tried to recall all the mcqs but couldn't make it. Only confirm answers are marked others are left with blanks.

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1. Right gastroepiploic artery is a branch of (chandrakians)

A. Splenic artery

B. Hepatic artery

C. Gastroduodenal

D. SMA

E. Celiac trunk

Correct. C

2. Blood group antigens are

A. Glycoproteins

B. Glycolipids

C. Sphingomyelins

D. Inositol choline

Correct. A/B. I marked A

3. Oral glucose/ carbohydrate load increase which hormone

- A. Secretin
- B. Glucagon
- C. Gastrin
- D. Gastric inhibitory peptide
- E. Somatostatin

Correct. D GIP also known as glucose dependant insulintropic peptide

4. A scenario was on cartilages around synovial joint.

Rabia Ali mcqs for gen. Anatomy chapter 1 v.v.v imp.

5. Which of the following is a primary cartilaginous joint. (Rabia Ali)

- A. Manubrium sterni
- B. Symphysis

.
.

C. Syndesmosis

D. Costochondral

Correct. D

6. Platelet aggregation by (chandkians)

- A. TXA2
- B. PGI2
- C. PGF2

Correct. A

7. Action of MAO Inhibitors is potentiated by

- A. Cheese
- B. Tundra fish
- C. Beta blockers
- D. Alpha agonist

Correct. I marked A some people were saying tundra fish. Not confirm!

8. Utricle action (asim surg)

- A. Role in angular acceleration
- B. Role in linear acceleration
- C. Role in horizontal acceleration
- D. Role in vertical acceleration

Correct. B.

C,D also correct as utricle helps in streamline smooth acceleration whether vertical or horizontal. But B is most appropriate as it covers both options. Semicircular canals are for angular acceleration.

9. A mcq was on virulence factor of bacteria. Stems very long and confusing.

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10. Sample taken for trypsinogen infection detection

- A. Blood
- B. Urine
- C. Stool
- D. Oral
- E. Genital swabs

Correct. E

11. Alzheimer's association. Read Alzheimer from First aid. There are mentioned two genes ApoE2, E4. Both these genes were in options.

12. Single layer of epithelial cells around

- A. Primary follicle
- B. Secondary follicle
- C. Tertiary follicle
- D. Primary spermatogonia

Correct. I marked B. Some where in favor of A.

13. Tachycardia is adverse effect of

- A. Verapamil
- B. Isosorbide
- C. Propranolol

Correct. B

14. Scenario on heart mass.

Answer was MYXOMA

15. Regarding ACE inhibitors (Chandkins mcq)

A. Can be given in high doses

.
.

B. Increase K⁺ levels

Correct. A

16. TB granuloma microscopy (Chandkins)

- A. Caseous necrosis
- B. Epithelial cells

Correct. A

17. MHC 1

- A. CD4⁺ cells
- B. CD8⁺ cells
- C. Th1 cells
- D. NK cells

Correct. B

18. Anti Jo-1 antibody, rash, neuropathy, arthritis, muscle biopsy
neutrophilic infiltration

Difficult to recall stems. Answer was dermatomyositis

19. DOC for Tourette Syndrome

- A. Haloperidol
- B. Carbamazepine

Other options ----

20. Only posterior column sensation lost in which disease

- A. Syringomyelia
- B. Syringomyelia
- C. Tabes dorsalis
- D. Polio

Correct. C

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.

21. T4-T8 bilateral pain temp lost

Correct. Central cavitation of spinal cord

22. Slow pain neurotransmitter

- A. Glucagon
- B. Glutamate
- C. Glycine
- D. Substance p

Correct. D

23. Finger sensation by receptors

- A. A alpha
- B. A beta
- C. Delta fibers
- D. C type

Correct. B

24. Scenario was on genes disorder in disease. Complete question not recalled

Options were retinoblastoma, medulloblastoma, wilms tumor, nephroblastoma

Answer was retinoblastoma

25. Thermal stress to a man. Not sweating, temp104F no mechansim to release heat was functioning

- A. Heat stress
- B. Heat stroke
- C. Heat exhaustion

Correct. A

.

26. Stem cells producing leucocytes are stimulated by

Answer was granulocute colony stimulating factor

27. Muscles of tongue are developed by

- A. 1st arch
- B. 2nd arch
- C. 3rd arch
- D. 4th arch
- E. No arch development

Correct. ?

28. Scenario on anemia which neurpatheis

Answer. Vit B 12 def.

29. Scenario on anemia with recurrent oral ulcers

Answer. Aphthous stomatitis

30. Parasite with respiratory symptoms

Answer. Ascaris

31. Parasite with iron def. anemia

Answer. Ancylostoma duodenale

32. 1st somite to develop in human fetus

- A. 1st occipital
- B. 1st thoracic
- C. 1st lumber
- D. 1st sacral
- E. Coccygeal

Correct. ? I marked A

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.

33. Heart shaped vertebrae

Answer. Thoracic

34. Compaction?

A. 1 division

B. 2 divisions

C. 3 divisions

D. 4 divisions

E. 5 divisions

Correct. ? I marked E

35. Cellular vault helps in

A. Endocytosis

B. Phagocytosis

C. Detoxification

D. Apoptosis

Correct. ---

36. Regarding apoptosis, correct is

A. Destroy mutant cells

B. Prevent overcrowding of cells

C. Membranes break

D. Contents leak

Correct. B

37. Bleeding disorder. Only sons affected hemophilia A

Mode of transmission

A. AD

B. AR

.
.

C. X linked

Correct. Autosomal recessive

38. Which of the following decrease the blood pressure

A. Bainbridge reflex

B. Cushing reflex

C. Occulocardiac reflex

D. Hering bruer reflex

Correct. C

Bainbridge increase blood pressure.

Hering bruer decrease breathing

39. Conducting system of heart.

(Asim mcq surg book. Anatomy portion page 55)

40. Arteries of heart.

Clear your concepts about atria/auricular/septal/ventricular

41. Axillary vein is formed by

A. Combination of basiliac and cephalic vein

B. Combination of basiliac and vena comitantes of brachial artery

C. Combination of cephalic and vena comitantes of brachial artery

Correct. B

42. Mother child bonding lost due to

- A. Ovarian failure**
- B. Pituitary adenoma**
- C. Menopause**
- D. Fos B gene.**

.
.

Correct. D.

This mcq is taken from ganong physiology. Do read all ganong mcqs. Very imp!

43. Scenario of prolactinoma

44. Growth hormones produce affect on bones and chondrocytes by

Answer. Somatomedians

45. Left hemianopia

Lesion site.

Answer. Right optic tract lesion

46. Cell organelle which can replicate

- A. Mitochondira**
- B. Centriole**
- C. Golgi**
- D. Endoplasmic reticulum**

Correct. A

47. Microscope how will you increase visibility something like that..

Answer. Decrease wavelength increase power

48. Scenario on PEFr. difficult one!

49. Scenario on surfactants. Difficult options!

50. Scenario on corellation co efficient. Biostats

51. Scenario on relaiblity. Biostats.

Typical definition was asked which is written in high yield biostats.

52. How both GFR and plasma flow rate were increased.

- A. Dilate afferent**
- B. Constrict afferent**

.
.

C. Dilate efferent

D. Constrict efferent

Both a b

Correct. A

53. How GFR decreased

- A. Dilation of afferent**
- B. Constriction of efferet**
- C. Dilation of efferent**

Correct. C

54. Regarding ADH

Answer. Inhibited by low serum osmolarity

55. Osmosis

- A. Active process**
- B. Passive process**

C. Solutes determine osmolarity

Correct. B

56. Regarding osmolarity

A. Measured by delicate instrument in lab

B. Helpful in renal failure

Other options irrelevant.

Correct. A?B?

57. Centrally acting antiemetics

A. Metochlopramide

B. Butyrophenones

.

.

C. Dopamine antagonist

Correct. B

58. Young lady, delivery, village, low plts, high tlc, deranged clotting profile

Answer. DIC

59. Prostate large lobe structurally

A. Periurerthral

B. Median

C. Posterior

D. Peripheral

Correct---

60. 70 years old man with recurrent uti, cause (asim)

A. Bladder outflow obstruction

B. Repeated catheterization

C. Prostatic CA

Correct. A

61. Feature of a highly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma

A. Hyperchromatism

B. Keratin pearls

C. Caseous material

D. No relevance with parent cell

Correct. B?

62. Patient came to your clinic. How will you begin the conversation

Answer. Ask name, address, occupation

.

.

63. Verbal communication

Answer. How will you present yourself

64. During inspiration, JVP drops what happens with it

A. Increase heart rate

B. Increase stroke volume

C. Increase venous return

D. Decrease ef

Correct. C

65. C Wave in JVP show

Answer. Right ventricular contraction.

66. Viruses cause cancer due to oncogenes

67. 45 years old lady scratch marks on abdomen typical scenario of primary biliary cirrhosis. What will you do to confirm the diagnosis

Answer. AMA

68. Nerve supply of serratus anterior

Answer. Long thoracic

69. Trachea damage which nerve at risk of damage

A. Vagus

B. Facial

C. Recurrent laryngeal

D. External laryngeal

E. Phrenic

Correct. C

70. Scenario on course of facial artery.

.

.

71. Phimosis, utis, fever, chills, organism involved

A. Hsv

B. Candida

C. Staph. Aureus

D. Asperigilus

Correct. C

72. Right and left kidney differ due to

Answer. Relations with hilum.

73. Regarding right bronchus.

Long stems. Answer was it was large diameter and more in line.

74. Regarding left bronchus.

Long stems again. Answer was has long main bromchus (length).

75. Which lobe of the lungs has only two segments.

A. Left upper

B. Left lower

C. Right upper

D. Right middle

E. Right lower

Correct. D

76. Contractility is cardiac muscles

Answer. Presence of gap junctions.

77. No synapse

Answer. Dorsal root ganglion

.

.

78. 3rd ventricle is connected with 4th ventricle through

Answer. Aqueduct of sylvius

79. Regarding relation of 3rd ventricle

Answer was. Posterior and inferior side subthalic nuclei was answer.

Relations of ventricles very imp.

80. Bullet fired on leg and patient has damaged peroneal nerve which movement is lost.

Answer in options was eversion lost.

81. Peroneal nerve damaged at site

- A. Head of fibula**
- B. Neck of fibula**
- C. Shaft of tibia**
- D. Head of tibia**

Correct. B

82. Pupillary reflex lost, accommodation present. Where is the lesion

- A. Optic nerve**
- B. Optic tract**
- C. Papez circuit**
- D. Pretectum**

Correct. D

83. After pregnancy, original size and shape of uterus (shrinkage) due to (ASIM GYNAE)

- A. Peroxisomes**
- B. Lysosomes**
- C. Centrioles**

.

.

D. SER

Correct. B

84. Cimetidine given pre operatively because

- A. It is a ppi**
- B. Irreversible antagonist of H^+/K^+ pump**
- C. Reduce gastric acidity**

Correct. C

Cimetidine is a reversible antagonist.

85. Waves in stomach.

Answer 3/min. (Brs-physio)

Duodenum small intestine 10-11/min

86. Long latent period to develop CA

- A. Benzopyrine**
- B. Smoking**
- C. Asbestos**
- D. Vinylchloride**

Correct---

87. Regarding diastolic hypertension

- A. Increase HR**
- B. increase venous return**
- C. Increase stroke volume**
- D. In old people**

Correct. B

.

.

88. Trisomy 21

Answer. Down's syndrome

89. Mining, coal worker, crust stones what will be present

- A. Silicosis**
- B. Anthracosis**
- C. Aspergilosis**

Correct. A

90. Laceration 3.5cms long. Which of the following will aid healing

- A. Infection**
- B. Smoking**
- C. Ischemia**
- D. Sutures**

Correct. D

91. Mcq on C5a

92. Mcq on C3b

93. Which of the following secretion has lowest pH

- A. Pancreatic**
- B. Intestinal**
- C. Oral**
- D. Gastric**

Correct. D

94. Middle aged lady with no history of cough, sputum, fever has incidental finding of 2.5cm right lower lobe lesion. How will you differentiate between tumor and granuloma

A. Uncontrolled growth

- .
- .

- B. Hyperchromasia**
- C. Epithelioid cells**

Correct. A

95. Pneumonia due to strep. Pneumonia body combat by the production of

- A. NADPH**
- B. Prostaglandins**
- C. IgE**

Correct. B

NADH for peroxide producing organisms klebsiella, staph, influenza

96. Same above question was repeated in paper 2 also.

97. Tonsilectomy done. Patient in shock which happened

Answer. Hypovolemia

98. Tonsilectomy done now patient is shivering, tachypneic and there were many other things in scenario. Which clinical sign you will check to know the status

Answer was increase pulse rate.

99. Regarding dysplasia

- A. Not all cells present on same surface**
- B. Irregularly shaped cells**
- C. Irreversible**

Correct. B

100. Malarial parasite enter in human body in which form

A. Merozoite

B. Shizont

- .
- .

C. Sporozoite

Correct. C

101. Second time dengue fever what complication can develop

Answer was hemorrhage

102. Which organism can cause myocarditis

Answer was coxsackie

103. Which of the following increase heart rate

A. Epinephrine

B. Exercise

C. Sleep

D. Salbutamol

Correct. B

104. After adrenalectomy patient increase in diet

A. Sugar

B. NaCl

C. KCl

Correct. B

105. Aldosterone is inhibited by

A. Increase serum osmolality

B. Decrease serum osmolality

C. Angiotensin

D. Low blood volume

Correct. A

- .
- .

106. Corneal opacities due to

Answer. Chloroquine

107. Lesion of caudate nucleus, substantia nigra, putamen each and every structure of basal ganglia was mentioned which will be the effect

A. Chorea

B. Athetosis

C. Memory lost

D. Parkinson

Correct. I marked A due to involvement of caudate. But it can be parkinson due to substantia nigra. So the reason is in parkinson caudate is NEVER involved.

108. HLA D4 strongest association.

Answer. Rheumatoid arthritis

109. FSH is inhibited in males by

A. Estrogen

B. Testosterone

C. LH

D. Inhibin

Correct. D

110. Regarding juxtamedullary nephrons. (Chandkian)

Answer was vasa recta

111. Secretion of renin is increased by (asim/chandkains)

Answer was increased by serum K+

112. Regarding ammonium ions generation increased in

Answer. RTA1

.

113. Difficult mcq on ductus arteriosus. Read its remnants in adult body, its function, its connections. Options were regarding its connections.

114. After amputation patient feels impulses on amputated limb (chandkians)

Answer. Neuroma

115. Regarding aqueous humor production

A. Passive diffusion of plasma

B. Active filtration

C. Increased osmolality

Correct. B

116. Atrial fibrillation (chandkians/asim)

A. Irregular p-p interval

B. Irregular r-r segment

C. Absent p waves

D. Qrs absent

Correct. B

117. Which segment in ecg shows ventricular systole.

A. PR segment

B. ST segment

C. QRS

D. RT segment

Correct. B

118. Which enzyme is raised in first hour following MI (chandkians/asim)

Answer. CK-mb

.

119. Which antitubercular drug can aggravate gout(asim)

Answer. Pyrazinamide

120. Recurrent respiratory infections with variable organisms. Which of the following is deficient. (Chandkians)

A. IgA

B. IgM

C. IgG

D. IgE

E. IgD

Correct. A

121. Which of the following is present in epidural space. (Chandkians)

Answer. Venous plexus

122. Which of the following is a antifungal

- A. Rifampine
- B. Cimetidine
- C. Erythromycin
- D. Ketoconazole

Correct. D

123. Mcq on myeloma panel of immunoglobulins.

Also a repeat mcq of chandkians but percentages were changed.

IgA, igM, igG

124. In a patient of atopic asthma what will be found.

- A. Neutrophilia
- B. Basophilia

.
.

C. Eosinophilia

Correct. C

125. Scenario on emphysema and copd in smoker due to deficiney of

Answer. Alpha 1 antitrypsin

126. Absorption of food in ileum depends upon

- A. Presence of sodium
- B. Presence of sodium plus glucose
- C. Doesnot depend on solutes conc.
- D. No absorption took place in ileum

Correct. B

127. Dirrhea corrected by fasting

Answer. Osmotic diarrhea

128. Repeat small numerical based mcq of chandkins in which tidal volume was asked.

Answer. 3500 ml/ min

129. Ulnar nerve damaged

- A. Claw hand
- B. Ape like hand
- C. Wrist drop
- D. Hemianesthesia of arm

Correct. A

130. Diabetic patient having ulcer on foot. Due to

(Asim/chandkians)

Answer. Angiopathy and neuropathy

.
.

131. Neurovascular bundles present in intercostal space

- A. In between external and internal intercostal
- B. Lower border of ribs
- C. Upper border of ribs
- D. In the middle of ribs

Correct. B

132. Left testicular vein drains into

- A. Renal vein
- B. IVC

Correct. A

BEST WISHES

ZAID TAYYAB>>

Little sharing of my experience regarding PART1

Exercise mcqs as much as you can. Read mcqs of ALL THREE ASIM & SHOAIBS whatsoever your speciality is.

Chandkians must be on your finger tips. You will never cut the sorry figure InshaAllah.

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17TH AUG,2015 (total 173 BCQs)

PAPER-I & PAPER-II

OBS & GYNE

Paper 1 by DR. SAIQA & DR. AMMARA

17th August, 2015

Correct answers are given in bold : these are all "i marked" except 2,3 which i confirmed frm my senior Dr. Ammara Abid who recalled mcqs with me,, thanks to her

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1. scenaro: Klinefilter syndrome ,genotype: **47xx**
2. which of the following cranial nerves have parasympathetic nuclei : **III, VII, IX, X**
3. What is hamartoma : totaly benign, always malignant, dysplastic growth,**focal malformation that resembles a neoplasm in the tissue of its origin** ,ectopic but normal tissue
4. Adrenergic Receptors of Adrenal medulla : alpha-1, beta-1, alpha-2, beta-2, **cholinergic**
5. Serology can be performed for : amoebic liver abcess/cyst, hydatid Cyst
6. Stylohyoid ligament : **2nd arch**
7. 70 years old bed ridden male patient of COPD developed sudden shortness of breath and chest pain , Dx ? MI, **pulmonary embolism** , pneumothorax
8. Positive Predictive value : same as sensitivity, same as specificity, **indicates true positives from all positives**, indicates true negatives from all negatives
9. Scenario of case control study,, somewhat 500 smokers with Copd and 500 non-smokers or so
10. Coronary Arteries : essentially branches of both right and left have same

.
.

names , **always run in the respective AV septal depression**, anastomes with each other at arteriolar level

11. Scalenus Anterior Muscle : arises from c3-c6 vertebral bodies, inserted at anterior border of first rib, **phrenic nerve passes anterior to it**, subclavian artery/vein passes anterior to it.

12. Man with deviated angle of mouth, drooling, can not tightly close his eyes **facial nerve palsy**

13. loss of sensation of nose, cheek, maxilla, zygoma : **maxillary division of trigeminal nerve**

14. Which of the following have subcapsular afferent sinuses : thymus, spleen, tonsills, submucosal pyer's patches , **lymph nodes**

15. which of the following hormone increases content of skeletal muscle proteins

: testosterone , growth hormone, progesterone, cortisole, **dihyrotestosterone**

16. An Ovum is surrounded by corona radiata which is formed by : **granulosa cells**, theca cells, germinal epithelium

17. Oxidases are present in : mitochondria , lysosomes , cell membrane,

Peroxisomes

18. Scenario of Metaplasia

19. Patient underwent colostomy after colon resection for colonic cancer, best way to monitor for recurrence : alpha-feto protein levels, B- HCG, colonoscopy,

CEA levels

20. Growth hormone : acts through somatomedians on skeletal muscles and bones to cause growth , **is a polypeptide**

21. Insuline dependant uptake of Glucose into : brain, **skeletal muscles**, kidneys, intestines

.
.

22. which of the following mantain sodium concentartion in the body :

osmoreceptors , baroreceptors, carotid sinus

23. Man with hx of repeated URTI, hx of passage of fowl smelling stools for 10 years , he would have deficiency of which of following : vit B, vit B12, folic acid , **vit D (passage of fowl smelling stools indicate loss of digestion and absorption of bowel fats resulting in defi of fat soluble vitamins, vit D is fat soluble, rest in options were water soluble)**

24. Baroreceptors will respond intently by increased rate of firing impulses in which of the following: rapidly increasing b.p, **rapidly decreasing b.p (senior said so)**, hypovolemia (i marked)

25. neurogenic shock is different from other types of shock because of : **loss of vasomotor tone**

26. bleeding time increased : VWbrand's disease

27. Mean arterial pressure : difference of systolic and diastolic b.p., sum of pulse pressue plus one third of diastolic pressure, **roughly 80mm Hg correct ans. rest of the options are totaly wrong**

28. left kidney grossly identified from right kidney by : **arrangment of structures in hilum**

29. which of the following have highest incidence of bronchogenic carcinoma : asbestosis , **smoking**

30. **A positive** blood group have antibodies in serum : **anti B antibodies**

31. Difference of osmolarity b/w interstial fluid and plasma : 0 milliosmol, -5 milliosmole, **1 milliosmol**

32. Plasma colloid osmotic pressure is mantained by : **plasma albumin** , plasma globulins, water

33. 65% of Na is absorbed in : **PCT**, dct, collecting ducts

.
.

34. A man with third degree burns have increased risk of developing : keloid , **contracture**

35. Scenario of active transport

36. Which of the following arches ovar root of right lung : hemiazygous vein, **azygous vein** , thoracic duct

37. Tractus Solitarius : contains 2nd order neurons from taste pathway, **contain first order neurons from taste pathway**, wrong option related to is location
38. Stored blood has following characteristics : platelets will degenrate after 5 days, deficient in factor V, VIII, dec. affinity for O₂, dec. factor II, IV, VI, X, **increased hemolysis**
39. Fibrocartilage : contains type II collagen, Basophilic, present in Pinna of Ear, **present b/w intervertebral discs**
40. Regarding vertebrae : lumbar are heart shaped , thoracic vertebrae have formin thoracis, **spine of C7 vertebrae is longest**
41. Vitamin B12 is primarily absorbed in : **distal ileum**
42. scenario of Iron def anemia
43. scenario of breaking bad news : **should be told to patient in a formal session exclusivly...**
44. for efficient patient doctor relationship best way to start conversation with the patient is : asking abt complains, **asking abt his name, age, adress**
45. regarding thyroid : **active follicles are filled with colloid**
46. regarding oxytocin and ADH : produced by ant. pituitary, produced by post. pituitary, **produced by hypothalamus**
47. QRS complex is slightly prior to : **ventricular systole**
48. which of the following predispose to malignancy : **proto-oncogenes**
- .
- .
49. Myxoid degeneration will occur in which : **mitral valve prolapse**, libman sacs, mitral valve stenosis
50. Cancer cells predominantly have Increased conc. of : vimentin, desmin, glial, **keratin**
51. which of the follow prevents flow of substances in intercellular space : **tight junctions**
52. most common cause of fatty liver in our country : **Hep B & C** , alcohol
53. Infective stage of Hep B : HBs antigen + and hbs antibody+, HBs antigen + and hbs antibody+, HBs antigen + and hbs antibody-, HBe antigen + and hbe antibody+, HBe antigen + and hbe antibody-, confirm it urself
54. 9months pregnant lady fainted, liad down in left lateral position to prevent compression of : **IVC**
55. Aspirin prevents formation of : PGI₂, PGE₂, **thromboxin A₂**
56. Strongest chemotactic agent : **C5a**
57. best way to diagnose thyphoid fever at 2nd week of presentation : blood culture , stool culture, serology, **blood culture and serology**
58. Antharax is 90 % associated with : **cutaneous lesions**
59. scenario of DIC
60. Hairy Leukoplakia is associated with : **AIDS**
61. Strongest prepotential is in : **SA node**
62. LevoDOPA is given in combination with Carbidopa : to increase its diffusion through BBB , **to dec. its peripheral degenration**
63. total parenteral nutrition : aminoacids are given in isomer form, all caloric requirment can be fullfilled by glucose only , **dec. chances of infection via enteral nutrition**
- .

- 64. boundaries of Digastric Triangle : **anterior and posterior bellies of digastric muscle and ramus of mandible**
- 65. TB can be confirmed by : **Presence of caseous necrosis** , presence of epithelioid cells, presence of multinucleated giant cells
- 66. To tap pleural effusion best site to insert needle is : lower border of upper rib , upper border of lower rib, **upper border of lower rib at maximum area of dullness**
- 67. blood supply of foregut is primarily derived from : **celiac trunk**
- 68. man encountered fracture of femure in RTA, died after 5 days, cause of death : pulmonary embolism , sudden MI, **Fat embolism**
- 69. Neutrophilia will be seen in : chronic infection, viral infection, **after an acute attack of MI**
- 70. Hepatic pedicle is formed by : portal vein only, **portal vein, common hepatic duct, hepatic artery (yes common hepatic duct was written in this option)**
- 71. scenario regarding development of tunnel vision while taking ATT , caused by : Isoniazid , rifampicin, streptomycin, pyrazinamide, **ethambutal**
- 72. scenario of patient with b.p. 80/60, dec. CVP, inc. serum lactate dehydrogenase, tachycardia : septicemia , cardiac tamponade, stroke , hypovolemia , **CCF (i marked)**
- 73. adult male of long height, well developed , presented with complain of infertility what could be the cause : **klinefelter syndrome**
- 74. Nor-Epinephrine and Serotonin are degraded by : MAO, **COMT**
- 75. Most potent Response in massive haemorrhage is : **CNS ischemic Response**
- 76. regarding metaplasia wrong is : **irreversible**

- 77. In nephrotic syndrome oncotic pressure decreases due to : **hypoalbuminemia**
- 78. joint b/w pubic bones : **symphysis**
- 79. Isthmus of thyroid gland is present in front of : **2nd,3rd, 4th tracheal rings**

PAPER-II O&G BY DR.SAIQA

1. Alternative of schwann cells in CNS : **oligodendrocytes**
2. A surgeon has to operate a patient of ureteric stone located where ureter enter bony pelvis , best approach regarding surface anatomy through which he can easily reach at this level of ureter is : at the level of bifurcation of aorta, at the level of formation of IVC, at the level of umbilicus , **at the apex of sigmoid mesocolon (i marked)**
3. transpyloric plane is located at : upper border of L1 vertebral body, **middle of L1 vertebral body** , lower border of L1 vertebral body ,upper border of L2 vertebral body, lower border of L2 vertebral body
4. Regarding Rectus sheath tendoneous intersections : are 10 in no. , anterior and posterior rectus sheaths completely meet here, **upper most is located near xyphoid process**
5. Regarding Hymen : richly innervated , **lined by stratified squamous**

epithelium

6. Histology of Vagina : **str. squamous epithelium with abundant elastic tissue in**

submucosa, highly vascular, smooth muscles around

7. Histology of Ureter : small lumen tubular str. lined by transitional epithelium, with complete muscular coat

8. Mother contracted german measles during pregnancy , fetus is on risk of developing : congenital Cataract, congenital deafness

9. Risk of Congenital cataract by Rubella virus can be prevented by : vaccination of girls of child bearing age

10. Which of the following can be palpated via lateral fornix of Vagina : ureter

11. tapping of patellar tendon causes : contraction of quadriceps muscle (only quadriceps muscle was written , and this one was the correct one)

12. Which of the following is true regarding ureter : crosses superiorly to uterine artery (crosses posteriorly is right) , enters bladder at 90 degree (always enter bladder diagonally) , located away from uterus

13. A statistical constant R is used to show relationship b/w two variables, best relationship can be demonstrated if the value of R is : +1, -1, 0 (i marked) , 0.5, -0.5

14. Pts of different races are coming at emergency , 50% are whites, 20% blacks, 20 % asians, best way to depict there percentages is : pie chart

15. Scenario of Randomised control trial

16. A diabetic asthmatic patient on Sulfonylurea developed acute attack of asthma, treatment was given, next morning she woke up drowsy with blood glucose of 40%, which of the following is responsible : STEROIDS (rest of the drugs given in options are not used for asthma, think reasonably :p)

.

17. A Diabetic Patient on Biguanides can complain of : diarrhea and flatulence

18. Mechanism of action of MgSo4 : on NMDA receptors act via : glycine, GABA (i marked), glutamate?

19. During later stages of pregnancy , Ripening of Cervix is caused by : Hydration of Collagen

20. Simple columnar Epithelium with Goblet Cells and submucosal lymphoid tissue : Ileum

21. Complication of Sepsis showing adverse prognosis : development of DIC

22. Patient presented with coagulopathy with dead fetus in uterus most imp. step of initial management : Evacuation of Uterus

23. Diphosphoglycerate in stored blood : Inc. affinity of HB for O2, con. increases over time , shifts oxy-hemoglobin curve to left, product of glycolysis

24. Cytokine which causes damage to vascular endothelium : TNF-alpha

25. Most Common cause of hospital acquired infection is : Staph. aureus

26. IF factor IX is not available best replacement could be done by : Fresh frozen plasma

27. QUESTION RELATED TO DENTATE LIGAMENT AND FILUM TERMINALE , STATEMENT WAS TOO CONFUSING MENTIONING BOTH END OF SPINAL CORD AS WELL AS SUB-ARACHNOID SPACE

28. Most common injury encountered to pelvic diaphragm after difficult labour : levator ani ? sphincter urethrae ?

29. A pregnant lady presented to mobile medical team with high grade fever, chills and rigors and black urine : Falciparum Malaria

30. Regarding autosomal Dominant disease : requires mutation of both genes ,
Often pleiotropic, expression and transmission is variable (I marked)
- .
31. Halothane is a weak analgesic anaesthetic, it is always given in combination with which of following to increase efficacy : **Nitrous oxide**
32. Rapidity of action/potency of anaesthetic agents is affected by : **lipid solubility (lignocaine and another drug was given for comparison,)**
33. Blood supply to which of the following is reduced during intense exercise : brain, kidney, skeletal muscles , **Skin**
34. A lady is receiving radiotherapy for CA-Cervix, which of the following will be seen on histology : **karyorehexis and karyolysis (chemo and radio both cause apoptosis)**
35. Acute effect of high dose Radiation : **desquamation of skin** , anemia, leukemia, endarteritis obliterans (confirmed from net)
36. Blockade of Sympathetics will cause acute onset of shock b/c of : **loss of vasomotor tone**
37. Oliguria is production of urine in 24 hours : **less than 500ml**, less than 100 ml, more than 1500 ml
38. Question related to aqueduct of Sylvius : laterally formed by mid brain , bad recall mcq
39. which of the following is benign : **adenoma** , hepatoma, carcinoma, sarcoma
40. which of the following cranial nerves have parasympathetic nuclei : **III, VII, IX, X (PAPER I QUESTION)**
41. Derivative of 2nd branchial arch : **stylohyoid ligament (repeated both in paper I and II)**
42. muscles of the back are supplied by : **dorsal rami of spinal nerves**
43. wound healing impaired/delayed by local factor : **infection**
44. labour is initiated by : **fetal ACTH (no option of cortisol)**
- .
45. Patient with normal amount of semen production but azospermia : **defect in sertoli cells**
46. GnRH regulates secretion of : **FSH and LH**
47. Transport of glucose across placenta is carried out by : na-glucose antiport, na-k-glucose cotransport, simple diffusion, **biport(co-transport) yes these were options, since it is Na-glucose cotransport, i marked it , as co transport was given in brackets too**
48. IN pregnancy mother feels respiratory distress b/c of : effect of progesterone , inc. mint. ventilation , **dec. in TLC (asim shoib mcq)**
49. young female with hx of multiple recurrent abortions : **LUPUS/antiphospholipid antibody levels**
50. In females neck of bladder rests on : **upper part/surface of urogenital diaphragm**
51. Hypophysectomy will effect primarily : **principle cells of thyroid**, beta cells of pancreas, alpha cells of pancreas, cells of adrenal medulla, C-cells of parathyroid gland
52. Tricuspid valve can be best auscultated at : **around right lower half of body of**

sternum

53. Fast pain is carried by : **A-Delta fibers**

54. A young female patient presented with pain RIF with hx of amenhorrea for 6 weeks, pregnancy test is positive : **ectopic pregnancy**, acute appendicitis (if leucocyte count, nausea and fever mentioned)

55. Urogenital diaphragm laterally attaches to : **ischiopubic rami**

56. Pregnant patient presented at 3rd month of pregnancy with Hb 12.5 g/dl, later on presented on 9th month with HB 10 g/dl normocytic, normochromic, cause of anemia : iron def anemia, **normal physiological change**

.
.

57. Pregnant patient presented with complain of easy fatigibility, HB 7.5 g/dl, MCV 58, MCH 15 cause of anemia : iron deficiency anemia , **thalassemia trait**

58. In patients with Thalassemia major diagnosis can be made by : **increased levels of HBA2 and HBF**

59. local anaesthetic MOA of ionized substances : **cause blockade of Na-channels**

60. Neuromuscular junction motor end plate : **contains acetylcholinestrase**

61. Female patient presented with hx of cough for 1 week, CXR showed diffuse patchy infiltrates of both lungs, gram stain of sputum showed normal flora few neutrophills and recovered in 2 weeks : **H-influenzae**

62. OLd male patient on immunosuppressive therapy psented with s/s of meningitis, Gram stain of CSF showed no bacteria but gram positive cells having halos around them : **Cryptococcus Neoformens** , Histoplasmosis, CMV

63. Patient presented with Hx dyspepsia, anemia, pale hands, spooning of nails, stool test showed OVA : **Ancylostoma Duodenale** , Ascaris

64. Sphincter Urethrae is content of : **deep perineal pouch**

65. 34 weeks pregnant lady died in RTA type of death is : Fortitious death, direct obstetrical death , **indirect obstetrical death (i marked)**, perinatal death, antenatal death

66. While doing appendectomy via incision at Mc'burney's point structure damaged is : **deep circumflex Iliac artery (i marked)**

67. superior boundary of inguinal canal is formed by : **conjoined tendon**

68. Primigravida presented with excessive bleeding after delivery drug of choice is : **ergometrine** , oxytocin

.
.

69. Which of the following acts through cAMP ,: **Nor Epinephrine**, GH

70. Elderly patients are prone to develop drug toxicities b/c of : **dec. renal excretion**

71. 45 years old lady complain of weight gain , T3: 4, T4: 15 , TSH :8 , cause of weight gain : hypothyroidism, parahypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, parahyperthyroidism, **excessive eating (i marked consider these values as normal, no range/normal value was given in statment, confirm it)**

72. type-II hypersensitivity disorder : **erythroblastosis fetalis**

73. Graft rejection is caused by : **HLA-mismatch**

74. Withdrawal reflex is caused by : **nociceptors**

75. falling of ovaries into abdomen is prevented by : **broad pelvis (i marked) cant recall correct statment and options**

76. Uterus remains in position by : **Cardinal Ligament** , broad ligament, round ligament
77. Prolactin secretion is controled primarily by : **prolactin release inhibiting hormone**
78. Patient presented in ER with PCO₂ 30 % , PO₂ : 95% , **Ph 7.35**, bicarbonate : 15, PCO₂ 40 % (pco₂ value was given two times) : compensted respiratory alkalosis, **compensated metabolic acidosis**, uncompensated respiratory acidosis
79. Patient having menstrual cycle of 32 days will ovulate on : **18th day**, 16th day, 10th day, 14th day
80. Which of the following will cause bradycardia : **oculocardiac reflex, rest options were wrong**
81. Neoplasm having rete ridges , malignant infiltrating epithelial cells : **Verrocous carcinoma**
- .
- .
82. In pregnancy there is : **hypoalbuminemia**
83. Lymphatic drainage of skin around anus : **medial group of superficial horizontal lymph nodes**
84. Toxioid used for vaccination purpose is : **tetnus**
85. Bite cells will be seen in : **G6PD def**, thalassemia , sickle cell anemia
86. Mst lethal toxin produced by streptococcus pneumoniae is : **streptolysin(i marked)** , fibrinolysin
87. patient presented with enlarged pectoral group of lymph nodes , maliganat tissue will be present in which lobe of breast most likely : **upper,outer quadrant**
88. Inferior layer of urogenital Diaphragm : **perineal membrane**
89. Breast lobes surgically are : discrete entity with in breast tissue, **separated by interlobar stroma (yes it was written as stroma, not septa, i marked)**
90. which of the following is benign tumour: wilm's tumor, **warthin tumor**
91. septum primum and septum secundum fuse to form septum which separates : **common atria into right and left atria**
92. testies drain into : **para-aortic lymph nodes**
93. Best way to diagnose intraamniotic infection is by : detection IL-6, **Gram stain of amniotic fluid (i marked)**
94. Full term pregnant lady presented with high grade fever of 103F and complain of clear water discharge from vagina : chorioamnionitis ? , **UTI (i marked)** (medsacpe said in chorioamnionitis there would be foul smelling vaginal or amniotic fluid discharge, with high grade fever, maternal and fetal tachycardia, abd.tenderness)

KINDLY REMEMBER ME IN YOUR PRAYERS

.

.

**FORGIVE ME FOR HUMAN ERROR
BEST WISHES**

--==--==

- 1- Eating undercooked and raw meet can cause infestation by...
dracunculosis
echinococcus granulosis
liver fluke

schistosomiasis

tape worm [Ans]

2- Iodine which is not used in the thyroid hormone synthesis is secreted from body via

Feces

saliva

urine [Ans]

sweat

3- Gustatory sweating is caused by

Parotidectomy

Diabetes Mellitus

Glossectomy

4- Rupture of penile urethra, extravasation of urine into
ant abdominal wall

scrotum [Ans]

superficial perineal pouch

deep perineal pouch

5- Mass movement is affected in colon due to problem in

Auerbach plexus [Ans]

Submucosal plexus

6- In an adult Ileectomy and jejunectomy has been done. He has diarrhoea and 15-20
bowel sounds per minute. The most likely cause of this decreased transit time in the
intestine is due to

Secretory

osmotic

secretory plus osmotic [Ans]

High concentration of bile salts in the colon

7- treatment of vWD (a confusing scenario was given).

FFP

Cryoprecipitate [Ans]

Vit K

Aminocaproic acid

8- The head of femur in adult is supplied by

Anterior circumflex artery

Sciatic artery

Femoral artery

Medial and lateral circumflex artery [Ans]

posterior circumflex artery

9- Head of humerus is supplied by

Anterior circumflex [Ans]

posterior circumflex

axillary

10- In acute pancreatitis, fluid will most like accumulate in

a) Right paracolic gutters [Ans]

.

.

b) Subphrenic space

c) Retroperitoneal space

d) Left paracolic gutters

11- most prominent feature of water intoxication:

- a) juglar vein distention
- b) fast pulse
- c) low pulse [Ans]
- d) thirst

12- True about internal juglar vein

- a) Present most posterior in the carotid sheath
- b) Is present on the medial side of internal carotid artery in the carotid sheath
- c) Originates on the posterior aspect of jugular foramen [Ans]

13- A young boy is sitting in a room at 26 centigrade, he is profusely sweating his pulse rate is 120 and BP is 150/110 mmHg. What is the most likely cause?

- a- Stress [Ans]
- b- exercise

14- Washed RBCs are indicated to

- a- avoid ABO conflict
- b- Avoid Rh conflict
- c- avoid fever after transfusion
- d- avoid hypersensitivity reactions [Ans]

15- A middle age female with recurrent chest infections, long history of diarrhoea. On stool examination cysts of Giardia lamblia were detected. Periferal smear reveals normal T cell but B cells are slightly decreased. Serum IgA 73, IgG 300 and IgM is 67. What is the most likely Dx?

- a- Bruton's agammaglobulinemia
- b- Common variable immunodeficiency [Ans]
- c- HIV infection
- d- Cystic fibrosis

16- highest amount of TAGs in

- a- Chylomicrons [Ans]
- b- vldl
- c- hdl
- d- IDL
- e- Chylomicron remnants

17- which structure imparts basophilia to the tissue

- a- peroxisome
- b- ribosome [Ans]
- c- mitochondria
- d- nucleus
- e- golgi apparatus

18- Clostridium are mostly (dont remember the options exactly)

- a- Gram negative rods
- b- Anaerobic
- c- spore forming [Ans]

19- Function of Gulteus medius and minimus is

- a- Extention of hip joint
- b- Flexion of hip joint
- c- Adduction and medial rotation of hip joint
- d- Abduction and medial rotation of the hip joint [Ans]

20- Thorn prick...abscess formation..most likely organism

A. Streptococcus pyogenes
B. Staphylococcus aureus [Ans]

.
.

C. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
21- A 5 or 6 years child who develops muscular weakness. Anti voltage gated calcium channel antibodies are present

A. Myasthenia Gravis
B. Lambert Eaton syndrome' [Ans]
C. Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy
D. Becker's myotrophy

22- Resting membrane potential is most likely due to
a- Equilibrium potential of K ions [Ans]
b- Equilibrium potential of Na ions
c- Equilibrium potential of Ca ions
d- Equilibrium potential of Cl ions
e- Equilibrium potential of HCO₃ ions

23- **human is intermediate host in**

A. Schistosomiasis
B. Hydatid cyst [Ans]

24- A patient presents with enlarged mass in front of the neck. Biopsy of thyroid gland is performed which reveals no metastatic change. Which type of epithelium is found in thyroid?

a- Simple squamous
b- Simple striated squamous
c- Simple cuboidal epithelium [Ans]

25- **Regarding Popliteus**

A. medially rotates femur on tibia
B. Assists in knee extension
C. lies b/w lateral meniscus and lateral collateral ligament
D. Cause flexion of knee joint [Ans]

26- patient with diplopia, when asked to look to the right side his left eyes turns towards the right but right eyes turns medially, which is damaged?

a- optic nerve
b- trochlear nerve
c- abducens nerve [Ans]
d- oculomotor nerve

27- Damage to penile urethra, urine extravasation into

A. Retropubic space
B. sup perineal pouch
C. medial thigh
D. ischioanal fossa
e- Scrotum [Ans]

28- Infarction of posterior 1/3 of **interventricular septum. artery involved**

A. LCA
B. RCA [Ans]
C. Rt marginal branch
D. LCX

E.Rt interventricular

29- **Free radicals formed by radiation they will damage**

A.DNA [Ans]

B.cell membrane

C.mitochondria

30- Viruses are carcinogens because they have

a- proto-oncogens [Ans]

b- oncogens

c- chemicals which are carcinogenic

.

.

31- A male patient with normal urine osmolality. Most dilute urine reaches at

a- PCT

b- Descending loop of Henle

c- Tip of loop of henle

d- Medullary collecting tubules

e- Macula densa [Ans]

32- A patient with anemia with MCV in normal range most likely cause

a- A pregnant female not taking vitamin supplements

b- Thallasemia

c- Vit B-12 defi

d- After blood loss >2 days [Ans]

33- Apoptosis initiates when ...

a- Bcl-2 activation

b- Phagocytosis

c- Activation of caspases

34- Right border of heart is formed by

a- right atrium [Ans]

b- SVC

c- SVC+Rt Atrium

d- Rt ventricular

35- **GFR is increased by**

A.afferent arteriolar constriction

B.dec hydrostatic pressure

C. Efferent arteriolar dilatation

D. Afferent arteriolar dilatation [Ans]

36- which is a small blue cell tumour

a- neuroblastoma

b- wilms tumour

c- ?

37- Most common tumour of the epiphysis is

?

38- Primary cartilaginous joints example is

a- intervertebular joint

b- symphysis pubis

c- costochondral joints [Ans?]

d- chondrosternal joints

39- which of the following prevents muscle tear under high pressure

a- Golgi tendon organ [Ans]

b- Spindle fibers

40- **pulmonary artery supply**

A. Bronchi

B. Bronchioles

C. Alveoli [Ans]

41- A patient was admitted in the hospital. He was in supine position and something like vomiting + Happened. He aspirated the vomitus. Which segment is most likely

a- Rt upper anterior

b- Rt upper posterior

c- Rt lower basal

d- ?

e- ?

42- **sarcoidosis histological picture**

A. Granuloma with asteroid bodies [Ans]

B. non-caseating granuloma

·
·

43- **cervical metaplasia most likely cause**

a- high multiparity [Ans]

b- HPV infection

c- IUCD

44- which ulcer is caused by infection by microaerophilic nonhemolytic streptococci and aerobic hemolytic staphylococci

a- Martonell's ulcer

b- Bazin's disease

c- Melaney's ulcer [Ans]

45- a young male has azoospermia. Which initial investigation will help in Dx

a- testosterone level

b- FSH level

c- FSH and LH level [Ans]

d- Sperm count

e- Antibodies against sperms

46- **Pellagra caused by def of**

A. Vit B1

B. Vit. B6

C. nicotinic acid [Ans]

47- A pt with sore throat, cervical lymphadenopathy and can't recall at the moment (its was case of **Infectious mononucleosis.**)

48- A patient had to undergo amputation of right leg. At the site of amputation he present with a mass, biopsy shows haphazard pattern.

a- Neuroma [Ans]

b- schwannoma

c- lymphoma

48- INR is used to monitor

a- Heparin therapy

b- Anti-platelet therapy

c- Oral anticoagulation [Ans]

49- clavicle bone

a- clavicle bone

b- pectoralis minor [Ans]

c- serratus anterior

d- serratus posterior

50- Cholecystectomy is done, where to put the drain?

a-Subhepatic space [Ans?]

b-Subphrenic space

c-Rt paracolic gutter

51- Pt with Diabetic

ketoacidosis

pt

managed

bt

died. most

likely

infection

is

a. m. cur

[Ans]

b. candida

c. E. coli

.

.

52---

Dead

organisms

in

vaccine

:

A.

Measles

B.

Mumps

C.

Tetanus

d. pertussis

[Ans]

53---

Esophagectomy

done

,

stomach

is

mobilized

to

upper

portion

of
thorax
..
To
anastomosis
with
phayrnx,
Which
artery
is
responsible
for
stomach
supply
now
a.left
gastric
[Ans]
b.Right
gastric

.
.
c.Left
gastroepiploic
d.Short
gastric
vessels

54---
Chronic
Myeloid
Leukemia

a.chromosome
9&22

[ANSWER]

b.
chromosome
11&

22
C.
chromosome

14

&

22

55---

common

Post

op

infection

in
hospital
cause
by
which
organism
:
a.
Staph
Aureus
[ANSWER]
b.pseudomonas
c.
e.coli
d.
Kliebsella
56---

claw
.
hand
produced
by
unopposed
action
of
a.flexor
digitorum
longus
and
flexor
digitorum
profundus
b.extensor
digitorum
longus
and
extensor
digitorum
indices
c.extensor
digitorum
and
flexor
digitorum
profundus
[ANSWER]
57---

if
iodine
is
not
used
for
formation
of
thyroid
hormone, then
iodine
excreted
which
site
of
the

.

.

body
a. stool
b. urine
[ANSWER]
c. salivary
gland
58---

.

Which
drug
cause
tachycardia
in
therapeutic
doses:
a. morphine
b.
Fentanyl
c. alfentanil
d. pethidine
[ANSWER???

59---

female,
there
is
abnormal
metabolism
of
amino
acid. which

of
the
following
amino
acid
will
appear
in
urine
a.alanine
b.tryosine
c.tryptophan
d.
Lysine

.

.

[Ans?]

60---

nerve
supply
of
extensor

digiti
minimi

a.deep
radial
nerve

[ANSWER]

b.superficial
radial
nerve

61---

ruttor
cuff

is
formed
by

a.supraspinatus,infraspinatus,teres
minor

and
subscapularis

62---

optic
chiasma
lesion

causes
a.bitemporal
hemianopia

[ANSWER]

b.right

homonymous

hemianopia

c.left

homonymous

hemianopia

d.ipsilateral

temporal

hemianopia

63---

Biguanides

.

.

side

affects:

b.

Elevated

ALT

b.diarrhea

and

flatulence

64---

A

middle

aged

woman

presents

with

writing

movements

in

the

upper

limbs,

Pulmonary

vasoconstriction

occurs

due

to:

A.

Raised

PCO₂

b.reduced

systemic

po₂

[ANSWER]

C.

Reduced
pH
65---
which
nucleus
effected
a.putamen
b.caudate
[ANSWER]
c.globus

.
pallidus
66---
If
FACTOR
IX
not
available:
a.
Cryoprecipitate
b.FFP
[ANSWER]
c.platelets
d.whole
blood

67---
which
of
the
following
drain
into
superior
mesentric
lymph
node?
a.Jejunum
[ANSWER]
b.4th
part
of
duodenum
c.Desending
colon
d.cecum

68---
The

muscle
that
causes
eversion
of
foot.
a. Tibialis
post
b. peroneus

.
longus
[ANSWER]
69---
Parotid
gland
a. Lat
pterygoid
lies
anterior
to
pterygoid
b. ext
carotid
and
the
facial
nerve
passes
through
superficial
gland
c. facial
nerve
supplies
it
d.
is
separated
from
the
mandibular
gland
through
a
fascia
70---
Broder,

s
classification
of
tumour

.....
don't
remember
options
??????

.
.
71---
Carpal
Tunnel
Syndrome

a.
Anesthesia
of
thenar
muscles
b.wasting
of
thenar
muscle
[ANSWER]

c.Injury
to
ulnar
nerve
d.Injury
to
radial
nerve

72---
Basic
drugs
mostly
bind
with

a--- Albumin
b--- Alpha
glycoprotein
c--- Hb

73---
features
of
Achromegally
were

given
and
asked
about
the
cell
of
pituitary
which

.

.

are
affected
a--- chromophobes
b--- acidophills

74---

A

pt
with
history
of
bleeding
gums
n
wounds
prolongd
bleeding
time
and
PT
28SEC

(
control
12sec)

wats
the
diagnosis?
a.heamophilia
b.christmis
c.won
wiliband
disease
d.factor

7

deficiency

[ANSWER]

75---

Drug

which
is
strong
analgesic
but
not
a
good
anesthetic

.

.

a. desflurane
b. isoflurane
c. nitrous
oxide

[ANSWER]

76---

A

drug
causing
 \uparrow GFR
will
do
it
by
following
mechanism

a.

\downarrow ing
bLOOD
flow

b.

increasing
hydrostatic
pressure

c.

afferent
arteriole
vasoconstriction

d.

By
increasing
Kf

77---

A

young
male
comes

to
Pakistan
for
the
first
time,
after
2
days
.
.
he
has
fever,
altered
state
of
consciousness
and
goes
into
Coma.
Hb
is
low,
PLTs
low
and
neutrophils
(dnt
remember).
Most
like
diagnosis
a--- Dengue
b--- Malaria
falciparum
78---
axone
arise
from
conical
shape
part
of
neuron
cell
body

called.
a. perikaryot
b. axon
hillocks
[ANSWER]
c. Dendrites
79---
peptic
ulcer
.
.
profusely
bleeding
from
posterior
wall
o
duodenum...which
artery
involved?
a. gastroduodenal
[ANSWER]
b. gastroepiploic
80---
Epithelium
of
nephrons
is
developed
from
a.
endoderm
only
b.
ectoderm
only
c.
mesoderm
only
[ANSWER???)
d.
endoderm
+
mesoderm
e.
ectoderm
+
mesoderm

81---
deep
inguinal
ring
is
present
in
a.transversis
abdominis

.
muscle
b.transversalis
fascia
[ANSWER]
c.internal
oblique
muscle

82---
parathyroid
glands
are
developed
from
a.1st
pharyngeal
pouch,
b.2nd
pouch
c.3rd
pharyngeal
pouch
d.4th
pouch

[ANSWER]
Explanation:
Thymus
and
Parathyroid
are
derivatives
of
3rd
pouch.
Parathyroid
are
derived
from

the
4th
pouch.
If
both
of
these
were
given

.

.

in
one
option
then
that
would
be
the
best
option.

83---

In

IV

drugs

abusers

there

is

increased

risk

of:

a.

Libman

Sacks

endocarditis

b.bacterial

endocarditis

[ANSWER]

c.

Mitral

valve

carditis

d.

Rheumatic

fever

or

heart

disease

84---
true
abt
vertebral
column
A.cervical
nerves
originate
above
.
.
crresponding
vertebra
B.vertebral
artery
arches
ant
part
of
post
arch
of
axis
there
were
other
options
with
the
orientation
of
facets
etc
can't
recall.
Option
A
is
not
the
answer
as
C8
is
a
cervical
nerve
and

*does
not
originate
above
the
corresponding
vertebrae.
(Somebody
correct*

.

.

me

if

I

am

wrong...

)

Can't

recall

the

option

which

looked

to

suit

the

best!

85---

papillary

carcinoma

of

thyroid

in

children

may

occur

due

to

a.radiation

[ANSWER]

b.

chemotherapy

c.

viruses

d.

Multinodular

Goitre

86---

Seminoma
is
a
tumour
in
male,
its
equivalent
when
.
.
occurs
in
ovary
then
its
called
a.yolk
sac
tumor
b.embryonal
tumor
c.dysgerminoma
[ANSWER]
d.
Hydatiform
mole
87---
Which
of
the
following
is
mostly
pre malignant
in
the
oral
cavity?
a. Chronic
irritation
b. smoking
c. lichen
planus
[ANSWER]
88---
A
female

pt
was
having
generalized
pain,
and
has
been
taking

.

.

NSAIDs
for
a
long
time.
Now
developed
swelling

n
big
toe,
wht
will
b
present
in
fluid
aspirate?
a.mono
sodium
urate
crystals
[ANSWER]

b.

Calcium
pyruvate
89---

Integrins

are
present
on:

- a. Platelets
- b. Bacteria
- c. Viruses
- d. Leukocytes
- e. Endothelial
cells

90---

A

patient
suffering
from
steatorrhea
for
last
18

.

.

months.

He

is

most

likely

to

suffer

from

the

deficiency

of

which

nutrient?

a. Folic

acid

b. Vit

B12

c. Iron

d. Vitamin

D

e. Ascorbic

acid

91---

Ductus

deferens

terminates

into:

a. bulbar

urethra

b. seminal

vesicle

c. ejaculatory

duct

[ANSWER]

92---

lidocaine

mechanism

of
action
a.blocks
na
channels
[ANSWER]
b.
block
k
.
.
channels
93---
there
was
a
question
regarding
CORPUS
CALLOSUM
lies
between
something
like
that...
94---
about
small
intestine
true
is
a.valvae
connivents
most
numerous
in
ileum
b.mesentry
start
from
the
rite
of
L2
c.valvae
connivents
5mm
wide

d. small intestine

6---8

meters

long

[ANSWER]

95---

Salivary enzyme kill bacteria by

.
.

a. iron binding lactoferrin [ANSWER]

b. inhibiting protein synthesis

c. rupture of membranes

===-

12th August 2015 Part A

1-Type of cells in acute viral infection? **lymphocytes**

2-Myasthenia Gravis is which type of hypersensitivity? **type 2**

3-how much amount of air is required for pulmonary embolism? (100cc)

4-Facial nerve exits through? **stylomastoid foramen**

5-Damage to capsule and articular capsule of temporomandibular joint causes damage to which muscle?

lateral pterygoid

6-Universal donor-O negative

7-Side effects of chlorpromazine? **Dystonia**

8-U wave **hypokalemia**

9-Which structure is formed by the end of first week ? **(blastocyst)**

10-When does stomach appear as a dilatation of gut during intrauterine life? **b. blastocele 4th**

11-Cause of Pulmonary edema in CCF -**Increased hydrostatic pressure**

12-How is fat transported from small intestine? **b. Chylomicrons**

13-Osmosis helps to maintain ? **Volume of cell (vol)**

14-Involvement of actin, myosin and clathrin. Which type of transport is this? **Carrier mediated (Receptor mediated endocytosis / pinocytosis)**

15.-Characteristics of malignancy ? **Invasion**

16.-**Characteristics of dysplasia** **Dysplasia** is reversible change ,disorderly maturation and spatial arrangement of cells

,pleomorphism and increased abnormal mitosis

17.-Microscopic feature in prolonged use of alcohol? Prolonged use leads to micronodular pattern evolving in late stages to typical

hobnail liver with large irregular nodules

18.-Most common inherited bleeding disorder? **Von willebrand**

19.-In case of Vitamin K deficiency which factor is depleted first **Factor VII**

20.-A person working in some industry .. presented with fev1/fvc less than 75percent ..some values of his previous normal

spirometry were given ...now at presentation total lung capacity 6000 and total volume 600ml ...at the end it was asked what is value

of his anatomical dead space.. **150**

21.-Vessel along left phrenic nerve? a.**Internal thoracic artery (Pericardiophrenic)**

22-Hemorrhagic shock of 2L of blood. What is expected? **Increased TPR**

- 23-Immunosuppressants given after transplant surgery. What is the important concern? **Decreased T cells**
- 24-Intake of 140mEq/mL Na with water(Isotonic). What will happen?It should be **Inc in ECF volume** - (no change in ICF volume &ECF osmolarity)
- 25-RTA. Patient in shock. Cause? **Profuse blood loss**
- 26-Which of the following is immunostimulant? **GH**
- 27-which of the following is assessed in triple assessment for congenital defects? **Serum estriol**
- 28-Female gravida 1 is unable to lactate her baby even after her utmost desire ,She has a history of post partum hemorrhage. cause? **b.Sheehan syndrome**
- 29-Bee sting allergy. Most important mediator: **a.Bradykinin** (if histamine in opt then mark it)
- .
- .
- 30-Hyaline cartilage is present in which tissue?
- 31-what type of joint is present between two parts of mandible during 1st year of life? **Symphysis**
- 32-nerve supply of central part of parietal diaphragm phrenic
- 33-Prolonged use of paraffin leads to deficiency of which vitamin? **Vitamin A**
- 34-Hypothyroidism increases? a.Tolerance to cold **b.Serum cholesterol** c.BMR
- 35-Hippocrates Oath? **a.Confidentiality** b.Doctors rights c.Sexuality
- 36-Patient with atypical TB. He's most likely to be → **Resistant to ATT**
- 37-Which nerve arches over the arch of aorta? **c.Left recurrent laryngeal**
- 38-Location of geniculate ganglion **B medial wall of middle ear** - geniculate ganglion is located in middle ear cavity -*petrous part temporal- (Facial canal---petrous temporal bone)* medial wall of inner ear pterygoid canal
- 39-most common site of abscess in brain ?**FRONTAL**
- 40-Where is glabella located? **B ex. occipital. Protuberance (ans)**
- 41-enzyme in salive that prevents utilization of iron by bacteria? **a.lactoferrin**
- 42-Sequestration of Ca++ ? **a.SER** b.T tubules c.Trponin
- 43-Pluripotent stem cells signaled by? **a.Bone marrow endothelium**
- 44-Neoplasm is malignant we put in stage 1 -4, stage 1 would b? **a.Ca in situ** b.No malignant potential
- 45-Sympethetic effect **Inc heart rate**
- 46-Stress hormone inc in stress **Cortisol**
- 47-Adrenlectomy taste inc for **NaCl**
- 48-Senario like BT 20 Ct 18 i thnk plt 180,000 disordr
- 49-Fibrinogen def **a.Platelt function disorder** b.ltp
- 50-Which of the following most likely cause malignancy a.. Haemochromatosis, **b. Benzidine** C. Asbestosis
- 51-Lesion of dorsal column? a.Anesthesia,b.Analgesia,c.Loss of tickling n itch, **d.Sensory ataxia**,e.Motor ataxia
- 52-Vibrio cholera diarrhoea mechanism? a.Inhibit Ip3, b.Inhibit cAMP **c.Increase Cl channels (by permanently increasing cAMP)**
- 53-most common cause of premalignant change in mouth? a.chronic ulcer , b.lichen planus, **c.submucous fibrosis**
- 54-female showing cervical dysplastic changes, etiology? **b.grand multiparity**,c.HSV ,d.IUCD,e.chronic irritation =metaplasia
- 55-Conducting system of heart is located in? a.Endocardium, **b.Subendocardium**,c.Epicardium,d.Myocardium

- 56-Asthmatic e IHD hypertension intra operatively ? **a.lv nitropruside**, b.lv nitroglycerine,c.lv hydralazine
- 57-regarding endotoxin **most of patients having endotoxin in sepsis**
- 58-cardiac reserve ? a.decrease in athletes **b.can be used to increase cardiac output (cardiac reserve is the max % by which CO can be increased above normal)**
- 59-Gaba deficiency in substania nigra nd globus pelidus cause? **a)hungtinton** (Gaba--huntingtons,Dopa--parkinsons)
- 60-Pulmonary blood flow lit/min **225 (same as CO)**
- 61-Cause of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy myocyte disarray
- 62-Scapula ossifies at what age ? Starts from 8th week of intrauterine life....Fully completed by about 20th year of life.
- 63-What is main adhesion of a cell ? cadherin , integrin
- 64-Pt ct disturb of a 12 y/o child - pathology behind it ?
- 65- when fibrinogen is converted to fibrin by thrombin...then most likly fragmnt released measurd in plasma is
a..factor 12 , **b..fibrinopeptide A** (asim key) c..plasmin,d..thrombin, e..thrombxane A2
- 66-girl cannot comb her hairs . Nerve damage **accessary nerve**
- 67-Lt atrial hypertrophy + inc pcwp + pulmonary odema . Dx ? Mitral Stenosis
- .
- 68-Nerve to urethral sphincter? internal pudenadal
- 69-How much cc will cause embolism? 100 cc
- 70-Parotid fascia will form what ligament Stylomandibular ligament
- 71-Why immunosuppressents have disadvantages? a. delay onset, **b. recurrent bacterial infections**
- 72-Na is antagonized by which ion **2Cl**
- 73-Which enchances immunity? Cortisol , acth, **growth hormone**
- 74-In mid trimester blood is formed by **liver**
- 75-Pseudomonas antibiotic coverage **Ciprofloxacin**
- 76-Which hormones stops gastric motality ? Slows? Cck
- 77-Which agent slows gastric motility ?Suralfate,**b.aluminum OH**,c. omega MgOH
- 78- Barbiturates uses what ? Gaba
- 79-Mural thrombus from which organ**Left Atrium**
- 80-Adh syndrome (SIADH) , **Hypertronic overhydration** hypotonic overhydration .., (RX OF SIADH**Hypertronic Saline**)
- 81-Virtual image : **a.Image on microscope** ,(cannot be produced on screen ,it is behind a mirror not lens) virtual image related??? **A. inverted**
- 82- Use of atrial neutric peptide in diagnostic in ? **Heart failure**
- 83- a patient has ecg which has prolong PR interval and left axis deviation.what is diagnosis?**b.unifasicular block**,c.bifasicular block
- 84-It axis deviation ??? Dx RBBB
- 85-Sick sinus syndrome? a.Biferengent block,b.uniblock , c.Triiblock,d.**complete heart block (AV block occurs)**
- 86-Lesion in rt lower lung lobe . Pt is gardner (a pt has chest pain , discomfort, CXR shows round calcified mass in Rt lower lobe **ASpergillois**
- 87-Ca store in muscle where ? **SR** sequestration of ca+ **A- SER (key in past papers)** B- sarcoplasmic reticulum

88-decrease in diffusion is due to?

89-Defecation occurs due to? a. **gastrocolic reflex** , b. Mass movement,c.Mass movement ==cause many reflexes like gastrocolic Iliocolic etc But defecation occurs only via gastrocolic reflex

90-Patient develop scarlet fever? a.Exfoliation (scalded skin syn), b.**Exotoxin**

91-Person working in farm develop lesion on foot?**Cutaneous larva migrans**

92-Young patient burning pain during urination, afebrile, thin yellowish discharge..a.**Chlamydia** b.HSV, c. gonococci

93-Mother cant lactate her baby hx of pph ?**Sheehan syndrome**

94.Pseudomonas doc ?**Cipro**

95.Inc num of lymphocytes in ?**TB**

96.Hay fever ?**eosinphil** ,c.Pneumonia ?**neutrophils**

97.Chi square ?**2*2 table**

98.cycloplegic refraction complication ?**Shallow chamber** (atropine causes cycloplegia and mydriasis)

99-Warthin starry stain used for ?**used fr diagnoses of spirochetes, helicobacter pylori leigionella.**

100-regarding MCA? a.**supplying inferomedial part of temporal lobe**, b.olfactory part of frontal lobe

101-regarding ICA? a.enter in skull through squamous temporal lobe. b.lie on lateral side to ECA at origin n then move medially as in ascends in skull , c. **give opthalmic branch**

102-femoral artery relation with vein? a.**lateral** ,b.anterolateral, c.posterolateral

.

.

103-which physiological function loss in lab test of urine specific gravity?
a.concentration,b.filteration,c.secretion
d.blood flow,e.reabsorption

104-trochoma? a.bacterial conjunctivitis ?**caused by chalymdia trachomatis**

105-superior thyroid artery is branch of? a.**external carotid** ,b.intenal carotid –no br in neck

106-person having systolic pressure 132mmhg. diastolic pressure 66, mean arterial pressure would me..?
a.66mmhg ,b.111mm Hg , c.**88mmHg** (2/3 diastolic + 1/3 systolic = 44+44 =88)

107-normally physiological functionn of placenta ,is a barrier b/w? a.**maternal & fetal blood**

108-anterior pituitary tumor will mostly cause damage to which nerve? ?**optic**

109-PTH most sensitive to? a. **serum calcium** (in guyto its written,, even the slightest dec in extracellular calcium causes the pth gland to increase there rate of secretion,)

110-woman having whiplash injury during PTA, damage C5-C6 nerves, which of the most disability she is having?
a.**flexion of forearm**, b.extension of arm

111-a new research, study on some therapy regarding smoking, cessation.he divide 40 smokers and on volunteer therapy.after some time he asked about the daily smoking ciggerates from all 40.what key component is missing?
a.hypothesis, **b.random distribution**,c.dependent distribution,d.independent distribution

112-thyroid follicles cell releasing thyroxin derived from? a.**endoderm** ,b.ectoderm , c.mesoderm
Follicular Endo- Parafollicula Ecto ..Neural Crest)

113-in developing sudden exeruciating chest pain, bp 90/50 mmHg with dislocation of crystalline lens, cause? Marfan case
a.mallory-weise syndrome **b.rupture aortic aneurysm**

114-regarding heart sounds? a.S2 is usually long? **b.audible on area of heart valves more precisely**

- 115-cystic fibrosis →sweat chloride test
- 116-what cause gastric emptying→metoclopramide
- 117-female symptoms of hypothyroidism n lymphocytes ? **a.hashimoto's** , b.colloid goiter , c.thyroid cA,d.thyroid lymphoma
- 118.-single local factor for delay wound healing? **infection**
- 119-posterior 1/3rd of tongue sensation, nucleus involve? glossopharyngeal (**nucleus solitarius**)
- 120- masseteric fascia develop from ? **a.superficial layer of deep cervical fascia** -b.carotid sheath, c.pretracheal, d..prevertebral
(if buccopharyngeal fascia in option mark it)
- 121-situs inversus ? kartagenar syndrome
- 122.Pt taking MAO Inhibitors which could cause HTN crisis ? **coffee** , Chocolate ,Cola, Pineapple,String beans
- Action of MAO inhibitor is potentiated by? **Cheese**.Tundra fish.Beta blocker,Alpha agonist
- 123- oral glucose load increase? **a.secretion**,b.tripeptide
- 124-fungi causing meningitis →**cryptococcus**
- 125-aldosteron major action on →**collecting duct**
- 126-pulmonary blood flow** →5lit/min(same as CO)
- 127-similarity b/w cardiac n skeletal muscle ?a.transverse striations , **b.transverse tubules**
- 128-which of following drug cause hyperurecemia **PZA**
- 129-enlargement of arch of aorta compresses? **a.esophagus** , b.lung c.trachea
- 130-traumatic lesion at L1, which will affect? a. cauda equina , b. **conus medullaris**
- 131-astgmatic pt having high BP during surgery, drugs used will be →hydralazine
- 132-injury above sacral spinal cord result in ?b. **contracted bladder** (UMN bladder/ spastic bladder)
c. atonic bladder (Below Sacral segments z LMN BLADDER ALSO CALLED ATONIC BLADDER-> due to lesion of sacral spinal
- .
- .
- cord segments or the sacral spinal nerve roots)
- 133-highest enrgy content ? **a.fats** 1gm =9kcal,b.proteins,c.carbohydrates, d.vitamns & minerals
- 134- genu ? **a.lateral ventricle** (Roof of lat vent is By Body /Trunk Fibres of CC .. Genu Limits / Forms the Anterior wall of Anterior Horn .. Rostral Fibers Forms the Floor),b.ant horn, c.roof
- 135-buccinator from pretracheal fascia? (Buccopharyngeal fascia, derived from pretracheal)
- 136-benzodiazepene least like cause: ? a.hypotension,**b.hypovolemia**.old age
- 137-thyroid hormone secreting tumor? a.small call car of bronchus **b.squamous cell carcinomma of lungs**
- 138-during short period of ATP synthesis.energy is provided by? a.**phosho creatine** ,b.kreb cycle
- 139-cvs part solely controled by ANS →**Sympathetic**
- 140-most characteristic feature of polycythemia:? a.hyperplastic change ,b.**>50% in hct**
- 141-active transport require a. **pumps** b. carrier protein
- 142-vascular component of meninges (piamatter)
- 143-excessive use of liquid paraffin on skin causes? **vit A deficiency** niacin thiamine
- 144-gemfibrozil? increase TG clearance
- Part B 13th August 2015**
- 1-Surfactant →Increase compliance
- 2-Cell mem strcture primarily maintain by **Cholesterol bilayr**
- 3-adverse reaction of drug depend upon? a.Small dose small , **b.variable** c. site of action

- 4-Enzyme may fall in liver injury ? a. Alt , **b. Pseudocholinesterases** [decrease in liver disease(hepatitis and cirrhosis)
- 5-Diarrhea ? normal anion gap met acidosis
- 6-Rite kidney ant relation? **c.hepatic colonic flexure**
- 7-Loss of memory scenario ? Temporal lobe(hippocampus)
- 8-Senario pt having acute appedixitis havin forgetdulness unable to give consent,came wd a wife,take consent from **a.Wife**
- 9-after gastrectomy ? vit b12)
- 10-fracture neck of fibula ? peroneus longus Common peroneal nerve and anterior tibial artery - loss of dorsiflexion nd eversion
- 11-pt cannot comb hair ? Long thoracic
- 12-max pressure in aorta during which phase ? max during slow ejection phase .. lowest in iso vol ,contraction
- 13-supply of pericardium ? pericardiophrenic artery
- 14-leukocyte adhesion ? integrin
- 15- basilar artery divides into ? two post cerebral arterie
- 16-cck ? causes contraction of gall bladder, relaxes sohincter of oddi
- 17-which antacid dec gastric emptying ? aluminium OH
- 18- which part of liver with poor supply? (poor oxygenation zone 3)
- 19-femoral vien palpated at ? **adductor canal , (femoral artery at mid inguinal point)**
- 20-megaloblastic anemia in 35yrs old man, **a.loss of intrinsic factor** b.transcobalamin
- 21-pregnant woman a spoon shaped nails ? low mcv mchc
- 22-trachea is ? **has 16-20 incomplete rings**
- .
- 23-what nerve loops around arch of aorta ? **a.left reccurrent laryngeal nerve**
- 24-hyper eosinophilia occurs in ? **b.hodgkin**
- 25-turner karyotype? **a.44 xo**
- 26-kidney activates which of following? **c.cholecalciferol**
- 27-pulse pressure max. amplitude in ? **aorta**
- 28-a patient inspired maximally with efforts and expires as usual?
a.IRV (extra volume that can be inspired with full force) b.FRC (it is the amount of air that remins in the lungs at the end of normal expiration) c.IC
- 29-corticopsinal track ends at which level? **d. spinal cord**
(If asked anterior corticospinal, they terminate in cervical and uppr thoracic level, if asked lateral corticospinal they terminte in all spinal cord segments ref snell neuro)
- 30-warthin starry stain used for ? **spirochete**
31. phrenic nerve runs on left side with? **c. pericardicophrenic artery**
- 32-after abdominl n gynaecological surgery cause which kind of Infection (becteroids)
33. Which factor def causes thrombosis instead of bleeding ? Factor 5
34. hypovolaemia with hypotension isoflurane shud not be given,why? b/c it is ? Potent vasodilator
35. Otic ganglion location foramen was asked ? Superior border of foramen ovale , **inferior border of foramen ovale**
36. Rite sided weekness with babinkis positive all UMN lesions no sensory loss whr is the the lesion ? **b.left broadman area 4 resection**

37. Epithelium of preterminal bronchiole/ conducting zone **Pseudostratified** columnar ciliated...with goblets in larger bronchiole)
[in resp bronchioles> cuboidal, then simple squamous upto the alveoli] {clara cells in terminal bronchioles}
38. Trachea covered by pretracheal fascia
39. Weakness in abduction of fingers nerve involve is **Ulnar**
40. Sciatic nerve severed, dorsum of foot supplied by which nerve?? **a.saphenous nerve** b.Sural nerve
41. Lidocaine overdose **seizures**
42. Loss of knee flexion and hip extension muscle involved is ? **Semitendinosus**
43. muscle which causes flexion of elbow and supplied by radial nerve -> **Brachioradialis** 58.
44. Breast lower medial quadrant will not drain into ? **b.Pectoral nodes** c.supraclavicular nodes
45. volume of distribution **depends upon lipid solubility of drug**
- 46-a known patient of lumbago, presented with acute chest pain, o/e tenderness found in the left posterior 3rd and 4th intercostal space, bp normal, pulse normal likely diagnosis ? **a.costochondritis**,b.
- 47.-dura matter extension is present b/w
- 48-hormones during sleep **GH** increases (During sleep Inc level than awake **cortisol**)
- 49-which vascular lesion is present in rheumatic fever>
- 50-Most common skin cancer in HIV? a.sq. Cell carcinoma , **(if Kaposi in option mark it)** , b.Basal cell
- 51-Which type of joint is it, TMJ? **(synovial)**
- 52-which type of articular cartilage TMJ has?**(articular disc is Fibrocartilage)**
- 53-Which ligament is formed by parotid fascia **stylomandibular ligament**
- 54-chest pain and fever not related to respiration ? b.Pericardium **c.Myocardium**
- .
- .
- 55-in later stage of pregnancy oestrogen and progesterone produce by ?**c.placenta**
- 56-In cardiogenic shock u/vl give first ? a.adrenaline(in anaphylactic) , **b.dopamine**
- 57-a pallor child xray skull showing hair end appearance next investigation **Thalassemia** **Hb electrophoresis**
- 58-true about denticulate ligament a.extension of duramater **(pia)** **b.separate dorsal & ventral roots of the spinal nerves**
- 59- A patient has hypercoagulable state having def of **.factor v(factor V Leiden)**
- 60-difference btw skeletal and smooth muscle -**a.ca calmodulin**
- 61-Valve involved in Libman-Sacks endocarditis. **Mitral & aortic**
- 62-Abdominal angina cause by obstruction to **Sup mesenteric**
- 63-middle colic is the branch of **Superior mesenteric artery**
- 64-geniculate ganglion is located in **facial canal**
- 65- taste sensation is carried to the cortex through **thalamus**
- 66-folic acid deficiency leads to megaloblastic anemia
- 67-sphincter urethra is supplied by **puddendal nerve**
- 68-two point discrimination **merkel disc**
- Maximim 2 point discrimination at **Lips(TIP OF TONGUE BEST IF THERE)**
- Maximim distance of 2 point discrimination at **BACK OR scapula**
- 69-ANP therapeutically useful in **hypertension** (its is secreted by atrial muscles may..help in cardiac failure..)
- 70-cephalic vein begins at **anatomical snuff box**
- 71- atlantoaxial joint is type of **pivot joint**
- 72-atypical lymphosytosis **EBV** (infectious Mononucleosis)

- 73-edema of legs after bite → histamine from mast cells
- 74-oesophageal atresia → drooping of saliva (indicating factor)
- 75-AL(OH)₂ → delays gastric emptying (causes constipation)
- 76-sternum ossification → 21 years
- 77-mandible → symphysis menti join at midline by joint.
- 78-broca's area → area 44 Non Fluent aphasia
- 79-CSF → subarachnoid space
- 80.-anterior spinothalamic tract ends at (medulla, where nucleus of tract present)
- 81.-benzodiazepine → GABA (mechanism of action → GABA_A channels..inc frequency)
- 82-renin activation by (sympathetic activity) or angiotensin
- 83-dopamine acetylcholine intolerance in → Parkinsonism (ach, gaba increased), ..dopamine dec
- 84-adhesion (about lymphocytes attachment to endothelium) → integrins
- 85-carcinoma spread by (By lymphatics...mainly. .and sarcoma by blood vessels..)
- 86-femoral pulse at → Mid inguinal point-midway b/w ant sup iliac spine n pubic tubercle
- 87-heparin VS LMW heparin - common function → acts on antithrombin III
- 88- 2 human virus cause cancer → EBV , HPV
- 89.metabolic acidosis with normal anion gap → RTA or diarrhea
- 90.-negative feedback in → hemorrhage
- .
- 91.-cholesterol increases by eating → saturated fat
- 92-decreased cholesterol → dec adrenal hormones . (in asim question steroid hormone is answer in tht)
- 93-level of thyroid isthmus → 2,3,4 tracheal ring
- 94-long refractory period = → heart
- 95- increased urea in → loop of henle
- 96- endocarditis in IV drugs abusers → S. aureus
- 97-parasympathetic supply of bronchioles causes → bronchoconstriction (sympathetic → Dilation) ,
- 98-deficiency of glucose 6 Phosphatase causes - → hypoglycemia..
- 99-Increase GFR causes inc absorption of salt and water from ? PCT
- 100-The most imp mechanism for the tubuloglomerular feedback is? A. Inc peritubular colloid pressure **B.**
- Dec peritubular sodium concentration**
- 101-Increase in viscosity of blood? Inc radius of capacitance Inc radius of resistance arteriole **Inc mean arterial pressure**
- 102-infection in cavernous sinus → INF OPTH VEIN
- 103- cause of damage to lateral rectus → 6th CN
- 104-During hysterectomy ureters can be damaged while ligating which artery > uterine artery
- 105-which one is the DNA virus? **Infectious mononucleosis**
- 106-injury to surgical neck of humerus damage to which nerve > Axillary nerve
- 107- Axillary nerve damage will cause what? **Dec abduction 20 -90 degree**
- 108-intermenstrual bleeding and post coital bleeding no other abnormality on per speculum examination.. cervix hyperplasia present ..
- wat initial test u vl do? a. Colposcopy (after Pap), **b.Pap smear**
- 109-14 yrs old chronic diarrhea. bleeding time, CT=50min, diarrhea since 6m, no family history? **vit k def**
- 110-posterior ventricular branches of RCA, branches number. and area of supply? (**2 in no. supply diaphragmatic surface**)
- 111- right lung, superior, middle and inferior lobes, no. of segments in each? (superior-3, middle-2, inferior -5)

112- purkinje cells typically present in ? b.cerebellum ,c. **cerebellar cortex (if mentioned cerebellar nuclei then mark**

CEREBELLUM)

113-case with 8% bleed in 30min.response? bleed from?vein

114-severe sudden hypovolemic shock effect ?oliguria

115- mechanism of response in bleeding of finger cut for a few sec ?vasoconstriction

116-scenario: dec BP and activation of renin angiotensin system, which response will help?

Vasoconstriction,Thirst, **ADH**

117- secondary centre of ossification?Epiphysis Primary centre of ossification ?Diphysis

118- most imp factors for metastasis? **a. migration of tumor cells** b.attachment wid extracellular matrix

119-case of study done in pts with t4N1M1 stage with survival of <50% of 5 years. what will be true ?
cachexia

120- epicardium is supplied by ?coronary arteries

121- a statistical test observed differences b/w 2 means been by chance? a.**variance** ,
b.correlation,c.ratio

122- definition of volume of distribution

123-Damage to male urethra below urogenital diaphragm(I,e bulbar), urine will go into ?**Superficial perineal space**

(1 rupture of memb. ?deep poch. 2..rupture of bulb.--> superficial pouch. 3 rupture of penile .--> sacrotum)

124-Sartoli cells, most appropriate is ? **b.Mentain blood testis barriers**

.

125-Rapidly adapting receptors ?paciniain (& meisner) {slowly adapting?merckle and ruffini}

126- blood supply of prostate--> inferior vesical artery, a branch of the internal iliac artery & middle rectal artery

127-12. dr prescribing ANTICOAGULANTfor a lifetime, before that investigation is important ?PT

128.., small cell (oat cell) lung ca biopsy will show tumor marker? a. prathormone related protein **b.**

ACTH

129.lady has loss of little finger due to weakness of interossei muscles, nerve involed ?**a.ulnar**

130- primary esophageal peristalsis is different from secondary due to Presence of oesophageal phase

Does not cause LES

relaxation

131-anomic aphasia (is Fluent) due to lesion of ? **Angular Gyrus area 39**

132-.posterior interventricular artery branches:? **two in no and supplies diagphramatic surface of ventricle**

133- ESOPHAGUS ? a.related anteriorly to recurrent laryngeal **b.starts upper border of C6** c.commences at

134-. SCLAVENUES ARTERY third part sweling will appear in which area ? **b.supraclavicular**

135- accident, fracture of femur,tibia,fibula, pulse 110/min, bp 110/80 (near normal) BEST managemnt ?
a. joint stability (B/C BP

is normal) b. fluids

136-C5-C6 damage ?erbs palsy (Arm adducted & internaly rotated at the shoulder and arm is extended & pronated at elbow)

137-horner syndrome, > (ptosis, miosis, anhydrosis)

138-remant of geburnaculum,?(Ovarian ligament and round ligament of uterus)

139-relation of cbd wid duodenum?(first supra then rertro/paradudenal)then behind head of pancreas(infraduodenal) and lastly

(Intraduodenal)

140-left renal vein relation to aorta LRV is anterior

141-calculation of GFR (clearance of inulin - Urine vol*Urine conc./ plasma conc.)

142-abdominal oblique digit insertion in which muscle

143-pregnant lady on lateral side to avoid IVC obstruction

144-cold sensation by A delta , Warm by C fiber,,With cold, cold receptors are stimulated .when body will be cold which one

will be stimulated:,,A - free nerve endings **B- krause bulbs**

145- what is true about pseudocolumnar epithelium: **A - All cells are at base**,,B- all cells reach apex

146-tail of pancreas goes into Spleen(Spleenorenal ligament)

147: Insulin secretion increased by **GIP**

148: Coin lesion on chest x ray of a woman, how to differ btwn granuloma & neoplasia? **b.Rapid increase in size**

149.Right main bronchus differs from left one because: (BOTH CORRECT OPTION! But A is BEST) **a.Its more vertical**, b.Its has

large diameter

150.Most common acquired thrombotic disorder **APLA** (Congenitally **FACTOR 5 LEIDN DEFENCY**)

151.Individuals have the independent and Same chance of being selected **Random Sample**

152.preterm labour caused by : Infections that could ascend to the womb include E-Coli and Group B Streptococcus (GBS),

bacterial vaginosis-most common, chlamydia, trichomona, gonorrhoea, syphilis and HIV (but not thrush)

153.structure similar to labia majora in males : Scrotum -Labia majora , Penile skin- Labia minora ,Penis-Clitoris

154- malar rash, proteins & albumin 3.5 generalized lymphadenopathy palor ana+ further test a,Hiv , **b.C1-esterase** ,

155.Blood suply of rectum : *Sup rectal- IMA middle –internal iliac inf rectal- internl pudental(int pudental is br of internal iliac artery)*

.
.

156.Ligament which held uterus anteverted & palpated on per rectal examination only

UTEROSACRAL ligament from sacrum to cx.They keep uterus anteverted by keeping the cx in backward pull against the forward

pull d/t round ligament on fundus.

157.spinal epidural space contain.... venous plexus

158.Thirst is stimulated by ----->angiotensin 2

159.Thirst is regulated by----->ADH

160.All of the following cause horner syndrome except ? a. Klumpkes paralysis ,b. Cervical lymphadenopathy, c. Syringomyelia in

pons ,(All 3 causes horner. The correct option is missing!)

161-Which upper-eyelid structure is considered to be analogous to the capsule-palpebral fascia of the lower eyelid?

c. levator aponeurosis. ans:c. capsulopalpebral fascia of lower eye lid is analogue to levator complex in upper eyelids.

inferior tarsal of lower eye lid is analogue to muller of upper eyelid.

162- pt having 2 liter of blood loss show ? **a. dec in stroke vol**

163- about stomach ? b. **parasympathetic activity increase enzyme secretion**

164- pt with SIADH show **Hyposmolar overhydration**

165. slow growing tumor of thyroid **Papillary carcinoma**

166. which condition show normal MCV MCHC MCH? a. a pregnant lady taking no vit **b. blood loss before 2 days c.**

167. EXCRETION OF DRUG IN OLD PTS IS DECREASED DUE TO? **renal failure** (Renal clearance Dec in old age.

In old age- Lesser body volume - so lesser volume of distribution)

168. Depression of parasympathetic activity **increase pulse rate**

169. cardiac cycle if heart rate double? 0.4 sec (normal 0.8 . if HR double it will be half)

170-40 yrs lady hypothyroidism having mass- endocrinologist advise FNAC, it shows increase lymphocytes

a. thyroid lymphoma (if hashimotos in option **select it**)

EXP: case likely to be hashimotos , although on Fnac diffuse sclerosing variety of papillary carcinoma simulate hashimotos.

171. Increase bone growth, irregular thickening due to **increase parathyroid hormone**

172. **SVC commences at** lower border of 1st right costal cartilage by joining of two brachiocephalic veins. --> right border of

sternum **at** 2nd intercostal cartilage pierces pericardium, **lower border of 3rd costal cartilage** enters right atrium. behind sterna

angle **azygous vein** drain into it.

173. vaginal secretion IgA 70%

174. ketamine- emersencedelirium, cvs depression doesnot cause **Amnesia**

Exp: ketamine is a dissociative anasthsia, in which patient remain conscious, cvs stimulant **inc icp**, causes amnesia and emergence

reactions (disorientation, hallucination) use preop benzodiazepines

175. Atropine- antagonize acetylcholine by **Blocking Muscarinic receptors**

176. Regarding swallowing ? C. **center located in medulla & lower pons**

Swallowing has voluntary, pharyngeal and esophageal stage . PHARYNGEAL automatic

bolus **pharynx** **excites**

involuntary pharynx sensory receptors **soft palate pulled upwards to close nares** **palatopharyngeal fold approx** **vocal**

cords abducted **trachea closed** **esophagus opened** **a fast peristaltic wave initiated by nervous system of**

.

.

pharynx **bolus of food** **upper esophagus. the entire process in less than 2 sec. swallowing center is medulla+lower**

pons. swallowing inhibits respiration for less than 6 sec hardly noticeable. ESOPHAGEAL **primary peristaltic wave** **8-10**

sec continuation of pharynx wave **SECONDARY WAVE** **INITATED BY MYENTERIC PLEXUS** **afferent via vagus(10)** **medulla** **9&10 efferent. If vagus nerve is cut or patient has brainstem paralysis, food fed by tube or in some**

other way into the esophagus still passes into stomach coz of myenteric plexus.

177. hormone involved in lymphocyte production ? a. zona fassiculus , b. **thyroid cells** (GH also), IL 13 also involved

178. new antihypertensive drug going to be tested by which technique **sequential trial ..**

179.- direct inguinal hernia protrude through the **hesselbach/inguinal triangle**

- 180- hernia after surgery, layer involved **fascia transversalis**
- 181- inferior mesenteric artery obstruction, ischemia in **descending n sigmoid colon**
- 182-Which of the following increase HR ? a.**EXERCISE** b.STRESS ANXIETY c.EPINEPHRINE
EXP:EXERCISE Though all of thembut exercise specifically increases HR. ref gananong table.
- 16th August 2015**
- 1-Renin is increased by **Increased K**
- 2-Primary esophageal peristalsis is different from secondary by ?**a.Presence of oropharyngeal phase**
b.Doesnt cause relaxation of LES **(if gravity is in options then mark it)**
- 3-increase venous return due to thoracoabdominal pump of diaphragm during inspiration
- 4-TCA interaction cause **hypertensive crisis**
- 5-middle thyroid vein drains to **internal jugular - (Sup & middle thyroid veins drain into internal jugular vein**
While inferior thyroid drains into **brachiocephalic vein)**
- 6- what type of joint is present between two parts of mandible during 1st year of life?**Symphysis (symphysis menti)**
- 7- A patient with moon facies, hypertension n osteoporosis. Which of following finding will be present??**a.Inc Blood Glucose (Cushing syndrome)**
- 8- A patient with chronic renal failure. Which gland will be hypertrophied **Parathyroid**
- 9- ulnar nerve lesion will cause? a.Loss of abduction, b.adduction of fingers c.hypothenar, **all true!**
- 10-End stage renal disease with severe anemia. cause of anemia **Dec erythropoietin**
- 11-Na absorption in DCT is influenced by **Aldosterone**
- 12-Weakest phase in amalgam **Sn7-8Hg**
- 13- A paedodontist send a stainless steel crown for repair. the technician was unable to join the fractured parts. The primary ingredient missing **Chromium**
- 14- Corrugated plaque on lateral surface of tongue. **a.Hairy Leukoplakia** b.Leukoplakia c.candidiasis
- 15- Painless swelling on mid palate. firm non tender? **Pleomorphic adenoma**
- 16-Painless hard swelling on mid hard palate?palatine torus
- 17-anti thrombotic effect of aspirin is by **Blocking cyclo-oxygenase pathway**
- 18-venous return decreases in? **a. skeletal muscle paralysis** b. femoral arteriovenous fistula
- 19-decreased ventricular filling in increase HR (stem) due to **a/ diastole is decreased more than systole**
- 20-abscess contain? b. **dead neutrophils**
- .
- .
- 21-trigeminal nerve? **b.supplies temporalis**
- 22- among following hooks/ arches around the root of left lung? **d arch of aorta (root of the left lung passes beneath the aortic arch and in front of the descending aorta; the phrenic nerve, the pericardiophrenic artery and vein) Root of right lung related to vagus nerve--Root of left lung related to phrenic and arch of aorta --Hilum of right lung to azygous**
- 23-most common cause of fat necrosis in peritoneum ?acute pancreatitis
- 24-lady has breast implant leakage of implant some lump/ inflammation found, most likely cells to found ?Giant cells
- 25- most commonly associated with bronchogenic CA ? **.tobacco smoke**
- 26- non IDDM woman, had abdominal surgery,8 days after develop SOB, shock cause of P.E is
a. fat embolism b. amniotic **c.thromboembolism**

- 27-aphasia , damage in a.parietal lobe b.temporal lobe(Receptive (sensory, fluent, or Wernicke) aphasia:)
c.frontal lobe(Expressive (motor, nonfluent, or Broca) aphasia:)
- 28-Pt with water deprivation and SIADH. secretion difference will be \uparrow plasma osmolarity..which is decreased in SIADH and increased in water deprivation
- 29- plasma osmolarity will be decreased by injection of ? a.aldosteron b.vassopressin(another name for ADH
remember it causes euvolemic hyponatremia \uparrow dec plasma osmolarity)
- 30-in flight fright response \uparrow **dec airway resistance**
- 31- hypermagnesemia cause? **dec ach release (hypermagnesemia causes hypocalcemia--> dec calcium influx in presynaptic terminal--> dec fusion of vesicles --> dec ach release)**
- 32- placenta ? **removed due to rupture of uterine arteries**
- 33- most common remnant of allontois?.**urachal fistula**
- 34-cause of thromboembolism? **a. prolonged immobilization ((most common) b. surgery**
- 35- a hypersensitive lady, came with shock, with K 6.1 mmol, mist likely due to? **a. renal failure (ARF) , b. diuretic overdose**
- 36- edema in renal failure is due to ? **A.hypoalbuminemia b. na retention**
- 37- if a drug is transported by simple diffusion, then ? **a.its not saturable - b. require energy**
- 38 - regarding statistics ? a. positive showing towards R
- 39- one molecule of glucose how many ATP molecules > **38, a.32(mark it if 38 not in options) (glycogen \uparrow 39**
40. information cession is? **taking informed consent**
- 41- **Acidic drugs bind with \uparrow Albumin Basic drugs bind with \uparrow alpha 1 Glycoprotein.**
- 42.-pt of acute haemorrhage component which will be replaced in the end ?a. RBC . b. electrolyte , c. plasma volume
Plasma volume first, electrolyte second and RBC at last (B/C first hypoxia will stimulate erythropoietin secretion, which will then stimulate RBCs synthesis; this process would take time)
- 43.- FRC is **(IRV+RV) a.vol of air remains in lung after tidal vol is expired**
- 44.- commonest cause of shift of K from intracellular to extracellular? **a. strenous exercise (releases K from skeletal muscle)**
- 45- in summer, a fasting man has concentrated urine due to? **b. inc ADH secretion c. inc sweating**
- 46- regarding trachea? **b. commence at lower end of cricoid cartilage(C6)**
- 47- damage to medulla oblongata during hanging? . **odontoid**
- 48- sternocleidomastoid causes \uparrow **movemnt of head in opposite direction against force(resistance)**
- 49-platelets ? a. have half life of 10 days (life span not half life)
50. **Count increases after splenectomy** (first effect we see after splenectomy is Inc Platelet count)
- .
- .
- 51- lymphocytes ? **a. immunity against cancer cells (NK most potent)**
- 52- most severe reaction? **a. A+ to O+ b.A+ to AB+ c.O+ to A+ d. A- TO A+**
- 53- CO2 diffuse easily b/c \uparrow high diffusion co efficient
- 54- Cell cycle is \uparrow 24 hr duration
- 55- highest clearance by kidney? a. insulin,**b. PAH (it has Highest renal clearance)**
- 56-rapidly adapting receptors \uparrow puccinian corpuscle (&meissner)
- 57- nerve endings are \uparrow non encapsulated receptors

- 58- young man , 2 hrs after tonsillectomy have tachycardia and hypotension,type of shock
 ☐☐hypovolemic
- 59- about healing ? a. old age after 60 causes delayed healing?b. **ascorbic acid deficiency cause delayed healing**
- 60-.ribosomes ☐☐Organ of protein synthesis
- 61-Menopause women most likely? **a. Inc FSH and LH** ,b.Anovulatory cycle
- 62-2.corpus striatum includes ☐☐Caudate + putamen +GP
- 63-Do hypertensive drugs k liye apne hypothesis diya ha.. your research has rejected null hypothesis. what it means?
 a.Your hypothesis has been rejected
 b.There is no difference between two drugs
 c.Your hypothesis has been accepted
 (Null hypothesis ☐☐no diff b/w two
 Alternative hypothesis ☐☐some diff(association))
- 64-Mifpristone?? it is **Synthetic** anti progesterone. Used for early termination of pregnancy
- 65-intracellular buffer is☐☐HB(If protein then mark that)
- 66-12yr old child not responding to antidiarrheal treatment have partial villous atrophy with **PAS positive macrophages**. diagnosis is **e.Whipple**
- 67.-baby observed after birth that no anus present but diaper had stained meconium.diagnosis is ?
b.Rectovaginal fistula
- 68-most reliable investigation/observation for diagnosing tb is? **a.AFB** , b.Caseating granuloma
- 69-.classical finding in tb is? a.Epithelioid collection(classical finding in granuloma) , **b.Caseating granuloma**
- 70-.hormone for neural/brain development in intrauterine life?TSH
- 71-12 yr old pale.lethargic.HB.6.TLC 4.8.plt 240.**hbF 97%**.hba2 is 3%.diagnosis?a.**B thalasemia major** ,
 b.Thalasemia intermedia
- 72-for detecting thalasemia in intrauterine life? **a.CVS** (in 1st & Amniocentesis in 2nd trimester)
- 73-branch of middle cerebral artery ? a.Posterior communicating(br of ICA) b.**Choroidal artery**
- 74-Common or most likely feature of shock? c.**Dec perfusion all over in tissues**
- 75-Septic shock? b.**Caused by pseudomonas species**
- 76-urogenital diaphragm is injured which nerve will b damaged?? some thing like ?b.**Genital br of genitofemoral nerv**
- 77-Most likely cause of atherosclerosis? **b.Cholesteatoma**
78. thyroid gland-**Cell shape changes with the degree of secretion**
- 79-which carcinogen has its carcinogenic effect after long use or as late complication? a.Benzene,
b.Asbestosis
- 80-Digoxin toxicity causes/ leads to: ? a.**Hyperkalemia**
- 106-.in female pelvis structure between ureter and peritoneum is?c.**Uterine artery**
- 107-.man has vesicular eruption and burning sensation just below clavicle.area is supplied by? **a.C3.c4**
- 108-.diminished knee jerk due to injury of ?**b.L4** [The knee jerk reflex is mediated by the L3 and L4 nerve roots, mainly L4]
- .
- .
- 109 Among following most commonly causing hypersensitivity reaction? **a. M tuberculosis** ,b. M laprae,D.streptococcus pyogenes
110. a person steps on throne, withdrawl reflex is? a.monosyn, **b. polysynaptic**
111. major phase of ventricular filling (or more flow)? **b.rapid inflow (which will 70-80 % ventricles)**

113. Mean 80, SD 10 and 70 values accuracy will be? 96 % ,, **84%**,, 22%
114. thyroid isthmus lie against 2nd 3rd 4th tracheal rings
- 117 botulinum toxin **Flaccid paralysis** (AFP of resp muscles) (Tetanus spastic paralysis) (both exotoxin mediated disease)
- 118 pharmacodynamic kind of drug interaction? Procaine with adrenaline,, **Aspirin with sodium bicarb**
17th plus 18th August
1. 6 weeks pregnancy tenderness in RIF. she tested at home and preg test was positive? **b. Ectopic**
2. there is a stone in ureter at pelvic brim which structures surgeon must know are near to it? **a. Sigmoid colon** (descending colon continue as sigmoid colon in front of pelvic brim)
3. receptor on adrenal gland **d. Nicotinic**
4. skeletal muscle neuromuscular plate? a. Acetylcholinesterase , b. Norepi
5. breast cancer after menopause Drug give? **Tamoxifen** (aromatase inhibitor (anastrozole) given to postmenopausal women , Tamoxifen, given to premenopausal women or postmenopausal women who are at low risk of recurrence)
6. NMDA blockade related to a. GABA , b. Glycine , **c. Glutamate**. d. Serotonin
7. ph 7.36 a. PCO2 30, **b. Bicarb 16** ? (more close to relatively acidic ph as pco2 30 will make PH more towards alkaline.)
8. patellar tendon hit- **a. Quadriceps contracts** , b. Golgi tendon , c. Muscle spindle afferent
9. sigmoid colon? a. Supplied by left colic (sigmoid branches of IMA) **b. At pelvic brim**
10. least malignant? **b. Adenoma** It is benign)
11. appendectomy may damage which structure--> **Ilohypogastric nerve >> deep circumflex iliac artery**
12. processus vaginalis **Covers only anterior part of testis**
13. inguinal ligament- **b. From anterior sup iliac spine to pubic tubercle**
14. which one in amniotic fluid is specific for diagnosis? Wbcs
15. flu like illness self limiting , On gram stain no identifiable organism but neutrophils seen **M. avium**
16. difference btw plasma and ICF osmolarity a. No difference? B. **.1 osm**
17. least movable joint during child birth **Symphysis pubis**
18. **(ovaries are kept in position by the broad ligament and the mesoovarium.)**
19. GnRH secretes - **FSH and LH**
20. initiation of labour- **a. Fetal ACTH (Fetal cortisol)** , b. Maternal ACTH
21. GH **Half life/time it stays is 6 to 10 min**
22. serum lactate raised , cardiac output 2 L, cvp 2 Type of shock **Hypovolumic**
23. Lateral part of vaginal fornix is more closely related to? a. Uterine artery , **c. Ureter**
24. Urogenital diaphragm laterally attached to **ischiopubic rami**
25. arteries and veins (coronary) Run in their spaces (A/V GROOVES) on heart
26. tricuspid valve sound felt at ? **Lower border Of sternum on Rt side**
- .
- .
27. rectus abdominus ? (All wrong ...as it originate from sym. pubis and pubic crest inserted into 5 6 & 7 ribs and xiphoid process, 3 tendinous intersections present anteriorly or connected to ant sheath but not to posterior...RJ LAST)
28. skin around anus lymphatic drainage is to **Medial group of horizontal superficial inguinal lymph node**
29. scalenus anterior? **a. Inserts in ist rib**
30. mcv 58 Ferritin 150 Hypochromic Microcytic... Iron def anemia , **Thal minor (low MCV Normal ferritin)**.. (ferritin range :

male...20-300 microg/l, female 14-150 microg/l)

31-.multiple bone fractures history,blue sclera ? Which product's enzyme is deficient **a.Collagen** (osteogenesis imperfecta

32-.medial part of thigh n sole of foot medial is supplied by which dermatome? (Medial L3 and medial side of sole by L5

Medial part of leg and medial malleolus)

33-.common cause of fatty liver in our population? **a.Hep b c** , b.Alcohol

34-. Most common cause postmortem in our country? **c.Hemorrhage (MCC of post-partal death)**

35-.2nd pharyngel arch forms(2 questions) **Stylohyoid ligament**-(steps.styloid process. Lesser horn of hyoid. stylohyoid ligament

Muscle of facial expression. stapedius , stylohyoid, platysma Posterior belly of digestic)

36-.regarding embryo of heart- **Septum primum n secundum fuse to form interatrial septum**

37-.Under action of insulin glucose enters? **b.Muscle**

38.uterus is supported by ?**Transverse cervical ligament Held in position by utero sacral**

39-. German measles in mother cause what in babies **a.Congenital cataract** (most common) (**RUBELLA IN PREGNANCY:** 3-4 week cardiac defects 4-7 week cataract 7-8 week deafness)

40-.to reduce incidence of congenital cataract ? **Immunize girls with rubella vaccine**

41-T3 is produced by ? **a.Principle cells of thyroid**

42.In case of factor ix deficiency ? **Ffp**

43- In AID/HIV patient which skin malignancy occur? **B.squamous cell CA** [most commonly anal sq cell ca] (**MC skin cancer in**

HIV) IF KAPOSI IN OPTION MARK IT

44 .in neoplasm which natural mechanism occur- (**IS LOST**) A. **Apoptosis** (B/C loss of apoptosis leads to neoplasm)

45-. Arch of aorta compress? A. **Left bronchus** ,B. Oesophagus,C. Left atrium

46-. Mixed venous blood found at? A. Pulmonary artery,B.**Pulmonary vein**(only oxygenated blood)

47-. Coronary venous drainage of heart, at coronary sinus greatest (sum thing like that in question)

A. **Greater cardiac vein** (b/c Coronary sinus is the continuation of great cardiac vein

48. Fastest conduction/ Myelination at? A. Panic anion corpuscles ?? B. **Free nerve ending**

49-positive predictive value-All Postives (def: measure of likelihood That a person with positive test result actually has the disease.)

50-.if patient is having fatal disease, Provide info?. **in a formal session in exclusivity**

51-.a female after child birth is having severe bleeding from vagina. Which drug to be given (first inc dose of oxytocin then

ergometrine,

52-.pt of DM uses daltone(aisa e koi nam tha- galbenclamide) Also uses drugs for asthma.....now symptoms exagerated which drug

causes interaction

a.B blocker-NO- In asthmatics and diabetics beta blockers are contraindicated

b.Steroids(b/c they inc the blood glucose level symptoms exagerated)

53-.haloperidol given oral anesthesia....pain n anesthetic effect is achieved but not optimum, What should be added?**b.Nitric oxide**

54-.lipid soluble anesthetic? **a.Spreads rapid (rapid onset of action**

55-Derivative of ectoderm ? **A. Lens** (surface ectoderm),B. Retina(neuro-ectoderm) C. Autonomic ganglia(Neural crest cells)

56-. Trigone of bladder? **A. Ureter open as oblique slits**.B. Develop from urogenital sinus ,(it develops from lower ends of

mesodermal mesonephric ducts.)

- 57-. Testicular CA metastasis ? ((**para-aortic lymph nodes** at L1 where testicular artery originate))
 58-. Ejaculatory duct open into? **A. Prostatic urethra** B. Penile urethra ,C. External urethral sphincter
 59-. Aphasia due to damage of ? **A. Temporal lobe** Brocas is in frontal -Wernickes in temporal,difficulty in uttering words,lesion ☒

Brocas

- 60-. Silicon breast implant scenario later inflammatory changes? C. **Giant cell.**
 61-pleural effusiin best drained from? a.**Upper border of lower rib** (in posterior axillary line)
 62- Immunological way to attack (some thing) ? **a.TB** , b.Treponema
 63-. Regarding polycythemia Vera? A. Increase blood concentration **B. Increase RBC mass**
 64-. Type 1 hyperlipidemia?A. Defect at HDL surface receptor or antigen , It is also called hyperchylomicronemia, **caused by lipoprotein lipase deficiency**, / defective apolipoprotein c2
 In type 2a ☒absent / defective LDL receptors
 In type 4 ☒☒hepatic overproduction of VLDL
 65-. Most common cause of congenital male infertility ? **A. Cryptoradism**
 66-. Most commonly fractured Carpal bone in hand? **A. Scaphoid**(also prone to avascular necrosis)
 B. Lunate (Most commonly Dislocated Carpal bone)
 67-. Ulnar nerve supply ? **A. Medial 2 lumberical**, B. all Small muscles
 68-. Frontal eye field blood supply by ? **B. MCA** , C. PCA
 69-. Thumb n finger representation area? **Medial & lateral nucleus cunatous** -CUNEATUS FOR-UPPER GRACILIS FORLOWER

LIMB

- 70-. Regarding posterior cranial fossa? A. **Facial nerve pass through internal acoustic meatus**
 71-. CO2 diffuses greatly than O2 due to
A. Diffusion coefficient -(Has 20 times more ability to diffuse bcz of high Diffusion coefficient)
 (Co2 has more diffusion coffecnt. Co has more binding)
 72-. Ribosomes ? A. With ER formed cytoplasmic protein synthesis-**B. Protein synthesis**
 73-. About plasma osmolarity (maintained by)? **A. Vasopressin** ,B. Hypertonic saline solution
 C. Isotonic saline solution ,D. Aldosterone ,E. 20% albumin
 74 Which bone formed medial longitudinal arch? **A. Tallus**. B. Calcaneus
 75-. Cavernous sinus thrombosis which vein involve ? **A. Inferior ophthalmic vein (IOV)**
 76-. Most appropriate about diaphragm ? A. Innervated by phrenic n intercostal nerves (ans)
 77-A 48 yr old lady c/o inc. weight..TSH=4..T3= 4 'T4=8....? A..hyperthyroid , B..hypothyroid **C..over eating** , D..hypopituitrism
 78-most imp strong exotoxin of strep pneumonia? a.leucocidin,b. Pneumolysin (not streptolysin),c.catalase,
 79- hepatic pedicle **includes .. bile duct portal vein hepatic artrey**
 80- muscles o back are supplied by? Post. Spinal Ganglion-(**Post / Dorsal rami of spinal nerves supply muscles of the back**)
 81- which of the following is prevent unwanted transport b/w 2 epithelium of 2 cells☒☒Tight junction (Gap Junction helps in electrochemical transmission)
 82- SK muscle neuromuscular plate ☒Acetylcholinestrace
 83-.recurrent abortion ☒☒Lupus (lupus anticoagulant found in patient with APLA syndrome, one of the causes of recurrent abortions) recurrent abortion due to ☒APLA

84. Cells of simple columnar epithelium are connected by **c-tight junctions only**, b-desmosomes only

85. Common complication of diabetic foot A. **Dry gangrene** (D for diabetes,,, and D for Dry gangrene) B. Wet gangrene

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Hypokalemia aggravates digoxin toxicity

Digoxin toxicity causes hyperkalemia

Hypercalcemia cause pancreatitis

Pancreatitis causes hypocalcemia

Acidosis causes hyperkalemia

Metabolic acidosis causes hyperkalemia

Hypokalemia causes Metabolic alkalosis

Metabolic alkalosis causes hypokalemia

Hypokalemia inhibit insulin releases

Insulin causes hypokalemia

Insulin deficiency causes hyperkalemia

Hyperkalemia causes insulin release..

Hypokalemia causes rhabdomyolysis

Rhabdomyolysis causes hyperkalemia

Sodium influx causes depolarization

Potassium efflux causes hyperpolarization

==-=

SURGERY 14TH AUG

1) After removing fundus of stomach what will happen ?

A. Decrease receptive relaxation

B. Decrease production of gastrin

2) Regarding IVC most appropriate is?

A. commences at the level of L5

B. has tributaries similar to that of aorta

3) Primary esophageal peristalsis is different from secondary by?

A. Presence of oropharyngeal phase

B. Doesn't cause relaxation of LES

4) Presence of oropharyngeal phase?

A. Doesn't cause relaxation of LES

5) Deficiency of surfactant causes?

A. Decrease recoil of lungs

B. Decrease compliance

6) True for cricoid cartilage?

A. Vocal cords are attached to it

B. Inferior constrictor attached to it

.

.

7) After abdominal and gynecological surgery?

A. Bacteroids

B.E-Coli

8)Which factor def causes thrombosis instead of bleeding?

A.Factor V

9)Hypovolaemia with hypotension isoflurane should not be given why?

A.Potent vasodilation

10)Otic ganglion location foramen was asked?

A.Sup border of foramen ovale

11)Increase in interstitial fluid cause?

A.Inc capillary permeability

12)Right sided weakness with Babinski's positive all UMN lesions no sensory loss where is the lesion?

A.left internal capsule

B.left broadman area 4 resection

13)Epithelium of preterminal bronchiole?

A.Pseudostratified columnar epithelium

14)Mesothelioma exposure to?

A.Asbestosis

15)Thyroid covers by?

A.Pretracheal fascia

16)Radiation causes cancer after how much years?

A.5-10 yrs

B.More than 10 years

17)Premalignant lesions are?

A.Metaplasia of endocervix

B.Dysplasia

C.Condyloma, skin

18)Weakness in abduction of fingers

.

.

nerve involve is?

A.Ulner

B.Median

19)Sciatic nerve severed, dorsum of foot supplied by which nerve?

A.saphenous nerve

B.Sural nerve

C.Comman paroneal nerve

20)Lidocaine overdose?

A.Seizures

21)Loss of knee flexion and hip extension muscle involved is?

A.Semitendinous

22)Muscle which causes flexion of elbow

and supplied by radial nerve?

A.Brachioradialis

23)Breast lower medial quadrant will not drain into?

A.Inf phrenic nodes

B.Pectoral nodes

C.supraclavicular nodes

24)Volume of distribution question from pharmacology?

??

25)Probability of difference between the two medians questions?

??

26)Lack of communication and understanding between doctor and patient is due to?

A.Doctor not properly listening.

27)Damage to axillary nerve damage will cause?

A.Dec abduction 0-20 degree

B.Dec abduction 20 -90 degree

C.Dec abduction above head

D.Dec flexion

28)Fracture of surgical neck of humerus

.
.

causes?

A.Axillary nerve damage.

29)Increase of blood viscosity causes?

A.Inc radius of capacitance

B.Inc radius of resistance arteriole

C.Inc mean arterial pressure

30)Rupture to male urethra below urogenital diaphragm, urine will leak into?

A.Superficial pouch

B.Retropubic space

C.Ischiorectal fossa

D.Medial thigh

31)Cold sensations from which receptors?

A.Same as hot receptors

B.Different from hot receptors

C.Take sensation at same center where hot receptors

32)which one is the DNA virus?

A.Influenza

B.Measles

C.Mumps

D. Yellow fever

E. Infectious mononucleosis

33) Motor deficit question...?

A. Ant part of post limb of IC

34) ANT DUODENAL perforation where will secretion go?

A. Right paracolic gutter

B. Left paracolic gutter

C. Anterior subhepatic space

D. Posterior subhepatic space

35) Blood supply of prostate Question?

36) Macrocytic anaemia cause?

A. Intrinsic factor deficiency

37) Regarding trachea?

A. Has 7 rings

.

.

B. Posteriorly bounded by Trachealis

38) Chronic gastritis or gastric lymphoma ka cause?

A. H Pylori

B. Chronic ulcer

39) Intermenstrual bleeding and post coital bleeding no other abnormality on per speculum examination. Cervix hyperplasia present. What initial test u will do?

A. Colposcopy

B. Pap smear

40) Pain, temperature and touch

sensations lost from face where will be the lesion?

Trigeminal lemniscus system

Trigeminothalamic tract

Spinoreticular tract

41) Physiological dead space?

A. Dec in exercise

B. Inc in pulmonary diseases

42) GH secretion stimulated by?

A. Hyperglycaemia

B. Cortisol

C. Exercise

43) Cell injury by which amino acid?

A. Tyrosine

B. Phenylalanine

44) Known case of sickle cell anemia

became deep jaundiced HB low which type of crisis it will cause?

- A. Aplastic crisis
- B. Sequestration crisis
- C. Hemolytic crisis

45) Deficiency of glucose 6 Phosphatase causes?

- A. Increase in glycogen storage in liver
- B. Increase in glycogen storage in liver

.

- C. Decrease in glycogen in skeletal Muscle
- D. Hypoglycemia...

46) Increase GFR causes inc absorption of salt and water from PCT. The most imp mechanism for this tubuloglomerular feedback is ?

- A. Inc peritubular colloid pressure
- B. ?
- C. ?

47) hormone causing inc arteriolar resistance?

- A. Angiotensin 2
- B. Epineprine

48) Most imp action of angiotensin 2?

- A. release ADH
- B. release aldosterone
- C. Increase thirst

49) Right eye has difficulty in seeing at right side where will be the lesion?

- A. infection in cavernous sinus?
- B. ?

50) During hysterectomy ureters can be damaged while ligating which artery ?

- A. Uterine artery
- B. Ovarian artery

51) Basilar Artery question ?

52) Lambert eaten syndrome scenario?

- A. Antibodies at postsynaptic Ca channels
- B. Antibodies at presynaptic ach.

53) Regarding Inguinal Canal, the correct one is?

- A. Floor is formed by Fascia lata
- B. Roof is formed by Conjoint tendon
- C. Absent in infants
- D. Extend from the anterior superior iliac spine to pubic tubercle

54) Total bilirubin was 10 direct was round about 9 and indirect 1.0?

.

-
- A.Crigler Najjar
- B.Hepatitis
- C.Gilbert

55)middle thyroid vein drains into?

- A.Anterior jugular
- B.External jugular
- C.Internal jugular

56)Regarding IVC most appropriate is?

- A. commences at the level of L5
- B. has tributaries similar to that of aorta

57)Ptosis and miosis scenario cause is?

- A.Oculomotor nerve damage
- B.Horner syndrome

58)In Rheumatic fever which valvular lesion is present?

- A.Mitral stenosis
- B.Aortic Regurgitation

59)Most common skin cancer in HIV?

- A.Sq. Cell carcinoma
- B.Basal cell carcinoma
- C.Malignant lymphoma

60)Collagen that gives strength during wound healing?

- A.Type 1
- B.Type 3

61)Sertoli cells most appropriate is?

- A.Produce fluid rich in glucose and proteins (nutrients).
- B.Maintain blood testis barriers.

62)Rapidly adapting receptors ?

- A.Pacinian
- B.Free nerve endings
- C.Meissners

63)What is crown lump length at 17 -20 weeks?

?

64)Abdominal angina cause by obstruction to?

- A.Inf mesenteric

•

•

- B.Sup mesenteric

65)Middle colic is the branch of ?

- A.Inf mesenteric
- B.Sup mesenteric

66)Chest pain and fever not related to respiration?

- A. Costochondral junction
- B. Pericardium
- C. Myocardium

67) Case control study big same asim shoab scenario.

68) Sarcoidosis findings?

- A. Granuloma with asteroid bodies

69) A 60 years old patient having hypertension, diabetes with hyperthyroidism, which drug will be safe for him?

- A. Ca blockers
- B. ACE
- C. B. Blockers

70) How much time digoxin required to reach at stable level?

- A. 2 minutes
- B. 9 minutes

70) Known case of IHD type 2 diabetic present with chest pain HB is 6 TLC was normal platelet was normal 120, PT 13 (control 11) APTT 23 (control 21) . What should be transfused?

- A. RBC Concentrate
- B. Fresh frozen plasma
- C. Fresh whole blood
- D.

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Medicine & Allied, November 18, 2015 By: Dr. Muhammad Sher Khoh Qaisrani

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Dear students! "To err is human". Extensive efforts have been done to reproduce these complete 200 BCQs from CPSP Medicine and Allied Paper I & II and it has been tried to make it error free by consulting different fellows, books and internet sources; but still errors are possible. Despite the fact, both paper questions are mixed, some of the statements in purple color are still confusing and no proper answer has been found. Answers for each statement is given directly after "-"(hyphen). Opinions and correct answers for any of the following questions are most welcome if any authentic reference (books with page numbers, URL of the sites and others) is available. I am thankful to my fellows who helped me in finding some BCQs that were missing. The prominent among these are Dr. Bushra Anwar, Dr. Syed Khawar Abbas, Dr. Syed Jannat Hussain, Dr. Umair Hassan and some of those guys who

put questions in FCPS batch (2005-10) for consultation. Last but not least, please pray for us, a humble request

from you all. Cheers!

1. Potassium is mainly regulated by - Aldosterone.
2. Tip of scapula at level – T7.
3. Oblique fissure of the lung at level - T3 to T6 Costochondral.
4. Decussating of medial lemniscuses - Internal Arcuate Fibers.
5. Superficial temporal artery relation with which nerve - Auriculotemporal nerve.
6. Correct about Thyroid gland - lymph drainage to deep cervical lymph nodes.
7. Anemic hypoxia occur in – Methemoglobinemia.
8. *In cerebral circulation brain arteries - Do not anastomose once entered in the brain (controvertial).*
9. Phase 1 of transformation of drug metabolism – Oxidation.
10. Standard deviation shows - Variability of individual observation.
11. Counseling in patients is - To help themselves.
12. A young girl who is going to die and asks you “Am I going to die?” Doctor response should be – “What your parents have told you?”
13. In whole wheat – Thiamine.
14. Cholesterol enriched diet – Egg.
15. Origin of peroxisomes – SER.
16. Organelle where protein combines with carbohydrates, packed and released - Golgi complex.
17. Correct about DNA – Euchromatin is transcriptionally active.
18. *ADPKD associated with – Renal failure (vs) Cerebral haemorrhage (controversial) ☹☹here most probable Renal failure.*
19. Cause of delay in healing – Infections.
20. PaO₂ decreased, PCO₂ increased, hydrogen ion increased; manifestation (looked like kind of COPD) – Hypoventilation.
21. PCO₂ 31, HCO₃ 19, pH increased (Metabolic alkalosis scenario) - Hyperventilation
22. Person with tachycardia, and heat intolerance with low level of TSH, on giving TRH; level of TSH and thyroid hormones increases. Diagnosis – Hyperthyroidism with thyroid problem.
23. Origin of oxytocin and ADH – Hypothalamus.
24. Difference between systemic and pulmonary circulation - Low resistance in pulmonary circulation.
25. Mean systemic filling pressure is regulated by - Venous return.
26. Systolic pressure is directly related to which one of the following – Renin.
27. ADH responds to – Osmolarity.
28. Osmoreceptors – ADH.
29. Right border of heart on X-ray also visible a part of – SVC.
30. In MI sensitive cardio marker – Troponin T.
31. Diabetic nephropathy investigation - Urine albumin.
32. Young boy with generalized edema and proteinuria - Lesion of basement membrane.
33. Lesion of parasympathetic system affects mostly - GI muscles.
34. Stress hormone of our body - ACTH.
35. S2 sound heard on - Closure of aortic and pulmonary valve.
36. A patient with history hemorrhage (trauma) receives a bag stored for 2 weeks mainly contains – RBCs.

37. Due to inspiration – Decreased negative intrapleural pressure.
38. Important buffer of blood - HCO_3^- .
- .
39. Max increase in ECF due to infusion of - Hypertonic NaCl.
40. Auscultation of tricuspid valve best heard at – Right lower end of the body of sternum.
41. GVE vagus nerve for preganglionic fiber arises from – Dorsal nucleus.
42. Thorn prick in left lower limb caused abscess - Staph aureus.
43. Diabetic female after abdominal surgery; dyspnea and cough - Pulmonary embolism.
44. MCC of pulmonary embolism – DVT.
45. Typhoid fever 1st week test – Blood culture
46. Typhoid fever 2nd week test – Blood culture and Widal test.
47. Typical feature of falciparum - Black water fever.
48. Alcoholic patient with deranged LFTs; on biopsy – Mallory bodies.
49. Councilman bodies seen in – Apoptosis.
50. Natural self-defense against tumors – Apoptosis.
51. P53 gene absent results in - cell survival.
52. Pain mediator - Bradykinins.
53. Metaplasia – Functional change in cells.
54. Female with infection of HPV, comes after 2 years, Pap smear shows prominent nucleoli and increased nucleus size – Dysplasia.
55. Gas exchange occur - Simple squamous epithelial layer.
56. Patient with granulomatous disease, biopsy done. Microscopic finding that suggests TB – Epithelioid cells.
57. *The spindle fibers will decrease in discharge of impulses when - Muscle contracts (vs) When efferent gamma discharge occurs. (controversial) ☒here most probable “muscle contracts”*
58. Diagnosis for leprosy, initial investigation - Nasal scrapping.
59. Benign neoplasm – Adenoma.
60. 3 germ layers tumor – Teratoma.
61. When adrenalin release from medulla, causes vasodilation by acting on - Beta 2 adrenergic receptors.
62. Increased GFR and increased plasma flow occur due to - Dilation of afferent arteriole.
63. Characteristic of cerebellar lesion - Dismetria
64. Emax of a drug depends on – Efficacy
65. Study in which every person of a population has equal chances of being selected – Random sampling.
66. Amniocentesis is done - After 14th weeks.
67. 1st response against acute inflammation in tissue – Macrophages.
68. In dark granules containing cells; IgE attaches to – Basophils.
69. Opsonization - C3b.
70. Exudate - more than 3g of proteins.
71. About active transport of drug all are true except - All drugs pass via active transport.
72. Pulmonary artery supply to – Alveoli.
73. Muscles of back innervated by - Dorsal rami.
74. In young boy dyspnea produced on lying - Retrosternal goiter.
75. Most important cause of bronchogenic cancer – Smoking.

76. Edema caused by - Increased hydrostatic pressure.
77. Edema caused by - Lymphatic blockage.
78. BP 210/180mmHg and creatinine 8% damaged part – Juxtaglomerular apparatus.
79. Female with blood group A, have 2 children; one with O and other with AB, blood group of father is – B.
80. Genetically true hermaphrodite – XX/XY.
81. DNA replication occur in – Interphase.
82. Glycogenolysis caused by deficiency of which hormone - Insulin
83. Investigation for liver amoebic abscess – Serology.
84. Surgery of submandibular gland; nerve damaged - marginal mandibular branch of facial.
85. On posterior surface of oblique and transversalis fascia - Arcuate line.
- .
- .
86. Aspirin overdose causes – Coma.
87. Cardiac output measurement via thermodilution – Temperature change downstream with CO.
88. Father with defective gene on one autosomal chromosome, develops disease later in his life; chances of getting disease in children – Half of the children will be affected.
89. If left circumflex artery occluded - Infarction of left atrium and left ventricle.
90. MCC of multiple fractures in adult – Osteoporosis.
91. Patient with fracture of many bones and low BP immediate treatment - Volume replacement.
92. Most common fracture of long bone - Tibia.
93. Collagen fibers – Eosin stain
94. Gamma efferent supply to – Intrafusal muscle spindles.
95. Micturition – Self generating.
96. Hallmark of HIV – Proliferation of virus in T-Cells.
97. 1g protein gives energy – 4 kcalories.
98. Isotonic and isometric contraction difference is that isotonic contraction – consumes more phosphate bond.
99. Autonomic nervous system – parasympathetic increase salivary secretion.
100. Protrusion of mandible – Lateral pterygoid.
101. After feeding the baby, diarrhea develops – Gastrocolic reflex.
102. Both sides of 5th posterior intercostal spaces is supplied by - Thoracic aorta.
103. 2 years old child with medially rotated arm lesion in - Upper trunk.
104. Female with uterus cancer which travels to labia majora following which route - Round ligament.
105. Pain in epigastrium due to ulcer, transmitted by - Greater splanchnic nerve.
106. Vesicular lesion on the tip of nose and eyelid - Ophthalmic nerve.
107. Patient can't abduct till 30 degree, which muscle is responsible – Supraspinatus.
108. Nerve supply to plantar surface of foot - Posterior tibial.
109. Medial arcuate ligament – Psoas major muscle.
110. Bitemporal hemianopia due to lesion of - Central part of optic chiasm.
111. Ventral spinothalamic tract - Coarse touch and pressure.
112. Dorsal column – Proprioception.
113. Vibration and touch via - White matter of posterior spinal cord.
114. Function of notochord - Induction of ectodermal neural plate to produce neural tube.
115. Midbrain reticular system – Unusual stimulus causes arousal.
116. Most radiosensitive tumor – Medulloblastoma.
117. Hormone increased during sleep as compare to at day wakefulness – Cortisol.

118. In Trigeminal neuralgia anesthesia given to block trigeminal ganglion at which site - Pterygopalatine fossa.
119. Patient with intentional tremors and facial paralysis lesion at – Cerebellopontine angle.
120. Opioids produces vomiting by acting on - Chemo trigger zone in medulla.
121. Patient working in mine with tuberculin test positive. Cough, fever, weight loss with hilar lymphadenopathy –
Silicosis.
122. Male working in construct factory with pleural plaques – Asbestosis.
123. Neoplastic cells with continuous mitosis due to persistence of – Telomerase.
124. During exercise venous return is due to - Contraction of calf muscles.
125. During exercise increased blood supply to muscles - Local metabolites.
126. Action of steroids as anti-inflammatory is due to - Inhibiting phospholipase.
127. Intermediate filaments staining with immunofluorescence to diagnose – Carcinoma.
128. VPL nucleus of thalamus when damaged cause – somatosensory loss of contralateral body.
129. Thiazide diuretic cause – Hypokalemia.
130. Man living on side of a river, got blindness from nematode; organism - Onchocerca volvulus.
131. MCC of HTN – Idiopathic.
132. Adult female with breast atrophy due to decrease in – Estrogen.
- .
133. Female with hirsutism, galactorrhea, infrequent heavy menstrual cycle. U/S both ovaries with cystic lesions
and LH:FSH :: 3:1 - PCOD
134. Female with hot flushes - Increase FSH and LH.
135. Injection of atropine will cause - Dryness of mouth.
136. Female with severe loss of vibration, Investigation of choice - Stomach biopsy.
137. Child with yellow sclera and colored urine, best Investigation - Bilirubin and ALT.
138. Female with weakness and lethargy with RBCs 5.5 diameter and very thin red line of RBC in peripheral smear -
Microcytic hypochromic anemia.
139. Monitoring of Hep B – Serum glutamate-pyruvate transaminase.
140. Female with reactive anti HBe and reactive total anti HBc along with non-reactive HB IgM and non-reactive
HepBs Ag - Acute recovery phase.
141. Patient with obstruction jaundice; now bleeding cause - Vit K deficiency.
142. Investigation of Hashimoto thyroiditis – Antimicrosomal and anti-thyroglobulin antibodies.
143. Cimetidine interaction with warfarin causes - Decrease hepatic clearance of warfarin.
144. Patient using some anti-coagulant, how will you know that anticoagulant is warfarin because it is being
monitored by – PT.
145. BP drops from 100mmHg to 70mmHg – Decrease in carotid sinus nerve activity.
146. Erythropoietin is secreted via – Mesangial cells.
147. Patient with all symptoms of Cushing along with increased ACTH cause - Cushing disease.
148. Child with machinery like murmur – PDA.
149. PaO₂ is 100% in - Left to right shunt.
150. Kallmann syndrome – Gene defect in Kal1 gene.
151. Dipalmitoylphosphatidyl choline + carbohydrate + proteins is a content of – Surfactant.
152. In asthma - Decrease FEV₁.

153. Splenectomy is most useful in - Hereditary spherocytosis.
154. Findings in glycogen storage diseases - Hepatomegaly and hypoglycemia.
155. *Corynebacterium diphtheria* produces – Exotoxins.
156. Common specie of *Corynebacterium* affecting human is – *Diphtheriae*.
157. Typical symptom of food intoxication by *Clostridium botulinum* - Flaccid paralysis.
158. CSF with increased proteins and polymorphs with decrease glucose the drug of choice – Ceftriaxone.
159. About the pharmacology of *Neisseria gonorrhoea* - Penicillin G.
160. Major histocompatibility is related to – HLA.
161. Kidney is transplanted, gets cyanosed in 10 minutes, type of reaction - Antibody mediated.
162. A child with Agammaglobulinemia is prone to - Pyogenic infections.
163. Diagnostic criteria for sarcoma - Increased vascularity.
164. Soldier coming down from height, now with discoloration of fingers, dyspnea - Secondary polycythemia.
165. Vitamin D acts on intestinal mucosa via - expression of genes.
166. Release of neurotransmitter due to - Influx of calcium in presynaptic fiber.
167. Calcium influx via slow channels in ventricle cells causes - Ventricular ejection.
168. Increased 'a' wave in JVP due to - Tricuspid stenosis.
169. Person with HR 80/min, on ECG RR interval would be - 0.75 sec.
170. Class III Antiarrhythmics – Amiodarone.
171. Increased ASO titer - Rheumatic fever.
172. In hypertrophic cardiomyopathy – Myocytes disarray.
173. 5 month of pregnancy, lady with thyrotoxicosis, drug of choice – PTU.
174. 30 years old smoker, psychotic, vomiting of fluid with visible peristaltic movements on abdomen cause - Pyloric stenosis.
- .
- .
175. Myenteric system of parasympathetic is potentiated by – Ach.
176. Pethidine is preferred over Morphine – Fast acting.
177. Philadelphia chromosome – CML.
178. Male with fever upper lobe consolidation, fever from last 3, productive cough, AST 135 and ALT 111, alkaline phosphatase normal, bilirubin 10, he died on autopsy weight of liver increase and with fat droplets seen on hepatocytes. Diagnosis - Chronic alcoholic disease.
179. Alpha 2 macroglobulin inhibit – Trypsin.
180. Male with all symptoms of LV failure and pulmonary edema without any previous illness and BP 125/85mmHg, on X-ray cardiomegaly; cause of heart failure - Alcoholic cardiomyopathy.
181. Highest potential difference in the wall of stomach is when – Aspirin ingestion.
182. Calculate Alveolar ventilation where Tidal volume is 500ml/respiration. RR 10 - 3500ml/min
183. Calculate Clearance where Urinary flow 20 ml/min, Concentration of substance in urine 10 and Plasma 10 – 20ml/min.
184. Excessive eversion of foot damaged which structure - Rupture of deltoid ligament.
185. About descending aorta - starts at T4 on left side.
186. Counterpart of Mullerin tubercle - Seminal colliculus.
187. Histology of cornea - Stratified squamous non-keratinized.

188. Left shift of HbO₂ curve - CO poisoning.
189. Humans are intermediate host in - Hydatid cyst.
190. Clot retraction is mediated by – Thrombosthenin
191. In late pregnancy the uterus is most sensitive to – Oxytocin.
192. About bicep brachialis muscle – attaches to supraglenoid tubercle of scapula.
193. Hyper-resonance is mostly heard at – T2-T4 of right midclavicular line.
194. Conus medullaris terminates in neonates at the level of – L3
195. Cimetidine is used preoperatively – Inhibits H₂ receptors competitively.
196. Nursing mother with herpes labialis, drug of choice – Acyclovir.
197. PO₄ increased, Calcium decreased and PTH increased – Chronic Renal Failure.
198. Labetalol acts on – Alpha and Beta receptors.
199. Women after delivery, Platelet: 70,000, aTTP normal, PT raised – DIC.
200. Between umbilicus and suprapubic rectus sheath behind at its lower limit forms – Arcuate line.

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Medicine n allied paper2

Supply just both sides of post intercostals space.....thoracic aorta

Abt Descending aortastrt at T4 on lft side or supply lower 8 intrcostal space (ant or post)wasn't mentioned

2 yr child vd medial rotated armlesion to upper trunk?????????

Female vd uterus cancer which travels to labia majora following which routeround ligament

Pain in epigastrium due to ulcergreatr splanchnic nerves

Vesicular lesion on tip of noseophthalmic nerv

Surgery of submandibular gland nerve damaged.....marginal mandibular branch

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Pt cant abduct till 30 degree ,which muscle....supraspinatus

Xcessive eversion of foot ...cause of sprain ankleruture of deltoid lig

Nerve supply to plantar surfc of footpost tibial?????????

Medial arcute ligdiaphragm./lumbar fascia/,psoas/quadrates lambrum

On post surface of oblique n transversalis fasciaarcuate line

Histology of cornea.....stratified squamous non kertinized

Counterpart or somthng like dat of mullerin.....appendix or vas defernc

Bitemporal hemianopie due to lesion of.....central part of optic chiasim

Ventral spinothalamic tractcrude touch n pressure

Dorsal columnpropioception

Vibration n touch via.....white matter of post spinal ccord

Function of notochord.....induction of ectoderm to produce neural tube

Midbrain reticular systemarousal

Most radiosensitiv tumorcraniophrangion/ganglioglioma/brainstem glioma

Hormone increased durng sleep as compare to at day wakefulness....cortisol??????/

Trigeminal neuralgiaanesthesia to block trigemianal ganglion shld b gvn atmiddle cranial fossa or pterygopalatine fossa

Pt vd intentional tremors n facial paralysislesion at cerebellopontine

Opiodes produces vomiting bt actng..... directly on vomiting centre or trigger zone in medulla

Pt working in mine vd tuberculin test positive,cough,fever weight los.vd hilar lymphadenopathysilicosis

Male working in construct factory vd plaquesasbestosis

Neoplastic cells will continue mitosis due to telomerase

Systolic pressure ...change vs change in venous return/unchanged on standing/unchanged vs increase in TPR

During exercise venous return is due to ...contraction of calf muscles

During exercise increase blood supply to muscles.....local metabolites

Action of steroids as anti-inflammatory.....inhibiting phospholipase

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.

Intermediate filaments staining in immunofluorescence ,....to diagnose carcinoma????????

VPL/.....passes contralateral body somatosensation/ipsilateral body somatosensation/taste sensation

Biopsy of lung in a patient with granulomatous disease - diagnosis suggestive for TB:

A. Caseating necrosis

B. Giant cells

C. Epithelioid cells

D. Necrosis

Thiazide diuretic cause

A. Hypocalcemia

B. Hypokalemia

C. Hypoglycemia

Human is intermediate host in ...hydatid cyst

Man living on side of river ,got blindness from nematode.....organism onchocera

MCC of HTNIdiopathic

Adult female vs breast atrophyoestrogen

Female vs hirsutism n LH :FSH 3.....PCOD

Female vs hot flushes,.....increase FSH n LH

INJ of atropine will causedryness of mouth or weakness of all skeletal muscles

Female vs severe loss of vibration ...ix.....stomach biopsy/protein in CSF/glucose in urine/Xray of spine

Child vs yellow sclera n coloured urinebest ixBilirubin N AST

Female vs weakness n lethargy ,.....vs RBCs 5.5 diameter n very thin red line in peripheral smear

.....microcytic

hypochromic/normocytic normochromic

Monitoring of hep BPT/Bilirubin/GGT active

Female vs react antiHBe n reactive total anti HBe along with nonreactive HBsAg n nonreactive Ag HBe

.....acute

recovery phase

Pt vs obstructive jaundice now bleeding causevit K def

Ix of hashimotoantimicrosomal

Cimetidine interact vs warfarindecrease hepatic clearance of warfarin

Patient using some anticoagulant ,how will you know that anticoagulant is warfarin.....because anticoagulant is being monitored

by PT

BP drops from 100 to 70increase efferent symp discharge or decrease carotid sinus nerve activity

Erythropoietin secreted viarenal tubular cells/PCT/Macula/JGC

Pt vs all symp of cushing along with increase ACTHcausecushing disease/cushing syndrome

.

.

Child vs machinery murmur.....PDA

Pao2 z 100 ...lft to rt shunt
 Kallman syn.....lesion of arcuate nucleus
 Diplamotoylphosphocontentofsurfactant
 Lft shft of HBo2 curve.....CO poisoning
 In asthma.....dec FEV1
 Splenectomy shld b done in hereditary spherocytosis
 Findings in glycogen storage diseases...hepatomegaly n hypoglycemia
 Corynebacterium diphtheria....produces exotoxin
 Specie of corynebacterium affecting humandiphtheria
 Typical symp of food intoxicctn by clost botulinumflaccid paralysis
 CSF vd inc proteins n polymorph n dec glucose ...DOC ceftriaxon
 For niesrria meningitides.....pencilin G
 HISTOCOMPATibilty related to ...HLA
 Kidney transplant reject in 10 minutesantibodies mediated
 Pt vd X gammglobulinemiapyogenic infections
 Diagnostic criteria for sarcoma....pleomorphism/high vascularity
 Soldier coming down frm height,now vd discoloration of fingers.....2dry polycythemia
 VitD act on intestinal mucosa viaxpression of genes
 Regulation of ADH....osmorecptr
 Release of neurotransmitordue to influx of calcium in presynaptic
 Ca influx via slow channels in ventricle cells causesventricula ejection/atrial systole/ventricular filling
 Inc in a wave of JVPdue to tricuspid valve
 Person vd HR 80ECGRR interval 0.75/QRS less than 0.02/PR greater than 0.2
 Class 3 antarrytmicamiodarone
 Inc ASO titer ...rheumatic fever
 In hypertrophic cardiomyopathymyo disarray
 Drug safe durng pregnancyPTU
 30 yr old smoker,psychotic .vomiting of fluidcause pyloric stenosis/achalasia/stomach cancer
 .
 .
 Myenteric system of parasymp iz potentiated byAch
 Pethidine iz prefferd over morphineless addict/less analgesic....cant recall xact stem
 Philadelphia chromosome.....CML
 ASPIRIN overdose causes ...alkalosis
 Cardiacoutput measurement via thermodilutionrabia ali MCQ
 Male vd fever upper lobe consolidation,fever ,product coughAST135 n ALT 111,alkaline phosphatase normal
 ,bilirubin 1,he died on autopsy weight of liver increase n vd fat depositonDx.....chronic alcoholic/Wilson disease/def of alpha 1 antitrypsin
 Alpha2 macroglobulin inhibitamylase/trypsin/zymogen
 Male vd all symp of LV failure n pulmonary edema vdout any previous illness n BP 125/85..on Xray cardiomegaly
 ...cause of heart failurebicuspid calcified aortic valve/alcoholic cardiomyopathy/aortic stenosis
 ==-
 Surgery Paper 2 (November 18,2015)
 1.Fracture of surgical neck of humerus which artery damaged

- A. Axillary
- B. Posterior circumflex
- C. Anterior circumflex
- D. Profunda brachii
- E. Brachial

Ans: B

2. which muscle is flexor of forearm and supplied by radial nerve?

- A. Brachialis
- B. Flexor Carpi Radialis
- C. Brachioradialis
- D. Flexor Digitorum Profundus
- E. Triceps Brachii

Ans: C

3. A 45 year old male had myocardial infarction of inferior wall which artery will be damaged on angiogram.

- A. Anterior interventricular artery
- B. Circumflex artery
- C. Right Marginal artery
- D. Right coronary artery
- E. Posterior descending artery

Ans: C

4. A 60 yr Female had discharging sinus in jaw and yellow granules, most likely causative agent is

- A. Tuberculosis
-
-
- B. Pseudomonas
- C. Nocardia
- D. Actinomyces
- E. Staphylococcus

Ans: D

5. Farmer in rose garden has Right lower lobe calcified mass 4x3 cm.

- A. Aspergillosis
- B. Candidiasis
- C. Blastomycosis
- D. Mucormycosis
- E. Coccidioidomycosis

Ans: A

6. A Sportsman fell on his Right shoulder he felt severe pain and abduction of arm upto 40 degree is lost which muscle is affected.

- A. Deltoid
- B. Supraspinatus
- C. Infraspinatus
- D. Teres major
- E. Subscapularis

Ans: B

7. Lateral quadrant of breast drains into which nodes.

- A. Parasternal

- B. Posterior axillary group
- C. Anterior axillary group
- D. Lateral axillary group
- E. Infraclavicular

Ans: C

8. Mass of hair shaft is mainly due to

- A. Cortex
- B. Matrix of nail
- C. Basale
- D. Basale plus spinosum
- E. Sebaceous gland

Ans: A

9. A 35 yr male usually goes to Dubai and has H/O immoral sexual activities and doesn't use any protection. He has problem in walking in dark and loses balance, absent light reflex, no pain sensation, most likely diagnosis.

- A. UMNL
- B. Tabes dorsalis
- C. LMNL
- D. Syringomyelia
- E. Lesion of Visual cortex

Ans: B

10. Pain of ovarian tumor is referred to thigh by

- A. Femoral nerve
- B. Obturator nerve
- C. Sciatic nerve
- D. Pudendal Nerve
- E. Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh

Ans: B

11. Neck of bladder and proximal urethra is supplied by.

.

- A. Pudendal Nerve
- B. Pelvic splanchnic nerve
- C. sympathetic L1-L2 via hypogastric plexus
- D. Lesser splanchnic nerve
- E. ilioinguinal nerve

Ans: C

12. Deep inguinal ring is present in

- A. External oblique
- B. internal oblique
- C. Rectus abdominis
- D. Peritoneum
- E. Transversalis fascia

Ans: E

13. Vessels of base of bladder lies in which ligament

- A. Dorsolateral
- B. Ventrolateral
- C. Median umbilical

D. Puboprostatic

E. Iliofemoral

Ans: A

14. superficial epigastric artery branch of

A. Femoral Artery

B. External iliac artery

C. Internal iliac artery

D. Abdominal aorta

E. Profunda femoris artery

Ans: A

15. which vein is involved in portal hypertension

A. esophageal

B. Thoracic

C. Renal

D. Inferior phrenic

E. Inferior epigastric

Ans: A

16. Regarding sciatic nerve true statement is

A. Divides into common and superficial peroneal nerve

B. Passes through lesser sciatic foramen

C. Formed only by sacral segments

D. Present b/w greater trochanter and ischial tuberosity

E. Injury does not affect peroneus muscle

Ans: D

17. Median nerve damaged at carpal tunnel what will occur

A. wasting of thenar muscles

B. Loss of sensations of medial 1/3 of palmar surface

C. Loss of sensation of dorsal surface of hand

D. Loss of wrist flexion

E. Hypothenar atrophy

Ans: A

18. 17 ketosteroid in urine seen maximally in

A. Normal male

B. Normal female

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C. Ovariectomized female

D. Adrenalectomized male

E. Adrenalectomized female

Ans: A

19. Median nerve damaged which action of thumb will be impaired.

A. Flexion

B. Abduction

C. Opposition

D. Extension

E. Adduction

Ans: C

20. Lymph from testis will drain into.

- A. Internal illiac
- B. External illiac
- C. Internal + external
- D. Paraortic
- E. Superficial inguinal

Ans: D

21. sciatic nerve damaged dorsal surface of foot still have cutaneous innervation because of

- A. Saphaneous nerve
- B. Sural nerve
- C. Common peroneal nerve
- D. Tibial nerve
- E. No sensations

Ans: A

22. Pulmonary symptoms caused by which parasitic disease

- A. Filariasis
- B. Ascariasis
- C. Cystercercosis
- D. Hydatid cyst
- E. Trichinosis

Ans: B

23. Primary objective of Screening in cancer is

- A. Detect disease which are treatable
- B. Detect disease at early stage
- C. Socially acceptable
- D. Cheap
- E. Requires confirmatory test

Ans: B

24. Post PPH, multiple blood transfusions from blood bank, O positive, will lead to

- A. Thrombocytopenia
- B. Hemochromotasis
- C. Polycythemia
- D. Thrombocytosis
- E. Hypergammaglobinaemia

Ans: B

25. Regarding malignant melanoma cell in chronological order which will present earlier

- A. T cells
- B. NK cells
- C. Monocytes
- .
- .
- D. Macrophages
- E. B cells

Ans: B

26. Antibiotic given, patient has deranged PT aPTT and normal platelets what will you give.

- A. Whole blood
- B. FFP

- C. Cryoprecipitate
- D. Warfarin
- E. Vit. K

Ans: E

27. Organism which produces fluorescent pigments and resistant to antibiotic & antiseptic.

- A. Staphylococcus
- B. Streptococcus
- C. Pseudomonas
- D. Mycobacterium
- E. Treponema pallidum

Ans: C

28. Post HIV operation theater will be cleaned by.

- A. 1% Hypochlorite
- B. 2% gluteraldehyde
- C. 4% gluteraldehyde
- D. Phenol
- E. Soap and water

Ans : B

29. Patient lacks coagulation factor 2,7,9,10 what is deficient.

- A. Vit. C
- B. Glutathione
- C. Vit. A
- D. Vit. K
- E. Zinc

Ans: D

30. Relation of terminal CBD with head of pancreas

- A. Anterior
- B. Posterior
- C. Medial
- D. Embedded in it
- E. No relation

Ans: D

31. Relation of Common Peroneal nerve with Biceps Femoris in popliteal fossa

- A. Lateral
- B. Medial
- C. Anterior
- D. Posterior
- E. Proximal

Ans: B

32. Most common Brain tumor of posterior cranial fossa in children.

- A. Medulloblastoma
- B. Astrocytoma
- C. Meningioma
- D. GBM

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- E. Hemangioma

Ans: A

33. which branch of cervical plexus supply posterior auricul area.

- A. Auriculotemporal nerve
- B. Lesser occipital nerve
- C. Greater occipital nerve
- D. Supratrochlear nerve
- E. Zygomaticotemporal nerve

Ans: B

34. Fracture of which vertebral bone peice damage vertbral coulml.

- A. Axis
- B. Atlas
- C. C5
- D. C7
- E. Occipetal bone

Ans: A

35. TLC 6 litre, Residual volum 1 litre, calculate vital capacity.

- A. 3L
- B. 4L
- C. 5L
- D. 6L
- E. 4.5 L

Ans: C

36. Mild transplant rejection myosial biopsy shows.

- A. Lymphocytes
- B. Aneurysms
- C. Antigen antibody complexes
- D. Eosinophils
- E. Macrophages

Ans: A

37. A patients undergoes Renal transplant ,he is on immunosuppressive therapy and develops angular chelitis causative agent is.

- A. EBV
- B. CMV
- C. Herpes
- D. Candida Albicans
- E. Aspergillus

Ans: D

38. In asthma which is increased.

- A. Vital capacity
- B. FEV₁
- C. FRC
- D. Tidal volume
- E. All increased

Ans: C

39. At Normal condition both are equal.

- A. Venous return and coronary flow
- B. Venous return and renal flow
- C. Cerebral flow and cornary flow
- D. Venous return and pulmonary flow

E. Pulmonary flow and coronary flow

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Ans: D

40. Long term memory immunoglobulin.

- A. IgA
- B. IgM
- C. IgG
- D. IgE
- E. IgD

Ans: C

41. Loop diuretics therapeutic and dangerous effect

- A. Acidosis
- B. Hyperkalemia
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Low blood volume
- E. Hypernatremia

Ans: D

42. Propofol absolute contraindication.

- A. Porphyria
- B. Hypertension
- C. Hypersensitivity
- D. Old age
- E. Pregnancy

Ans: C

43. Acetazolamide (diamox) MOA?

- A. H⁺ absorption, Na K excretion
- B. Acts on Thick ascending loop
- C. Acts on DCT
- D. Osmotic diuretic
- E. Causes alkalosis

Ans: A

44. Cranial nerve 7 9 10 taking taste sensation converge.

- A. Medial Lemniscus
- B. Solitary tract
- C. Lateral geniculate body
- D. Nucleus ambiguus
- E. Dorsal Nucleus

Ans: B

45. 12 yr old boy brought by mother has yellow discoloration of sclera, anorexia, vomiting and yellow coloured urine most appropriate test will be

- A. Alkaline phosphatase
- B. Bilirubin plus ALT
- C. HBsAg
- D. HAV
- E. Liver biopsy

Ans: B

46. Sampling in which everyone has equal chance of being selected.

- A. Systemic sampling
- B. Random sampling
- C. Stratified sampling
- D. Biased sampling
- E. Case control

Ans: B

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47. 15 yr old boy has enlarged posterior cervical Lymph nodes, while taking biopsy which nerve can be damaged.

- A. Vagus nerve
- B. Cranial Accessory nerve
- C. Hypoglossal nerve
- D. Spinal Accessory nerve
- E. Glossopharyngeal nerve

Ans: D

48. Alpha receptors abundant in which part of urinary Bladder.

- A. Trigon
- B. Walls
- C. Neck of bladder and proximal urethra
- D. Base
- E. Apex

Ans: C

49. parasympthetic stimulation causes

- A. Bronchodilation
- B. Constipation
- C. Contraction of Sphincters
- D. Increase Salivation
- E. Contraction of Radial muscles

Ans: D

50. Viral infection caused by DNA virus

- A. Measles
- B. Mumps
- C. Infectious mononucleosis
- D. Rubella
- E. Rabies

Ans: C

51. inferior thyroid artery ligation may cause injury to

- A. External laryngeal nerve
- B. Vagus nerve
- C. Superior Laryngeal nerve
- D. Recurrent Laryngeal nerve
- E. Internal Laryngeal nerve

Ans: D

52. True about Choriostoma

- A. Thyroid tissue on base of tongue
- B. Pancreatic tissue in stomach
- C. Cartilage tissue in lung

- D. Is malignant
- E. Teeth in dermoid cyst

Ans: B

53. After RTA Patient unconcious, on CT scan hematoma compressing post central gyrus, area affected is

- A. Motor area
- B. Sensory area
- C. Auditory cortex
- D. Visual cortex
- E. Frontal eye field

Ans: B

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54. In Sickle cells disease protein affected is

- A. Albumin
- B. Collagen
- C. Elastin
- D. Beta globin
- E. Spectrin

Ans: D

55. Retroperitoneal mass, close to psoas, no occult blood, or intestinal obstruction

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Liposarcoma
- C. Hemangioma
- D. Adenoma
- E. Choristoma

Ans: B

56. In Iron deficiency anaemia which is increased

- A. Ferritin
- B. TIBC
- C. Iron
- D. Ceruloplasmin
- E. RBCs size

Ans: B

57. thiazide diuretics act on

- A. LOH
- B. Collecting duct
- C. Early DCT
- D. PCT
- E. Late DCT

Ans: C

58. Part of Portal system

- A. Superior rectal vein
- B. Inferior rectal vein
- C. Inferior epigastric vein
- D. Left renal vein
- E. Adrenal vein

Ans: A

59. Circulating tumour cell most widely diagnosed by

- A. Tumor markers
- B. PCR
- C. Peripheral blood film
- D. ELISA
- E. Blood culture

Ans: C

60. A 60yr old alcoholic centrilobular congestion, neck veins distended, fibrosis passive congestion

- A. Alcoholic hepatitis
- B. Right heart failure
- C. Viral hepatitis
- D. Fatty liver
- E. Autoimmune hepatitis

Ans: B

61. Regarding NSAIDs True statement

- .
- .

- A. Chronic use causes liver damage
- B. Potent cox inhibitors
- C. Cause pulmonary fibrosis
- D. Does not cause GI irritation

Ans: B

62. Most rapidly adapting receptor

- A. Pacinian
- B. Ruffini
- C. Free nerve endings
- D. Merkel
- E. Golgi tendon organ

Ans: A

63. about veins of thorax

- A. Supreme intercostal vein drains into SVC in pericardium
- B. Azygous vein drains into SVC inside pericardium
- C. Pulmonary vein lies anterior to pulmonary artery
- D. Left brachiocephalic vein drains into SVC on left side
- E. SVC drains into Left atrium

Ans: C

64. Awkward posture, wide gait, can't perform rapidly alternating tasks, past pointing.

- A. Parkinsonism
- B. Cerebellar lesion
- C. Wilson's disease
- D. Subthalamic nucleus lesion
- E. Huntington Disease

Ans: B

65. What happens to patient of tertiary syphilis

- A. Atonic bladder
- B. Hyperactive bladder
- C. Loss of pain sensations from bladder

- D. Resting tremors
- E. Intension tremors

Ans: A

66. Grading determines

- A. Pleomorphism
- B. Metastasis
- C. Tissue invasion
- D. Degree of anaplasia
- E. Size of tumor

Ans: D

67. In pneumothorax.

- A. Contralateral chest will spring out and Lung collapse
- B. Contralateral chest will spring in and lung collapse
- C. Ipsilateral lung collapse and chest spring out
- D. Ipsilateral lung expand and chest spring in
- E. Ipsilateral lung collapse and chest spring in

Ans: C

68. A 14 yr child presented with bone growth in Diaphysis, radiolucent, surrounded by sclerotic bone, most likely diagnosis

- A. Osteosarcoma
- B. Ewing sarcoma

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- C. Osteoid osteoma
- D. Chondrosarcoma
- E. Giant cell tumor

Ans: B

69. Difficulty in breathing on lying down

- A. Retrosternal goiter
- B. Toxic goiter
- C. Toxic adenoma
- D. Graves disease
- E. Multinodular goiter

Ans: A

70. A fisherman presented with slowly developing lethargy, easy fatigue and palpitations. His diet comprises of fish and rice mostly. Physical examination showed pallor and loss of touch sensations in both feet and lower limb. His CBC showed Hb 7.5/dl MCV 132 platelets and TLC normal. Most likely causative parasite:

- A. Ancylostoma duodenale
- B. Diphylobothrium latum
- C. Strongyloid stercoralis
- D. Echinococcus
- E. Tenia saginata

Ans: B

71. A pregnant lady during 5th month of Gestation is case of thyrotoxicosis, most appropriate drug for treatment is

- A. Methazolam
- B. Propylthiouracil

- C. Thyroxine
- D. Propranolol
- E. Labetalol

Ans: B

72. Most common position of Appendix

- A. Paraillial
- B. Pelvic
- C. Retrocecal
- D. Paraillial
- E. Subhepatic

Ans: C

73. TPN complication

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Hyperglycemia
- C. Hypocalcemia
- D. Hyperviscosity
- E. Hypophosphatemia

Ans: B

74. INR is used to monitor

- A. Heparin
- B. Oral anticoagulant
- C. Vit. K
- D. Streptokinase
- E. Enoxaparin

Ans: B

75. A young girl has petechiae on body, no H/O of recent illness and drug use, laboratory

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investigations show normal Hb and TLC count but platelets are decreased, most likely diagnosis

- A. Leukemia
- B. Aplastic anemia
- C. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
- D. Thrombocytosis
- E. Hemolytic anemia

Ans: C

76. True about AV Bundle

- A. Only pathway to transmit current from atria to ventricles
- B. Located in membranous part of interventricular septum
- C. Divides into Purkinje fibers
- D. Is specialized nervous tissue
- E. Left division supplies moderator band

Ans: A

77. False about active transport

- A. Saturable
- B. Occurs for all drugs
- C. carrier mediated
- D. Requires energy

E. Against concentration gradient

Ans: B

78. 0.5 cm perihilar nodule plus eosinophilia in blood sputum and biopsy?

- A. Noninvasive aspergilosis
- B. Wegener granulomatosis
- C. Candidiasis
- D. Blastomycosis
- E. Pneumonia

Ans: A

79. Endothelium of vagina and Endometrium derived from

- A. Endoderm
- B. Mesoderm
- C. Endoderm plus ectoderm
- D. Mesoderm plus Endoderm
- E. Ectoderm

Ans: B

80. Splenectomy, vessels present in which ligament

- A. Gastrosplenic
- B. Splenorenal
- C. Greater omentum
- D. Gastrohepatic
- E. Gastroduodenal

Ans: B

81. Rectus sheath true statement

- A. Upper intersection near xiphoid process
- B. Lower intersection at level of arcuate line
- C. Tightly adherent to both layers of rectus sheath
- D. Lower intersection at level of pubic tubercle
- E. Are 6 in number

Ans: A

82. Regarding isotonic and isometric contraction isotonic contraction

.

- A. More ATP used
- B. No work is done
- C. Muscle uses high energy phosphate bonds
- D. Heat of activation is greater
- E. Muscle is less efficient

Ans: C

83. A 12-year-old boy with hemophilia A has had episodes of pain about his knees for the past 6 years. Over time, there has been an increase in size of his knee joints, with deformity. Laboratory studies show decreased levels of coagulation factor VIII activity. Which of the following materials is most likely to be seen within the joint space following episodes of pain?

- A. Lipofuscin
- B. Russell bodies
- C. Neutrophils
- D. Cholesterol crystals

E Anthracotic pigment

Ans: D

84. Origin of diaphragm

- A. Cervical somites
- B. Septum transversum
- C. Lateral Mesoderm
- D. Thoracic somites
- E. Lumbar Somites

Ans: A

85. Most common brain tumor

- A. GBM
- B. Astrocytoma
- C. Meningioma
- D. Schwannoma
- E. Hemangioma

Ans: A

86. Regarding primary peristalsis

- A. Esophageal sphincter relaxes ahead of primary peristalsis
- B. Sphincter relax when peristalsis reaches
- C. Not controlled by autonomic nervous system
- D. Are Voluntary

Ans: A

87. Gastric emptying

- A. Increased by fatty meal in esophagus
- B. Decreased by secretin
- C. Increased by CCK
- D. Increased by alcohol

Ans: B

88. During inspiration what decreases

- A. Heart Rate
- B. Venous return
- C. Volume of thoracic cavity
- D. Negative pleural pressure
- E. Volume of arterial pulse

Ans: E

89. Ventral surface of foot is supplied by

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- A. Superficial peroneal nerve
- B. Deep peroneal nerve
- C. Saphenous nerve
- D. Posterior tibial nerve
- E. Sural nerve

Ans: D

90. Great cerebral vein of Galen is present in which Cistern

- A. Cisterna Magna
- B. Cistern of Ambiens
- C. Interpeduncular fossa

- D. Pontine Cistern
- E. cerebral Cistern

Ans: B

91. Hodgkin's lymphoma, cervical lymph nodes, spleen involved

- A. Stage 1
- B. Stage 2
- C. Stage 2E
- D. Stage 3
- E. Stage 4

Ans: D

92. In Males LH acts on.

- A. Leyding cells
- B. Sertoli cells
- C. Spermatocytes
- D. Spermatogonia
- E. Granulosa cells

Ans: A

93. Saphenous vein has valves

- A. 15
- B. 20
- C. 25
- D. 30
- E. 40

Ans: B

94. which one is first line of Defence in body tissues.

- A. Lymphocytes
- B. Macrophages
- C. Neutrophils
- D. Plasma Cells
- E. Fibroblasts

Ans: B

93. Which will cause extracellular compartment to increase maximum

- A. Hypotonic Saline
- B. Isotonic saline
- C. Hypertonic Saline
- D. Hypertonic urea
- E. Distilled water

Ans: C

94. Most common finding in Glycogen Storage Disease is

- A. Hyperglycemia, splenomegaly
- B. Hypoglycemia, splenomegaly

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- C. Hyperglycemia, Hepatomegaly
- D. Hypoglycemia, Hepatomegaly
- E. Hyperglycemia, mental retardation

Ans: D

95. True statement regarding Bone

- A. Circuferrential lamella arranged around central canal
- B. Haversian canals are obliquely placed
- C. Lacunae contain osteoblasts
- D. Haversian canals do not communicate with each other
- E. Collagen fibers impart basophilia to the tissue

Ans: A

96. Increased plasma osmolarity causes
- A. Stimulation of osmoreceptors and release of ADH
 - B. Stimulation of osmoreceptors and inhibition of ADH
 - C. Inhibition of osmoreceptors and release of ADH
 - D. Inhibition of osmoreceptors and inhibition of ADH

Ans: A

97. Most commonly fractured carpal bone
- A. Lunate
 - B. Scaphoid
 - C. Trapizium
 - D. Hamate
 - E. Capitate

Ans: B

98. Branch of external carotid atery which arises from medial side, behind the posterior belly of diagstric muscle in substance of parotid gland is
- A. Ligual artery
 - B. Occipital artery
 - C. Facial artery
 - D. Ascending pharyngeal artery
 - E. Superior thyroid artery

Ans: C

99. A female in day 18 of menstrual cycle,which phase of menstrual cycle will be
- A. Follicular phase
 - B. Proliferative phase
 - C. Ovulation
 - D. Secretory phse
 - E. Menstruation

Ans: D

100. Blood cells able to regenerate beacuse of
- A. Growth factors
 - B. Erythrpoiten
 - C. Insulin
 - D. Growth hormone
 - E. IL- 2

Ans: A

Compiled by: Muhammad Saqlain

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1-- During exercise increased blood supply to muscles is due to

A)Local metabolites

B)Parasympathetic stimulation

C)Sympathetic stimulation

Ans

A

2)Release of neurotransmitter due to -

A)Eflux of Calcium in presynaptic fibres

B)Influx of calcium in presynaptic fiber.

C)Influx of Potassium in presynaptic fibres

D)Eflux of Chloride

Ans

B

3)Regarding blood supply in the brain?

A. Middle cerebral artery supplies foot area

B. Arteries don't anastomose on the surfac of the brain

C. Arteries don't anastomose after entering the brain substance

D. Internal capsule is supplied by anterior cerebral artery

Ans

C

4)True regarding male reproductive system

A)Sertoli cells have role in testosterone production

B)Testosterone produced by leydig cells of testes.

C)FSH inhibits testosterone release

Ans

B

5--ovarian cancer first metastasize to:

A) par aortic lymph nodes.

B)Superficial Inguinal lymph nodes

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.

C)Deep Inguinal lymph nodes

Ans

A

6- testes-

A)para aortic lymph nodes

B)Superficial Inguinal lymph nodes

C)Deep Inguinal lymph nodes

Ans

A

7--structure passing through pelvic inlet is:

A - ureter

B- iliacus

C- psoas

Ans

A

8-- Mullerian duct counterpart :

A - ductus deferens

b- vaginal fornices and ureteric cervix

C- rete testis cords

Ans

C

9--common iliac arteries :

A)crossed by ureter at their bifurcation

B)Cross sigmoid colon

Ans

A

10--hypophysectomy effects

A - principal cells of thyroid

B- principal cells of parathyroid

Ans

A

.

.

11--ileococcygeal ligament located at level of:

A - L2

B- S2

C- Coccygeal 1

D-L1

Ans

A

12- DNA replication occur in:

A - metaphase

B- interphase

C- prophase

Ans

B

13--regarding epithelia and cells:

A - simple squamous epithelium is usually found at places where exchange of gases takes place (asim)

14--surface marking of oblique fissure of lung would be:

A - T2 spine around thorax to 5th costochondral junction

B-T2 spine around thorax to 6th costochondral junction(asim key)

C-T3 spine around thorax to 6th costochondral junction

15--ovaries can change their position but can't leave the pelvic cavity due to:

A – uterus

B.Pelvis

Ans

B

16-- which of the following is most likely correct regarding lesser pelvic in female:

A - has an outlet bounded by ischeopubic rami and sacrotuberous ligaments (asim gynea bcq#

135 anatomy)

17--secondary oocyte indergoes the 2nd reduction devision:

A - after fertilization- (asim gynea-gynea portion bcq #40)

18-- in which of the following conditions ocps contraindicated:

A - migraine (gynea-mix portion bcq #5)

19--after 5 years of transplant surgery there is an increase incidence of :

A- lymphoproliferative disorders

B- liver malignancy

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C-skin

Ans

A

20--aorta :gives renal arteries at level of L2

21--12 Years old girl with hb- 6,, mcv-59fl,, mch-15pg:

A - iron deficiency anemia

B- thalassemia trait

22--iron deficiency anemia typical senario

23-- Tx of diabetes in pregnant woman

Ans

Insulin

24--longest incubation period:

A - hep B

B- hiv (ans)

C- Tb D- typhoid

25--primary oocyte surrounded by zona pellucida and zona granulosa and fluid filled spaces is most likely:

A - 2ndry follicle (Asim- gynea anatomy bcq# 75)

26--female 28 weeks gestation,, presents with poly hydroamnios:

A - duodenal atresia

27--Notochord:

A-induces neural tube formation

B-induces overlying ectoderm to form nueral plates

(Asim shoaib gynae page 31)

Ans

A

28- most common fractured bone in lower limb:

Tibia (rabia ali) #68

29--itra -amniotic infections:IL- 6

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30--male pt has nearly transplanted,, is on immunosuppressive therapy, develops headache, culture reveals gram positive organ with hallow arround nucleus. Cause of meningitis:

A - cryptococcus (asim)

31--which of the following are boundaries of pelvic inlet:

A - pubic crest (ans)

B- pubic tubercles

C- iliac crest

32--pudental nerve root value:s2- 4

33--collagen fiber:

A - are abudent in ligament flavum

B- stained with eosin dye (key rabia ali)

34-- female with cervical dysplasia, , which test will be 95% reliable:

A - pap smear

35---Pulmonary blood flow hindered by

Pulmonary embolism

36-- prolactin secretion controlled by :

A - prolactin inhibiting hormone

37-- bladder venous drainage:

A - internal iliac vein

38--Rectum

A- straight structure

B- s3s4s5 (ans)

39--structure immediately medial to femoral hernia:

A - femoral vein

B- femoral artery

C- lacunar ligament (ans)

40--ligament which held uterus in anteverted position and can be palpated on rectal examination:

A - uterosacral ligament

41--14years old child with 8% creatinine, , bp 180/ 110. structur involved:

A - juxta glomerular cells

42--mother blood group A,, One child O nd other child AB, FATHER have blood group:

A - A B- O

.

.

C- AB D- B (ans)

E- two childrens have two fathers

43--whole wheat is good source of:

A - thiamine(ans)

B- riboflavin

44--Highest cholesterol content:

A - egg (ans)

B-red meat c- white meat

45--tip of scapula:

A - T7 (ans)

B- T8

46--BREAST atrophy in adult female caused by: A-estrogen B- both estrogen and progesterone (ans)

47-- Metaplasia:

A - functional change in cells

B- inc in size and nbr of cells

48--councilmans bodies senario:

A - Apoptosis

49- male pt with dyspepsia and loss of appetite,Alcoholic, finding on biopsy:

A - Mallory bodies

50--c3b is involved in:

A-apsonization (ans)

B-phagocytosis

51--finding of acute inflammation fluid:

A - specific gravity 1010

B- is known as Transudative

C- protein > 3gm/ dl (ans)

52--female with diffuse cervical lymphadenopathy.He has granuloma on histopathology.which is

the further findi for diagnosis of tb:

A - caseous necrosis (ans)

B- epitheloid cells

53--self replicative organelles. peroxisomes contain oxidase develops from:

A - smooth endoplasmic reticulum (ans)

B- lysosomes

.

54--pulmonary embolism caused by:

A - left ventricular myxoma

B- deep venous thrombosis of legs (ans)

C- abnormal pulmonary blood flow

55-- Female with arthritis, rashes,, rynouds phenomenon, which is "specifiic" test:

A-anti Ds antibodies(ANS)

B-ANA (sensitive)

56-- which of the following is benign:

A -hepatoma

B-adenoma(ans)

57--tumor with all 3 germ layers:

A - teratoma

58--sensitive marker of myocardial damage:

A - Troponin T

59--Myocardial infarction due to blockage of LEFT circumflex artery, which will be affected :

A - left atrium and left ventricle

60-- WHICH of the following is associated with adult polycystic kidney disease-cerebral hemorrhage(berry aneurysm)

61- adult polycystic kidney disease:autosomal dominant

62--pt with tachycardia and palpitations, tsh is low but on giving TRH tsh is incresed,, , , where is the problem:

A - primart hypothalamus (ans)

B- anterior pituitary

63--Multiple fractures occur in which disease:

A - osteoporosis (ans)

B- vita. D deficiency

C- hyperparathyroidism

D- cushings syndrome

64--One gram of protein gives

Ans- 4 calories

65--counselling is:helping patients themselves

66-- A girl of 8 years, at terminal illness is asking to you "am I going to die",, your response should be:

A - what your parents have told you

.

67--individuals have the independent and same chance of being selected:(was repeated in both papers)

A - random sampling (ans)

B- stratified sampling

C- systemic sampling

68--Adh and oxytocin originate from:
 A - hypothalamus (ans)
 B- posterior pituitary

69--pt injured in accident, , , multiple fractures, bp- 90/ 60, pulse 120:
 A - fluid replacement

70--chemical synapse most likely:
 A - ca uptake and release of Ach into cleft (please add option)

71--isotonic and isometric cintraction. isotonic contraction is different by:
 A - consume more phosphate bonds (ans)
 B- less work load
 C- have more energy of recovery
 D- heat production

72--major stress hormone:
 A-ACTH

73-- Major blood buffer is:
 A - bicarbonate

74-- epinephrine released from adrenal medulla cause vasodilation by which adrenergic receptors:
 A - A2
 B-B2 (ans)

75--autonomic nervous system:
 A- - parasympathetic inc salivary secretions

76-- 2nd heart sound:
 A - closure of pulmonary and aortic valves

77-- tricuspid valve auscultation:
 A -lower end sternum on rht side

78-- Mean systemic filling pressure:
 A -affects mean arterial pressure
 B-venous return (ans)

.

.

79--anemic hypoxia is caused by-
 A-cynide poisoning
 B- methemoglobinemia ((ans)

80-- inc in both renal blood flow d gfr:
 A - dilatation of afferent arterioles

81-- ameobic liver abscess diagnosis by:
 A - serology (ans)

82--typhoid 1st week -blood culture

83-- - typhoid 2nd week- blood and widal test

84--thorn prick- s. aureus

85--finding of falciparum malaria- black water fever

86--quartain malaria---p. malarea

87--characteristic finding of c. botulism:
 A-flacid paralysis of muscles

88- chronic renal failure cause of anemia:
 Erythropoieten dec production

89-- phase 1 biotransformation reaction-- oxidation

90- Protrusion of mandible:
Lateral pterygoid

91--muscles of back supplied by: dorsal primary ramus

92-- cerebellar lesion:
A - dysmetria

93--- Decussating of medial lemniscuses -
A) Internal Arcuate Fibers.
B)Dorsal external arcuate fibres
C)Spinothalamic fibres
Ans
A

94-- nerve accompany superficial temporal artery:
A auriculotemporal nerve

.

95--Regarding blood supply of brain:
A - middle cerebral artery supply foot area

96-- x ray anteroposterior shadow of right border of heart formed by:
Svc

97-- carbohydrates and proteins combined and secreted from:
A - golgi apparatus

98-- most likely about thyroid :
A - drain into deep cervical lymph nodes

99--gamma motor neurons:
A - end of intrafusal fibers (ans)
B- central portion of intrafusal fibers

100--pulmonary artery supply:
A - alveoli

101--brochogenic carcinoma most likely associated with:
A-smoking

102-- which of the following mediates pain:
A - bradykinin

103-- lady with major abdominal surgery develops dyspnoea:
Pulmonary embolism

104--Amniocentesis:
Performed after 14 weeks

105-- local cause of delayed wound healing:
A - infection

106-- large inc in blood volume occur in:
A-hypertonic nacl (ans)
B- hypotonic nacl
C- distilled water

107-- GVE fibers of vagus arise from:
A- dorsal nucleus (ans)
B- nucleus ambiguous

108-- discharge from muscle spindles decreases when:
A - muscle contracts

109-- CrI- 8 weeks
 110- before giving sodium valproate:
 Lfts
 111- nitric oxide plus Oxygen-good analgesia
 112--preterm labour-- b. vaginosis
 113-- hcg- maintains corpus luteum (prevents from involusion)
 114-- male accessory gland-prostate
 115-- 45 years old with flushes-- inc fsh and Lh
 116--turner karyotype- 45xo
 117-- germinal follicles:-A- cortex of lymph nodes
 118--24 years old with dysurea and urethritis:
 A - chlamydia (ans)
 B- trachomonas vaginalis
 C.Ureaplasma urealyticum
 D.Mycoplasma genitalis
 119-- gold standard for breast cancer:
 Mamography
 120-- 53 years old lady admitted in comatose stated, blood sugar 400,,
 +4 sugar in urine,, no ketone bodies and albuminuria..
 DM- I
 DM- II (I did)
 121--iron deficiency anemia in pregnant lady-- TIBC AND IRON
 122--Philtrum of upper lip:
 Two Medial nasal processes
 123--clot retraction:
 Thrombin
 124-- intermittent pain of small intestine is felt:-Umbilical region
 125--venous drainage of urinary bladder:-- interal iliac

126-- after 15 days of c- section due to obstructive labour.. pt developed urinary incontinence.
 what is the most likely cause:
 Vesico vaginal fistula
 127-- lymphatic drainage of upper lateral quadrant of breast-- pectoral (anterior) lymph nodes
 128-- breast lobes---separated by interlobar stroma (I did)
 Please add options
 129--how good is a test at correctly diagnosing people with the condition. Feature
 qualifies:
 Sensitivity (asim gynea bcq# 151)
 130--40% receiving hrt,, 20% not- pie chart
 131--pO₂ is lower in arterial blood than pulmonary blood because-- diffusion to occur (I did)
 132-- nucleoli wala bhi tha not exactly remember please add options:
 A- contain DNA
 B- contain RNA AND non histone proteins
 C- Haematoxylin dye stains nucleus purple (I did that)
 133- local anesthetic mechanism of action:

A) blocking Na channels

B) Acting ON Pain receptors

134-- lady with back ach on right side, neck of femur fractured due to slilage in washroom. Blood calcium is raised and calcium appeared in urine,, diagnosis:

A-hyperparathyroidism(I did)

135-- phosphorylase enzyme raised to cause glycogenolysis due to deficiency of which hormone:

A - insulin (ans)

B- glucagon

C- epinephrine

D- cortisol

136-- most common cause of anemia in pregnancy:-hemodilution

137-- enzymes are specific for male and female hormones production,,, enzyme only for female hormones production:

A - aromatase (I did)

138-- male pt with severe hemorrhage,presented in unconscious state,, transfused with 2 weeks old blood.

Blood mainly contain:

A - Rbcs (ans)

.

.

B- platelates

C- monocytes

D- neutrophills

139--which of the following environmental factors cause mutation of proto oncogenes:

A - virus

B- radiation(chandkian medicine bcq# 263)

C- chemical

140-- maternal mortality ratio is xpressed as maternal deaths per:

A-100000 (ans)

B- 10000

141-- cells which contain sense granules and have igE antibodies on their cell membrane are:

A - basophills (ans)

B- eisiphills

C- macrophages

142-- child admitted in unconscious state with rapid respiration. Blood ABGs: ph-7. 3 3,, cO2- 20,, hco3- 18.

A- metabolic acidosis (ans)

B- respiratory acidosis

143-- functionalis:

Corpus striatum and corpus

144-- free nerve endings for sensation of:-pain

145--current bone density is assessed by:

A -dexa (asim gynea: bcq# 436)

146--most common cause of gram negative septic shock--

Urinary tract (asim gynea patho- bcq# 6)

147-- tamoxifen effects over- breast

148-- female presented with some epithelial changes nd hpv +ve.Again presents and pap smear shows large cells with large nucleus.Diagnosis

A-metastasis

B- dysplasia(I did)

C- carcinoma

149-- clostridium:

A - spore producing (ans)

.

.

B- produces exotoxin

C-gram negative

150--leprosy diagnosis in early stage:

A -nasal scrapings of lepra bacilli (asim gynea patho bcq#223)

151-- natural defence againt cancer:-apoptosis

152--p53 mutation results:

Cell survival

153--1st line of defe in tissues:

A- macrophages (ans)

B- neutrophills

C- monocytes

154-- few weeks after delivery regression of uterus and breast:

A - lysosomes

155--inc stroke volume is due to:

A - inc heart rate at normal volume

B- large blood volume (ans)

156-- transport of glucose across placenta:-facilitated

157-- transport of local anesthetic across placenta - simple diffusion

158--Most common injured artery during difficult c- section:-

A- uterine artery (ans)

B- internal iliac artery

C- common iliac

159-- Associatio of smoking with low birth weight and their relation is followed by time,, thiz type of study:

A - cross sectional

B- clinical trial

C- cohort

D- prospective (ans)

E- retrospective

160-- maximum effect produced by a drug is measure of its:

A)Potency

B)Efficacy

C)Efficiency

.

.

Ans

b(rabia ali)

161-- pulmonary system is cahnge from systemic in:

A)High resistance

B) low vascular resistance

Ans

B

162-- patient has proteinuria > 6gm/ dl.structure damaged:-

A)PCT

B)DCT

C)Basement membrane

Ans

C

163--cutting of parasympathetic nervous system most likely:-

A – affects pulmonary resistance

B – affects sphincteric action

C-affects gut muscles

Ans

C

164-- during inspiration what decreases:

A - HR

B- Venous return

C- negative intra pleural pressure

D-arterial pressure

E- pulse pressure

Ans

A

165)On Lumbar Puncture structure damaged:

A-Ligamentum flavum

B-Anterior longitudinal ligament

C-dura matter

D-Posterior longitudinal ligament

Ans

C

.

.

166-- vaginal lymphatic drainage below hymen:

A)Medial group of superficial inguinal lymph nodes

B)Posterior group of superficial inguinal lymph nodes

C)Deep inguinal lymph nodes

Ans

A

167-- alpha amino group of non essential amino acids is derived from:

A - pyruvate

B- glutamate

C- lactate dehydrogenase

D- acetyl coA

E-glucagon

Ans

B

168-- micturition controlled by :

A- Mechanoreceptors in bladder wall.

B-Inhibited by a centre in pons.

C- condition reflex.

D-processed in cerebral cortex.
E.stretch of urethral sphincter...

Ans

A

mechanoreceptors in bladder wall (I did)

169-- pelvic splanchnic nerve:

A - contain postganglionic fibers

B-parasympathetic

Ans

B

170-- phosphodiesterase inhibitors increase cardiac contractility by:

A-blocking adenocyclase

B- inhibition of conversion of ADP to Atp

C- degradation of Camp

.

.

Ans

B

171--regarding active transport of drugs unlikely:

A - saturable

B- all transported by this mechanism

Ans

B

172- virus cause carcinomas by oncogenes mutation,, which of the following carcinoma occur by this mechanism:

A - retinoblastoma

B- hepatic angiosarcoma

C - renal carcinoma

D - T-cell leukemia

Ans

D

173-- cause of edema:

Inc hydrostatic pressure

Dec hydrostatic pressue

ANS

A

174-- cause of edema:

Lymphatic blockage

Dec hydroststic pressure

A

175-- peritoneum lining abdominal viscera is called:

A - visceral peritoneum (

B- parietal peritoneum

Ans

A

176-- h. pylori is associated with:-

A-gastric carcinoma

B-Gastritis

C-Leukemia

.

.

Ans

A

177--ADH:

A - DEC urinary osmolality

B- inc urea transport in DCT

C- inc plasma osmolality

178-- 42 years old pregnant lady,, suggested for chorionic villous sampling.What you suspect:

A - trisomy- 21

B -trisomy 18

C- trisomy 13

Ans

A

179--pt with moon facies excessive fat deposition at chest and abdominal areas,, ACTH raised,, diagnosis:

A - cushing disease

B- cushing syndrome

Ans

B

180) A patient presented on 18th day of menstrual cycle.Her normal cycle is such that she ovulates on 14th day.Which phase will she be in

a)follicular

b)ovulatory

c)pre menstrual

d)proliferative

e)secretory

Ans

E

181--True hermaphrodite

A- xxy

B- xx/xy

C-XXO

Ans

B

.

.

182-- lady with low serum calcium and high potassium, high plasma potassium and normal alkaline phosphatase:

CRF

Hyperparathyroidism

ARF

Hyperthyroidism

Ans

B

Rabia Ali page 225

183-- standard deviation shows:

- a. size of sample
- b. reliability of sample
- c. variability among individuals
- d. validity of conclusions
- e. quality of experimental design

Ans

C

184-- inc pO₂ & dec pCO₂ results-

A)hyperventilation

B)hypoventilation

Ans

B

185-- Adh acts through--

A)Osmoreceptors

B)Chemoreceptors

Ans

A

186-- Best test for diabetic nephropathy??

a serum creatinine clearance

b urinary albumin

Ans

B

.

187-- child with yellow sclera and colored urine best investigation:

A)ALT & bilirubin

B)AST

C)Bilirubin

Ans

A

188-- in atopic asthma cells with inc activity--

A-mast cells

B- eosinophils

C- macrophages

Ans

A

189- A girl with primary amenorrhea ,, height 5. 4,, weight 60 kg.well developed breasts , small vagina,, no uterus on u/s,, genotype xy (no bar body)

A- testicular feminization

B-adrenogenital syndrome

Ans

A

190)Regarding renin angiotensin system involved in long term regulation of blood pressure bc:

A - Renal effects

B- aldosterone

C-Lungs

Ans

A

191—In young boy dyspnea produced on lying -

- A)Nodular goiter
- B)Retrosternal goiter.
- C)Hyperplastic iffuse goiter

Ans

B

192-- Potassium is mainly regulated by –

.

- A)Angiotensin
- B)Epinephrine
- C)Aldosterone
- D)Sodium

Ans

C

193-- Before giving GA to a patient halothane is combined with

- A)Thiopentone
- B)Nitrous Oxide
- C)oxygen

ans

B

194---The spindle fibers will decrease in discharge of impulses when -

- A)Muscle contracts
- B)When efferent gamma discharge occurs

Ans

A??

“muscle contracts

195) Pars distalis:

- A - supplied from superior hypophyseal artery
- B- blood supply from hypthalamic hypophyseal system
- C- stores hormones in the form of vesicles in herring bodies
- D- develops from neuroectoderm
- E- Related to neurohypophysis

Ans

A

196-Shigella dysentery effects are due to :

- A - endotoxemia
- B- mucosal invasion
- C - verotoxin
- D - neurotoxin
- E- inhibit protein synthesis

Ans

B

197)burkits lymphoma is caused by EBV because:

- A - it interferes with DNA repair

.

- B- produces toxin against DNA

- C- Produces mito mitochondrial toxin
- D- Antibodies to viral capsid are present in all individuals with burkitt lymphoma
- E- common Africans

Ans

D

198-collecting system of permanent Kidney derived from :

- A - mesonephric ducts
- B- mesonephric tubules
- C- ureteric bud

===-

Surgery 20th November 15

1.internal carotid a damage, bleeding, at what vertebral tubercle u will press to stop bleeding?

- a.3rd
- b.4th
- c.5th

D.6th

e.7th

2.cysticercosis caused by,,

A. ingesting eggs of tenia solium

- b.ingesting cysts of tenia solium
- c. eating uncooked meat
- d. eating uncooked mutton

3.which drug has more effect on coxII than cox I ?

a.aspirin

B.celexocib

- c. nalproxane
- d.ketorolac

4.Internal oblique muscle aponeurosis?

- a.form conjoint tendon
- b. post boundary of inguinal canal
- c. external spermatic fascia

D.conjoint tendon

5.suboccipital n supply which muscle

- a.capitis
- b. lattisimus dorsi
- c. trapezius

D.rectus capitis post

6.regarding intercostobrachial nerve true is ,,

- a. loss of nerve supply
- b.post side of arm

C. 2nd intercostal sensory

d.loss to preganglionic sympethaetic

7.Normal rasonance are,,

A. rt 2nd to 4th midclvicular line

.

.

b.rt 4th to 6th midclavicular

8.in asian population most common cause of macrocytosis

- A. liver disease
- b. hemolysis
- c. hypothyroidism

d. alcohol

9. RCA after giving marginal branch obstruction affect ,,

a. SA node

B. AV node

- c. apex of heart
- d. right atrium

10. penile urethra rupture ,,

A. scrotum under colles fascia

- b. tunica vaginalis
- c. thigh
- d. deep fascia

which one is benign tumor,,

A. Warthin

11. middle rectal artery branch of ,,

A. internal iliac

- b. femoral
- c. common iliac
- d. superior mesenteric

12. right testis tumor nodes drain into ,

A. paraaortic

- b. right deep inguinal
- c. superficial inguinal

13. Chlamydial infection causing chlamydia psittacosis is,,

A. obligate intracellular

- b. DNA derived from host

14. scenario of granuloma with yellow pigment ,,

A. actinomycetes

15. painful papule at labia ,,,

a. HSV II

- A. HSV I
- c. VZ
- d. CMV

16. most perineum and pelvis nerve supplied by,,

A. pudendal

- b. femoral
- c. obturator

17. maintain flexor tone arm by ,,

- a. corticospinal
- b. corticobulbar
- c. reticulospinal

D. rubrospinal

18. lower motor neuron lesion...

A. muscle wasting

- b. hyperreflexia
- c. positive Babinski

d. spasticity

19. hemisection with total spinal section differentiated by ,,

a. paraplegia in extension

b. degree of reflex activity

c. sensory loss permanent

D. spinal shock

.
.

20. which one is most common exocrine pancreas tumor ,,

A. ductal adenocarcinoma

b. acinar adenocarcinoma

c. mixed

d. intraductal

21. delayed action of insulin,,,

a. glucose inside cell

b. potassium inside cell

c. inhibit protein catabolism

d. protein synthesis

E. stimulate mRNA transcription for lipogenesis [confirm it by yourself]

22. gas having maximum diffusion capacity in body fluids,,,

A. CO₂

b. CO

c. He

d. O₂

23. decrease PO₂ in blood..

a. CO poisoning

B. hypoventilation

c. anemia

d. cyanide poisoning

e. hypoventilation

24. A person living on river side since 2 years, having blindness, ophthalmologist identify which larva,,,

A. onchocercosis

b. wuchereria

c. loa

25. during surgery thyroid nerve present to a distance to superior thyroid artery,

A. external laryngeal

b. internal laryngeal

c. recurrent

26. antrum of stomach removed what happens ,

a. decrease compliance

b. increase acid output

c. increase gastrin

27. margins of TB ulcer,

A. undermined

b. everted

c. inverted

28. ulcer due to hypertension,,

- a. decubitus
- b. marjolin's

C. martorell

- d. bazin

29. PTU:

A. Inhibits synthesis of thyroid hormones

- b. left homonymous hemianopia
- B. Inhibits release of thyroid hormones

30. Right optic tract lesion causes,,

- a. right homonymous hemianopia
- b. left homonymous hemianopia**

31. Internal laryngeal nerve passes through,,

- a. Arytenoid n cricoid cartilage
- b. Cricoid n thyroid

C. Thyroid n hyoid

32. pregnancy related scenario, PT and APTT inc (too long scenario but answer DIC :

- .
- .

A. DIC

33 .which is used for screening congenital abnormality,,

A. Estrone

- b. estrone
- c. estradiol

34. phenol over alcohol anaesthesia ,,

- a. effect detected soon

B. less painful

- c. phenol most potent

35. patient developed hemolysis due to G6PD deficiency next happen,,

A. self limiting

- b. hemolysis with G6PD
- c. autosomal dominant

36. Primitive streak mesoderm cells migrate around the cloacal membrane to form ant. Abdominal wall cell, if this migration does not happen around the cloacal membrane will rupture and open caudally as.

A. exstrophy of bladder

- b. imperforate anus
- c. hypospadias
- d. ectopic anal opening

37. liver development ,

a. from dorsal mesentery proximal midgut

- B. from ventral mesentery proximal foregut
- c. from ventral mesentery distal foregut
- d. ventral mesentery proximal midgut

38. Saphenous nerve terminal branch of

A. femoral

- B. obturator
- c. sciatic

39. Adductor muscle hamstring muscle supplied by which nerve

A . tibial

B. Obturator

C.femaoral

D.common peroneal

40.gracillis nerve supplied by ,

A.obturator nerve

b. femoral

c. common peroneal

41. Adductor brevis supplied by,,

A. ant branch of obturator nerve

b.femoral

c.common peroneal

42.Fracture of surgical neck of humerus, artery damaged,

a.axillary nerve

B.post.circumflex humeral

43.common bile duct parts,,

a. omental, retroduodenal, paraduodenal

B. omental, retroduodenal, paraduodenal, intaduodenal

c.retroduodenal, paraduodenal, intraduodenal

44.human intermediate host ,,

A. hydatid cyst

45.loss of small muscle of one hand damage,

A. C8,T1

B. ulnar

c.radial

D. C5 C6

.

.

46.inion landmark for what,

a. glabella

b. pterion

C. extrnal occipital prominence

D. internal occipital groove

47.gastroduodenal artery branch of,

A.right hepatic artery

b.celiac

c.splenic

48.regarding tramadol true is,

a.kappa nd meu

b.strong kappa

c.weak kappa

d.strong meu

E.weak meu agonist

49.ketorolac analgesia most preferable,,

a.Thoractosy patient with ozzing blood from wound

b. hernoraphy wid patient of peptic ulcer

C.Non diabetic cholecystectomy

D.Asthmatic patient having inguinal hernia repair

50. Radiotherapy most sensitive to,

- a. craniopharyngioma
- b. pineal tumor
- c. midbrain glioma

D. glial glioma

51. bilateral exophthalmos, antithyroid antibody present,,

A. graves

- b. hashimoto's

52. epithelial changes in endocervix in squamous tissue due to ,,

A. metaplasia

- b. dysplasia

53. normal resonance area in,,

A. right 2nd to 4th midclavicular line

- b. right 4 to 6 midclavicular
- c. left 2nd to 4th midclavicular
- d. left 2nd to 4th midaxillary

54. which one drain into left brachiocephalic vein,,,

- a. sup thyroid
- b. middle thyroid
- c. inf thyroid
- d. facial

55. 64 year Old man with posterior cervical lymphadenopathy which is firm and mobile. Hb 13-14 hct

40 wbc 7230 platelets 250000 no hepatosplenomegaly seen biopsy showed numerous small

monomorphic lymphocytes,,

- a. infectious mononucleosis
- b. Hodgkin lymphocyte predominant
- c. CLL
- d. reactive hyperplasia

56. hb 10, O2 saturation 90, PO2 60, ask abt to calculate O2 contents,,

- a. 10
- b. 13
- c. 18
- d. 21

57. girl with h/o of gum bleeding, giant platelets, plt count 85k, ,,

- A. von Willebrand
- b. Bernard-Soulier

- .
- .

- c. familial thrombocytopathy
- d. thrombocytopenia
- e. ITP

58. required for transport of B12 in blood,

- a. intrinsic factor
- b. TC 1
- c. TC 2
- d. TC 3

59. terminal ileum removed what happens,,

- A. large amount of water in feces

- b. decreased amino acid absorption
- c. increased bile acid and entero hepatic circulation
- d. increased fat absorption

60. protein content less in glomerular filtrate occur due to

- A. pore size and negative charge
- b. rapid active transport absorption

61. 35 year old man bilateral crepts, on xray chest heart fills completely, mass in rt ventricle, what will be the main cause..

- a. mesothelioma
- b. rhabdomyosarcoma
- c. angiosarcoma
- d. myxoma

62. flexor hallucis longus,,

- a. tendon can be felt immediately post to medial malleolus
- b. inserted on first metatarsal base

63. superficial parotid painless tumor, psudopoid growth, contain no capsule on histopathology,,

- A. pleomorphic
- b. Warthin
- c. mucoepidermoid
- d. cystadenocarcinoma

64. Reflexes correctly matched,,

- A. Biceps C6
- b. triceps C8
- c. abdominal L5 S1
- d. knee L4 L5

65. Rt ovarian vein drains into,,

- A. IVC
- b. renal vein

66. regarding posterior communicating artery,,

- a. connect posterior cerebral to internal carotid
- b. connect posterior and middle cerebral
- c. pass anterior to oculomotor and connect internal carotid with posterior cerebral
- D. Its connects internal carotid with posterior cerebral
- e. connect posterior cerebellar internal carotid

67. ADH is inhibited by,

- A. alcohol
- b. increased plasma osmolarity
- c. angiotensin 2
- d. decreased ECF

Q68. large Bolus stuck after eating what will happen next,

- a. Its never happens
- b. swallowing centre activated
- C. secondary peristalsis will be generated by intrinsic nervous system to remove it

Q69. when will you do dialysis when GFR decreases by %,,

- A. 5
- b. 20

- .
- .

- c.30
- d.40
- e.50

70. Death of Gas gangrene is,,,

- A. Toxemic shock
- b. excessive necrosis
- ecrosis i rai
- A. Liquefactive
- b. coagulative
- c) caseous

71. infection related to pretracheal layer will spread to,,

- A. Ant mediastinum
- b. sup mediastinum
- c. post mediastinum
- C. all drugs transported by this mechanism
- d. involves carriers

72. organism causing cerebral malaria,,

- A. p. falciparum
- b. p. vivax
- c. p. malaria

73. regarding pituitary gland true is

- A. vein drain directly in dural sinuses
- b. partly derived from foregut
- c. related to ethmoidal sinus
- d. optic chiasm lie anteriorly

74.. Patient with fluid loss now show metabolic acidosis e hypokalemia. most fluid loss will be through:

- A. Stomach
- B. Colon
- C. Pancreas
- D. Duodenum
- E. Jujenum

75. Anemia with Blast Cells in peripheral blood:

- A. Iron deficiency anemias
- B. Erythroblastosis fetalis
- C. Folate deficiency
- D. Bone marrow depression

76. Closure of lips involve: or unable to close lips which muscle involved:

- a. Depressor anguli oris
- b. Depressor labii inferioris
- c. Depressor labii superioris
- d. Orbicularis oris
- e. Lateral pterygoid

77. Superior Thyroid artery arise from:

- A. First branch of Subclavian Artery
- B. External Carotid Artery
- C. Internal Carotid Artery

78. Incubation period of which disease is longest:

- A. Measles
- B. Rubella
- C. Chicken pox
- D. Infectious Mononucleosis
- E. Mumps

79. Regarding CSF true is,,

- A. total 150 ml
- B. production rate 20 ml/hr

·
·

- C. produced by ependymal cells of choroid plexus
- D. Arachnoid villi are visible

80. Age estimation at 5th to 12th week is done through:

- A. Biparietal diameter
- B. Crown rump length
- C. Crown heel length
- D. Abdominal circumference

81. Amoeba causes lesions in which part of gut:

- A. Terminal ileum
- B. Cecum
- C. Ascending colon
- D. Transverse colon
- E. Sigmoid and rectum

82. Buccopharyngeal Membrane:

- A. Stomodium from Foregut
- B. Nose from Pharynx

83. Shivering center is located in:

- A. Anterior hypothalamus
- B. Posterior hypothalamus

84. A 30 year old woman in azad kashmir was injured mildly in an earthquake that killed many people apart from her distant uncle. She would most probably be in,

- A. Social crisis
- B. Personal crisis
- C. Situational crisis
- D. Developmental crisis

85. Which ligament supports odontoid process of axis on atlas,

- A. Posterior longitudinal ligament
- B. Anterior longitudinal ligament
- C. Transverse ligament
- D. Ligamentum nuchae

86.. C7 Vertebrae has:

- A. Longest spine
- B. Broad body

87. conversion of fibronogen into fibrin what will b detected in blood

- A. Prothrombin

88. Percentage of Plasma out of ECF:

- A. 30%
- B. 20%

C. 50%

89. Newborn with a Erythroblastosis Fetalis having Blood group B positive what is best for management:

- A. Any blood with Rh positive
- B. B Negative

90. If a person is taking Protein in his diet which will be necessary:

- A. Riboflavin
- B. Thiamine

91. Group of young men bathing in beech next day develop blisters on back shoulder limbs region cause is:

- A. Mast cell destruction
- B. Endothelium venules destruction

92. Renal Column:

- A. Collecting Duct
- B. Interlobar artery
- C. Interlobular artery
- D. Minor calyces

93. Function exclusively linked with vit E:

.

- A. Carbohydrate metabolism
- B. Endothelial protection
- C. Skin integrity
- D. Germinal epithelial protection

94. Deep to post digastric and near palatoglossus a structure runs obliquely upwards,

- A. Facial artery
- B. Lingual artery
- C. Maxillary artery
- D. Sup thyroid

95. What is correct about thyroid:

- A. Supplied by 3 paired arteries
- B. Surrounded by prevertebral fascia
- C. Isthmus attached to cricoid
- D. Venous drainage in brachiocephalic vein

96. H₂O₂ found in:

a. mitochondria

B. peroxisome ANS

- c. Lysosome
- D. RER

97. ICAM and VCAM are for:

- A. Leucocyte adhesion

Breast atrophy in young female is due to:

- A. Estrogen
- B. Estrogen and Progesterone
- C. Progesterone

98. In man causes cancer is:

- A. Protooncogen
- Essential amino acid:

A. Phenylalanine

99.Regarding sympathetic effects Beta Agonists:

A. Increase HR

100.Poliomyelitis:

A. Anterior horn cell defect

101.Regarding P Value:

A. Checks probability

. 102.Spread of renal tumor will be through:

A. Renal Vein

103.Retention of CO2:

A. Respiratory failure

104.regarding Gray matter foot processes:

A. Protoplasmic Astrocytes

Cause of global blindness:

A. Herpes Simplex

B. Rubella

C. Chlamydia Trochamatis

105. Which is normal HB:

A. HbA

B. HbF

C. HbC

106.Thalesemia carrier percentage in Pakistan:

A. 5%

B. 10%

C. 15%

107.Surgery for removal of ovary done which is damaged:

A. Internal Iliac Artery

B. External Iliac Artery

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C. Uterine Artery

108.In respiratory Alkalosis renal compensation is:

A. NaHCO₃ excretion

109.During mitosis chromosomes double in which phase?

A. Prophase

B. Metaphase

C. Anaphase

D. Telophase

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Surgery Paper 2 (November 18,2015)

1.Fracture of surgical neck of humerus which artery damaged?

A.Axillary

B. Posterior circumflex

C.Anterior circumflex

D. Profunda brachii

E. Brachial

Ans: B

2.which muscle is flexor of forearm and supplied by radial nerve?

- A. Brachialis
- B. Flexor Carpi Radialis
- C. Brachioradialis**
- D. Flexor Digitorum Profundus
- E. Triceps Brachii

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Ans: C

3. A 45 year old male had myocardial infarction of inferior wall which artery will be damaged on angiogram.

- A. Anterior interventricular artery
- B. Circumflex artery
- C. Right Marginal artery**
- D. Right coronary artery
- E. Posterior descending artery

Ans: C

4. A 60 yr Female had discharging sinus in jaw and yellow granules, most likely causative agent is

- A. Tuberculus
- B. Pseudomonas
- C. Nocardia
- D. Actinomyces**
- E. Staphylococcus

Ans: D

5. Farmer in rose garden has Right lower lobe calcified mass 4x3 cm.

- A. Aspergillosis**
- B. Candidiasis
- C. Blastomycosis
- D. Mucormycosis
- E. Coccidioidomycosis

Ans: A

6. A Sportsman fell on his Right shoulder he felt severe pain and abduction of arm upto 40 degree is lost which muscle is affected.

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- A. Deltoid
- B. Supraspinatus**
- C. Infraspinatus
- D. Teres major
- E. Subcapularis

Ans: B

7. Lateral quadrant of breast drains into which nodes.

- A. Parasternal
- B. Posterior axillary group
- C. Anterior axillary group**
- D. Lateral axillary group
- E. Infraclavicular

Ans: C

8. Mass of hair shaft is mainly due to

A. Cortex

B. Matrix of nail

C. Basale

D. Basale plus spinosum

E. Sebaceous gland

Ans: A

9. A 35 yr male usually goes to Dubai and has H/O immoral sexual activities and doesn't use any protection. He has problem in walking in dark and loses balance, absent light reflex, no pain sensation, most likely diagnosis.

A. UMNL

B. Tabes dorsalis

C. LMNL

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.

D. Syringomyelia

E. Lesion of Visual cortex

Ans: B

10. Pain of ovarian tumor is referred to thigh by

A. Femoral nerve

B. Obturator nerve

C. Sciatic nerve

D. Pudendal Nerve

E. Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh

Ans: B

11. Neck of bladder and proximal urethra is supplied by.

A. Pudendal Nerve

B. Pelvic splanchnic nerve

C. sympathetic L1-L2 via hypogastric plexus

D. Lesser splanchnic nerve

E. Iliioinguinal nerve

Ans: C

12. Deep inguinal ring is present in

A. External oblique

B. internal oblique

C. Rectus abdominis

D. Peritoneum

E. Transversalis fascia

Ans: E

13. Vessels of base of bladder lies in which ligament

A. Dorsolateral

.
.

B. Ventrolateral

C. Median umbilical

D. Puboprostatic

E. Iliofemoral

Ans: A

14. superficial epigastric artery branch of

- A. Femoral Artery
- B. External iliac artery**
- C. Internal iliac artery
- D. Abdominal aorta
- E. Profunda femoris artery

Ans: A

15. which vein is involved in portal hypertension

- A. esophageal**
- B. Thoracic
- C. Renal
- D. Inferior phrenic
- E. Inferior epigastric

Ans: A

16. Regarding sciatic nerve true statement is

- A. Divides into common and superficial peroneal nerve
- B. Passes through lesser sciatic foramen
- C. Formed only by sacral segments
- D. Present b/w greater trochanter and ischial tuberosity**
- E. Injury does not affect peroneus muscle

Ans: D

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17. Median nerve damaged at carpal tunnel what will occur

- A. wasting of thenar muscles**
- B. Loss of sensations of medial 1/3 of palmar surface
- C. Loss of sensation of dorsal surface of hand
- D. Loss of wrist flexion
- E. Hypothenar atrophy

Ans: A

18. 17 ketosteroid in urine seen maximally in

- A. Normal male**
- B. Normal female
- C. Ovariectomized female
- D. Adrenalectomized male
- E. Adrenalectomized female

Ans: A

19. Median nerve damaged which action of thumb will be impaired.

- A. Flexion
- B. Abduction
- C. Opposition**
- D. Extension
- E. Adduction

Ans: C

20. Lymph from testis will drain into.

- A. Internal iliac
- B. External iliac
- C. Internal + external

D. Paraortic

.
.

E. Superficial inguinal

Ans: D

21. sciatic nerve damaged dorsal surface of foot still have cutaneous innervation because of

A. Saphaneous nerve

B. Sural nerve

C. Common peroneal nerve

D. Tibial nerve

E. No sensations

Ans: A

22. Pulmonary symptoms caused by which parasitic disease

A. Filariasis

B. Ascariasis

C. Cystercercosis

D. Hydatid cyst

E. Trichinosis

Ans: B

23. Primary objective of Screening in cancer is

A. Detect disease which are treatable

B. Detect disease at early stage

C. Socially acceptable

D. Cheap

E. Requires confirmatory test

Ans: B

24. Post PPH, multiple blood transfusions from blood bank, O positive, will lead to

A. Thrombocytopenia

.
.

B. Hemochromotasis

C. Polycythemia

D. Thrombocytosis

E. Hypergammaglobinaemia

Ans: B

25. Regarding malignant melanoma cell in chronological order which will present earlier

A. T cells

B. NK cells

C. Monocytes

D. Macrophages

E. B cells

Ans: B

26. Antibiotic given, patient has deranged PT aPTT and normal platelets what will you give.

A. Whole blood

B. FFP

C. Cryoprecipitate

D. Warfarin

E. Vit. K

Ans: E

27. Organism which produces fluorescent pigments and resistant to antibiotic & antiseptic.

A. Staphylococcus

B. Streptococcus

C. Pseudomonas

D. Mycobacterium

E. Treponema pallidum

.

.

Ans: C

28. Post HIV operation theater will be cleaned by.

A. 1% Hypochlorite

B. 2% gluteraldehyde

C. 4% gluteraldehyde

D. Phenol

E. Soap and water

Ans : B

29. Patient lacks coagulation factor 2,7,9,10 what is deficient.

A. Vit. C

B. Glutathione

C. Vit. A

D. Vit. K

E. Zinc

Ans: D

30. Relation of terminal CBD with head of pancreas

A. Anterior

B. Posterior

C. Medial

D. Embedded in it

E. No relation

Ans: D

31. Relation of Common Peroneal nerve with Biceps Femoris in popliteal fossa

A. Lateral

B. Medial

C. Anterior

.

.

D. Posterior

E. Proximal

Ans: B

32. Most common Brain tumor of posterior cranial fossa in children.

A. Medulloblastoma

B. Astrocytoma

C. Meningioma

D. GBM

E. Hemangioma

Ans: A

33. which branch of cervical plexus supply posterior auricul area.

A. Auriculotemporal nerve

B. Lesser occipital nerve

C. Greater occipital nerve

D. Supratrochlear nerve

E. Zygomaticotemporal nerve

Ans: B

34. Fracture of which vertebral bone peice damage vertbral coulm.

A. Axis

B. Atlas

C. C5

D. C7

E. Occipetal bone

Ans: A

35. TLC 6 litre, Residual volum 1 litre, calculate vital capacity.

A. 3L

.

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B. 4L

C. 5L

D. 6L

E. 4.5 L

Ans: C

36. Mild transplant rejection myosial biopsy shows.

A. Lymphocytes

B. Aneurysms

C. Antigen antibody complexes

D. Eosinophils

E. Macrophages

Ans: A

37. A patients undergoes Renal transplant ,he is on immunosuppressive therapy and develops angular chelitis causative agent is.

A. EBV

B. CMV

C. Herpes

D. Candida Albicans

E. Aspergillus

Ans: D

38. In asthma which is increased.

A. Vital capacity

B. FEV₁

C. FRC

D. Tidal volume

E. All increased

.

.

Ans: C

39. At Normal condition both are equal.

- A. Venous return and coronary flow
- B. Venous return and renal flow
- C. Cerebral flow and coronary flow

D. Venous return and pulmonary flow

- E. Pulmonary flow and coronary flow

Ans: D

40. Long term memory immunoglobulin.

- A. IgA
- B. IgM
- C. IgG**
- D. IgE
- E. IgD

Ans: C

41. Loop diuretics therapeutic and dangerous effect

- A. Acidosis
- B. Hyperkalemia
- C. Bradycardia

D. Low blood volume

- E. Hypernatremia

Ans: D

42. Propofol absolute contraindication.

- A. Porphyrin
- B. Hypertension

C. Hypersensitivity

- .
- .

- D. Old age
- E. Pregnancy

Ans: C

43. Acetazolamide (diamox) MOA?

A. H⁺ absorption, Na K excretion

- B. Acts on Thick ascending loop
- C. Acts on DCT
- D. Osmotic diuretic
- E. Causes alkalosis

Ans: A

44. Cranial nerve 7 9 10 taking taste sensation converge.

- A. Medial Laminiscus
- B. Solitary tract**
- C. Lateral geniculate body
- D. Nucleus ambiguus
- E. Dorsal Nucleus

Ans: B

45. 12 yr old boy brought by mother has yellow discoloration of sclera, anorexia, vomiting and yellow coloured urine most appropriate test will be

- A. Alkaline phosphatase

B. Bilirubin plus ALT

- C. HBsAg
- D. HAV
- E. Liver biopsy

Ans: B

46. Sampling in which everyone has equal chance of being selected.

.
.

- A. Systemic sampling
- B. Random sampling**
- C. Stratified sampling
- D. Biased sampling
- E. Case control

Ans: B

47. 15 yr old boy has enlarged posterior cervical Lymph nodes, while taking biopsy which nerve can be damaged.

- A. Vagus nerve
- B. Cranial Accessory nerve
- C. Hypoglossal nerve
- D. Spinal Accessory nerve**
- E. Glossopharyngeal nerve

Ans: D

48. Alpha receptors abundant in which part of urinary Bladder.

- A. Trigon
- B. Walls
- C. Neck of bladder and proximal urethra**
- D. Base
- E. Apex

Ans: C

49. parasympthetic stimulation causes

- A. Bronchodilation
- B. Constipation
- C. Contraction of Sphincters
- D. Increase Salivation**

.
.

- E. Contraction of Radial muscles

Ans: D

50. Viral infection caused by DNA virus

- A. Measles
- B. Mumps
- C. Infectious mononucleosis**
- D. Rubella
- E. Rabies

Ans: C

51. inferior thyroid artery ligation may cause injury to

- A. External laryngeal nerve
- B. Vagus nerve
- C. Superior Laryngeal nerve

D. Recurrent Laryngeal nerve

E. Internal Laryngeal nerve

Ans: D

52. True about Choriostoma

A. Thyroid tissue on base of tongue

B. Pancreatic tissue in stomach

C. Cartilage tissue in lung

D. Is malignant

E. Teeth in dermoid cystcyst

Ans: B

53. After RTA Patient unconcious, on CT scan hematoma compressing post central gyrus,area affected is

A. Motor area

.
.

B. Sensory area

C. Auditory cortex

D. Visual cortex

E. Frontal eyefield

Ans: B

54. In Sickle cells disease protein affected is

A. Albumin

B. Collagen

C. Elastin

D. Beta globin

E. Spectrin

Ans: D

55. Retroperitoneal mass, close to psoas, no occult blood, or intestinal obstruction

A. Adenocarcinoma

B. Liposarcoma

C. Hemartoma

D. Adenoma

E. Choristoma

Ans: B

56. In Iron deficiency anaemia which is increased

A. Ferritin

B. TIBC

C. Iron

D. Ceruloplasmin

E. RBCs size

Ans: B

.
.

57.thiazide diuretics act on

A. LOH

B. Collecting duct

C. Early DCT

D. PCT

E. Late DCT

Ans: C

58. Part of Portal system

A. Superior rectal vein

B. Inferior rectal vein

C. Inferior epigastric vein

D. Left renal vein

E. Adrenal vein

Ans: A

59. Circulating tumour cell most widely diagnosed by

A. Tumor markers

B. PCR

C. Peripheral blood film

D. ELISA

E. Blood culture

Ans: C

60. A 60yr old alcoholic centrilobular congestion, neck veins distended, fibrosis passive congestion

A. Alcoholic hepatitis

B. Right heart failure

C. Viral hepatitis

.

.

D. Fatty liver

E. Autoimmune hepatitis

Ans: B

61. Regarding NSAIDs True statement

A. Chronic use causes liver damage

B. Potent cox inhibitors

C. Cause pulmonary fibrosis

D. Does not cause GI irritation

Ans: B

62. Most rapidly adopting receptor

A. Pacinian

B. Ruffini

C. Free nerve endings

D. Merkel

E. Golgi tendon organ

Ans: A

63. about veins of thorax

A. Supreme intercostal vein drains into SVC in pericardium

B. Azygous vein drains into SVC inside pericardium

C. Pulmonary vein lies anterior to pulmonary artery

D. Left brachiocephalic vein drains into SVC on left side

E. SVC drains into Left atrium

Ans: C

64. Awkward posture, wide gait, can't perform rapidly alternating tasks, past pointing.

A. Parkinsonism

B. Cerebellar lesion

.
.

- C. Wilson's disease
- D. Subthalamic nucleus lesion
- E. Huntington Disease

Ans: B

65. What happens to patient of tertiary syphilis

A. Atonic bladder

- B. Hyperactive bladder
- C. Loss of pain sensations from bladder
- D. Resting tremors
- E. Intention tremors

Ans: A

66. Grading determines

- A. Pleomorphism
- B. Metastasis
- C. Tissue invasion

D. Degree of anaplasia

- E. Size of tumor

Ans: D

67. In pneumothorax.

- A. Contralateral chest will spring out and Lung collapse
- B. Contralateral chest will spring in and lung collapse

C. Ipsilateral lung collapse and chest spring out

- D. Ipsilateral lung expand and chest spring in
- E. Ipsilateral lung collapse and chest spring in

Ans: C

68. A 14 yr child presented with bone growth in Diaphysis, radiolucent, surrounded by

.
.

sclerotic bone, most likely diagnosis

- A. Osteosarcoma
- B. Ewing sarcoma**
- C. Osteoid osteoma
- D. Chondrosarcoma
- E. Giant cell tumor

Ans: B

69. Difficulty in breathing on lying down

A. Retrosternal goiter

- B. Toxic goiter
- C. Toxic adenoma
- D. Graves disease
- E. Multinodular goiter

Ans: A

70. A fisherman presented with slowly developing lethargy, easy fatigue and palpitations. His diet comprises of fish and rice mostly. Physical examination showed pallor and loss of touch sensations in both feet and lower limb. His CBC showed Hb 7.5/dl MCV 132

platelets and TLC normal. most likely causative parasite:

- A. Ancylostoma duodenale
- B. Diphylobothrium latum**
- C. Strongyloid stercoralis
- D. Echinococcus
- E. Tenia saginata

Ans: B

71. A pregnant lady during 5th month of Gestation is case of thyrotoxicosis, most appropriate drug for treatment is

.
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- A. Methamazol
- B. Propylthiouracil**
- C. Thyroxine
- D. Propranolol
- E. Labetalol

Ans: B

72. Most common position of Appendix

- A. Paraillial
- B. Pelvic
- C. Retrocecal**
- D. Paraillial
- E. Subhepatic

Ans: C

73. TPN complication

- A. Hypoglycemia
- B. Hyperglycemia**
- C. Hypocalcemia
- D. Hyperviscosity
- E. Hypophosphatemia

Ans: B

74. INR is used to monitor

- A. Heparin
- B. Oral anticoagulant**
- C. Vit. K
- D. Streptokinase
- E. Enoxaparin

.
.

Ans: B

75. A young girl has patechie on body, no H/O of recent illness and drug use, laboratory investigations show normal Hb and TLC count but platelets are decreased, most likely diagnosis

- A. Leukemia
- B. Aplastic anemia
- C. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura**
- D. Thrombocytosis
- E. Hemolytic anemia

Ans: C

76. True about AV Bundle

A. Only pathway to transmit current from atria to ventricles

B. Located in membranous part of interventricular septum

C. Divides into Purkinje fibers

D. Is specialized nervous tissue

E. Left division supplies moderator band

Ans: A

77. False about active transport

A. Saturable

B. Occurs for all drugs

C. carrier mediated

D. Requires energy

E. Against concentration gradient

Ans: B

78. 0.5 cm perihilar nodule plus eosinophilia in blood sputum and biopsy?

A. Noninvasive aspergillosis

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B. Wegener granulomatosis

C. Candidiasis

D. Blastomycosis

E. Pneumonia

Ans: A

79. Endothelium of vagina and Endometrium derived from

A. Endoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm plus ectoderm

D. Mesoderm plus Endoderm

E. Ectoderm

Ans: B

80. Splenectomy, vessels present in which ligament

A. Gastrosplenic

B. Splenorenal

C. Greater omentum

D. Gastrohepatic

E. Gastroduodenal

Ans: B

81. Rectus sheath true statement

A. Upper intersection near xiphoid process

B. Lower intersection at level of arcuate line

C. Tightly adherent to both layers of rectus sheath

D. Lower intersection at level of pubic tubercle

E. Are 6 in number

Ans: A

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82. Regarding isotonic and isometric contraction isotonic contraction

- A. More ATP used
- B. No work is done

C. Muscle uses high energy phosphate bonds

- D. Heat of activation is greater
- E. Muscle is less efficient

Ans: C

83. A 12-year-old boy with hemophilia A has had episodes of pain about his knees for the past 6 years. Over time, there has been an increase in size of his knee joints, with deformity. Laboratory studies show decreased levels of coagulation factor VIII activity. Which of the following materials is most likely to be seen within the joint space following episodes of pain?

- A Lipofuscin
- B Russell bodies
- C Neutrophils

D Cholesterol crystals

- E Anthracotic pigment

Ans: D

84. Origin of diaphragm

A. Cervical somites

- B. Septum transversum
- C. Lateral Mesoderm
- D. Thoracic somites
- E. Lumbar Somites

Ans: A

85. Most common brain tumor

- .
- .

A. GBM

- B. Astrocytoma
- C. Meningioma
- D. Schwannoma
- E. Hemangioma

Ans: A

86. Regarding primary peristalsis

A. Esophageal sphincter relaxes ahead of primary peristalsis

- B. Sphincter relax when peristalsis reachw
- C. Not controlled by autonomic nervous system
- D. Are Voluntary

Ans: A

87. Gastric emptying

- A. Increased by fatty meal in esophagus

B. Decreased by secretin

- C. Increased by CCK
- D. Increased by alcohol

Ans: B

88. During inspiration what decreases

- A. Heart Rate
- B. Venous return

- C. Volume of thoracic cavity
- D. Negative pleural pressure
- E. Volume of arterial pulse**

Ans: E

89. Ventral surface of foot is supplied by

.

- A. Superficial peroneal nerve
- B. Deep peroneal nerve
- C. Saphenous nerve

D. Posterior tibial nerve

- E. Sural nerve

Ans: D

90. great cerebral vein of Gallen is present in which Cistern

- A. Cisterna Magna

B. Cistern of Ambiens

- C. Interpeducular fossa
- D. Pontine Cistern
- E. cerebral Cistern

Ans: B

91. Hodgkin's lymphoma, cervical lymph nodes, spleen involved

- A. Stage 1
- B. Stage 2
- C. Stage 2E

D. Stage 3

- E. Stage 4

Ans: D

92. In Males LH acts on.

A. Leyding cells

- B. Sertoli cells
- C. Spermatocytes
- D. Spermatogonia
- E. Granulosa cells

.

Ans: A

93. Saphenous vein has valves

- A. 15

B. 20

- C. 25

- D. 30

- E. 40

Ans: B

94. which one is first line of Defence in body tissues.

- A. Lymphocytes

B. Macrophages

- C. Neutrophils

- D. Plasma Cells

E. Fibroblasts

Ans: B

93. Which will cause extracellular compartment to increase maximum

A. Hypotonic Saline

B. Isotonic saline

C. Hypertonic Saline

D. Hypertonic urea

E. Distilled water

Ans: C

94. Most common finding in Glycogen Storage Disease is

A. Hyperglycemia, splenomegaly

B. Hypoglycemia, splenomegaly

C. Hyperglycemia, Hepatomegaly

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D. Hypoglycemia, Hepatomegaly

E. Hyperglycemia, mental retardation

Ans: D

95. True statement regarding Bone

A. Circuferrential lamella arranged around central canal

B. Haversian canals are obliquely placed

C. Lacunae contain osteoblasts

D. Haversian canals do not communicate with each other

E. Collagen fibers impart basophilia to the tissue

Ans: A

96. Increased plasma osmolarity causes

A. Stimulation of osmoreceptors and release of ADH

B. Stimulation of osmoreceptors and inhibition of ADH

C. Inhibition of osmoreceptors and release of ADH

D. Inhibition of osmoreceptors and inhibition of ADH

Ans: A

97. Most commonly fractured carpal bone

A. Lunate

B. Scaphoid

C. Trapizium

D. Hamate

E. Capitate

Ans: B

98. Branch of external carotid artery which arises from medial side, behind the posterior belly of digastric muscle in substance of parotid gland is

A. Lingual artery

.

.

B. Occipital artery

C. Facial artery

D. Ascending pharyngeal artery

E. Superior thyroid artery

Ans: C

99. A female in day 18 of menstrual cycle, which phase of menstrual cycle will be

- A. Follicular phase
- B. Proliferative phase
- C. Ovulation
- D. Secretory phase**
- E. Menstruation

Ans: D

100. Blood cells able to regenerate because of

- A. Growth factors**
- B. Erythropoietin
- C. Insulin
- D. Growth hormone
- E. IL-2

Ans: A

Compiled by: Muhammad Saqlain

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Rafel Aariq

Air Born Infection is

- a SARS
- b TB
- c Meningitis

I marked SARS cause The Most recently its Added in the Airborn Infections

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.

Q Extension of Hip and Flexion of Leg is by ...Semitendinous

Q Long Thoracic Nerve Supply ..Serratus Anterior

Q Side Effect of Dimercaprol is ..Raised BT

Q During the Procedure of Esophagectomy, the stomach is Mobilised up to Esophagus,,

Which artery will be responsible for the Blood Supply of Stomach... Rt Gastroepiploic Artery

Q Correct Sequence of Protein Synthesis is mRNA, Cytoplasm, Ribosome, tRNA, Amino Acids

Q Jejunum is Supplied by SMA

Q Regarding Thyroid True Statement is ..Lymph drainage to deep cervical lymph nodes

Q HLAB27 Ankylosing Spondylitis

Q Cerebrovascular Circulation Correct Statement is... Do not anastomose once entered in the brain Substance

Q All true regarding Breast Peau de orange appearance is .. Orange Brown Appearance is because of the Necrosis

Q Lady with leg Swelling from last 5 months with no history of fever and cough but cXR show bilateral pleural effusion, Derranged Lfts and Rt Heart Enlargement ...Recurrent Thromboembolism

Q Estrogen, Progesterone and Testosterone acts Via ...Transcription

Q Complication Associated with Trochanteric Fracture is ..Pulmonary Embolism

Q GVE to palate Muscle is via ... Dorsal Vagal Nucleus

Q Whole wheat is a rich source of ..Thiamine

Q Mean systemic filling pressure regulates ... Venous return

Q S2 sound by ... Closure of aortic and pulmonary valve

Q Max increase in ECF Volume due to Infusion of Hypertonic Solution.

Q Auscultation of tricuspid valve best heard Right lower end of the body of sternum

Q P53 gene absent results cell survival

Q Diagnosis for leprosy by the initial investigation is via Nasal scrapping

Q Investigation for liver amoebic abscess Serology

Abhibhi kuch han ..jo k main ne likhy thy ..mil nhi rahy .. and kuch likhna bhool gaya tha .. but kal perso tak i will post

Srohaan Jaswal Compiled these ...

internal carotid a damage, bleeding, at what vertebral tubercle u will press to stop bleeding,,

a.3rd

b.4th

c.5th

D.6th

e.7th

DDDD

Cysticercosis caused by,,

A. ingesting eggs of tenia solium

b.ingesting cysts of tenia solium

c. eating uncooked meat

d. eating uncooked mutton

AAAA

.

.

Which drug has more effect on coxII than cox I ,,

a.aspirin

B.celexocib

c. nalproxane

d.ketorolac

BBBBB

Internal oblique muscle aponeurosis,,

a.form conjoint tendon

b. post boundary of inguinal canal

c. external spermatic fascia

D.conjoint tendon

DDDDD

Suboccipital n supply which muscle

a.capitis

b. lattisimus dorsi

c. trapezius

D.rectus capitis post

DDD

Regarding intercostobrachial nerve true is ,,

a. loss of nerve supply

b.post side of arm

C. 2nd intercostal sensory

d.loss to preganglionic sympethaetic

CCCC

Normal rasonance are,,

A. rt 2nd to 4th midclvicular line

b.rt 4th to 6th midclavicular

AAAAA

In asian population most common cause of macrocytosis

- A. liver disease
- b. hemolysis
- c. hypothyroidism
- d. alcohol

DDDDDD

RCA after giving marginal branch obstruction affect ,,

- a. SA node
- B. AV node
- c. apex of heart
- d. right atrium

BBBBB

.
.

Penile urethra rupture ,,

- A. scrotum under colles fascia
- b. tunica vaginalis
- c. thigh
- d. deep fascia

AAAAA

which one is benign tumor,,

- A. warthin

True

Middle rectal artery branch of ,,

- A. internal iliac
- b. femoral
- c. common iliac
- d. superior mesenteric

AAAAA

Right testis tumor nodes drain into ,

- A. paraaortic
- b. right deep inguinal
- c. superficial inguinal

AAAAA

Chlamydial infection causing chlamydia psittacosis is,,

- A. obligate intracellular
- b. DNA derived from host

AAAAA

Scenario of granuloma with yellow pigment ,,

- A. actinomyces

True

Painful papule at labia ,,,

- a. HSV II
- b. HSV I
- c. VZ
- d. CMV

AAA

most perinium and pelvis nerve supplied by,,

- A.pudendal
- b.femoral
- c.obturator

AAA

.

.

maintain flexor tone arm by ,,

- a.corticopinal
- b.corticobulbr
- c.reticulo spinal
- D.rubro spinal

DDD

Lower motor neuron lesion...

- A.muscle wasting
- b.hyperreflexia
- c.positive Babinski
- d. spasticity

AAA

Hemisetion with total spinal section differentaiad by ,,

- a.paraplegia in extension
- b. degre of reflex activity
- c.sensory loss permanent
- D.spinal shock

DDD

Which one is most common exocrine pancreas tumor ,,

- A.ductal adenocarcinoma
- b.acinar adenocarcinoma
- c.mixed
- d.intraductal

AAA

Delayed action of insulin,,,

- a.glucose inside cell
- b.potasium inside cell
- c.inhibit protein catabolism
- d. protein synthesis
- E. stimulate mRNA transcription for lipogenesis

EEE

Gas having mximum diffusion capacity in body fluids,,,

- A. CO2
- b.CO
- c.He
- d.O2

AAA

Dec PO2 in blood..

- a.CO poisoning
- B.Hypoventiltion

.

•
c. anemia

d. cyanide poisoning

BBB

A person living on river side since 2yrs, having blindness, ophthalmologist identify which larva,,,

A. onchocercosis

b. wuchereria

c. loa

AAA

During surgery thyroid nerve present to a distance to superior thyroid artery,

A. external laryngeal

b. internal laryngeal

c. recurrent

AAA

Antrum of stomach removed what happens ,

a. decreased compliance

b. increased acid output

c. increased gastrin

AAA

Margins of TB ulcer,

A. undermined

b. everted

c. inverted

AAA

Ulcer due to hypertension,,

a. decubitus

b. Marjolin's

C. Martorell

d. Bazin

CCC

PTU:

A. Inhibits synthesis of thyroid hormones

b. Left homonymous hemianopia

B. Inhibits release of thyroid hormones

AAA

Right optic tract lesion causes,,

a. right homonymous hemianopia

b. left homonymous hemianopia

BBB

•

•

Internal laryngeal nerve passes through,,

a. Arytenoid and cricoid cartilage

b. Cricoid and thyroid

C. Thyroid and hyoid

CCC

pregnancy related scenario, PT and APTT increased (too long scenario but answer DIC :

A.DIC

True

which is used for screening congenital abnormality,,

A.Estriol

b.estrione

c.estradiol

AAA

Phenyl over alcohol anaesthesia ,,

a. effect detected soon

B.less painful

c.phenol most potent

BBB

patient developed hemolysis due to G6PD deficiency next happen,,

A.self limiting

b.hemolysis with G6PD

c.autosomal dominant

AAA

Primitive streak mesoderm cells migrate around the cloacal membrane to form ant. Abdominal wall cell, if this migration does not happen around the cloacal membrane will rupture and open caudally as.

A. exstrophy of bladder

b.imperforate anus

c.hypospadias

d.ectopic anal opening

AAA

liver development ,

a.from dorsal mesentery proximal midgut

B.from ventral mesentery proximal foregut

c. from ventral mesentery distal foregut

d. ventral mesentery proximal midgut

BBB

. Saphenous nerve terminal branch of

A. femoral

.

.

B. obturator

c.sciatic

AAA

Adductor muscle hamstring muscle supplied by which nerve

A . tibial

B. Obturator

C.femoral

D.common peroneal

AAA

gracilis nerve supplied by ,

A.obturator nerve

b. femoral

c. common peroneal

AAA

.

Adductor brevis supplied by,,

A. ant branch of obturator nerve

b.femoral

c.common peroneal

AAA

Fracture of surgical neck of humerus, artery damaged,

a.axillary nerve

B.post.circumflex humeral

BBB

common bile duct parts,,

a. omental, retroduodenal, paraduodenal

B. omental, retroduodenal, paraduodenal, intraduodenal

c.retroduodenal, paraduodenal, intraduodenal

AAA

Human intermediate host ,,

A. hydatid cyst

True

loss of small muscle of one hand damage,

A. C8,T1

B. ulnar

c.radial

D. C5 C6

AAA

.

.

Inion landmark for what,

a. glabella

b. pterion

C. extrnal occipital prominence

D. internal occipital groove

CCC

Gastroduodenal artery branch of,

A.right hepatic artery

b.celiac

c.splenic

AAA

regarding tramadol true is,

a.kappa nd meu

b.strong kappa

c.weak kappa

d.strong meu

E.weak meu agonist

EEE

ketorolac analgesia most preferable,,

a.Thoractosy patient with ozzing blood from wound

b. hernoraphy wid patient of peptic ulcer

C.Non diabetic cholecystectomy

D.Asthmatic patient having inguinal hernia repair

CCC

Radiotherapy most sensitive to,

a.craniopharyngioma

b.pineal tumor

c.midbrain glioma

D.glial glioma

DDD

But in paper it was Ganglioglioma and Craniopharyngioma

if thats the case choose Craniopharyngioma

Bilateral exophthalmos, antithyroid antibody present,,

A.graves

b.hashimotos

AAA

Epitheial changes in endocervix in squamous tissue due to ,,

A.metaplasia

b.dysplasia

AAA

.
.

Normal rasonance area in,,

A. right 2nd to 4th midclvicular line

b. right 4 to 6 midclavicular

c.left 2nd to 4 mid clavicular

d.left 2nd to 4 midaxillary

BBB

which one drain into left brachiocephalic vein,,,

a. sup thyroid

b.middle thyoid

C.inf thyroid

d. facial

CCC

64 year Old man with posterior cervical lymphenopathy which is firm and mobile. Hb 13-14 hct

40 wbc 7230 plateletes 250000 no hepato splenomegaly seen biopay showed numerous small

monomophic lymphocytes,,

a.infectious mononucleosis

b.hodgkin lymphocyte predominant

c.CLL

BBB

d.reactive hyper plasias

Hb 10, O2 sturation 90, PO2 60 , ask abt to calculate O2 contents,,

a.10

B.13

c.18

d.21

BBB

Girl with h/o of gum bleeding, giant platelets , plt count 85k, ,,,

A.vonwillibrand
b.bernaud solier

c.familial thrombocytopenia

d.thrombocytopenia

e.ITP

BBB

Required for transport of B12 in blood,

a.intrinsic factor

b.TC 1

C. TC2

d.TC 3

CCC

.
.

Terminal ileum removed what happens,,

A.large amount of water in feces

b. decreased amino acid absorption

c.increased bile acid and entero hepatic circulation

d.increased fat absorption

AAA

Protein content less in glomerular filtrate occur due to

A.pore size and negative charge

b.rapid active transport absorption

AAA

35 year old man bilateral crepts, on xray chest heart fills completely, mass in rt ventricle, what will

b be the main cause..

a.mesothelioma

b.rhabdomyosarcoma

c.angiosarcoma

d.myxoma

DDD

Flexor hallucis longus,,

a.tendon can be felt immediately post to medial malleolus

b.inserted on first metatarsal base

AAA

Superficial parotid painless tumor, pseudopoid growth, contain no capsule on histopathology,,

A.pleomorphic

b.warthin

c.mucoepidermoid

d.cyst adenocarcinoma

AAA

Reflexes correctly marked,,

A.Biceps C6

b.triceps C8

c.abdominal L5 S1

d.knee L4 L5

e ankle S1 S2

EEE

{(S1,2 Buckle my shoe (Ankle jerk)... L3,4 kick the door (Knee jerk) C5,6 Pick up sticks (Biceps) C7,8 Lay them straight (Triceps)}

Upper abdominal reflexes are supplied by nerve roots T9-T11. Lower abdominal reflexes are supplied by roots T11-T12

Rt ovarian vein drains into,,

A. IVC

.
.

b.renal vein

AAA

Regarding posterior communicating artery,,

a.connect post cerebral to internal carotid

b.connect post and middle cerebral

c. pass anterior to oculomotor and connect internal carotid with post cerebral

D.Its connects internal carotid with posterior cerebral

e.connect post cerebellar internal carotid

AAA

ADH is inhibited by,

A.alcohol

b.increased plasma osmolarity

c.angiotensin 2

d.dec ECF

AAA

Q68.large Bolus stuck after eating what will happen next,

a. Its never happens

b.swallowing centre activated

C.secondary peristalsis will be generated by intrinsic nervous system to remove it

CCC

Q69.when will u do dialysis when gfr decreases by %,,

A. 5

b.20

c.30

d.40

e.50

AAA

Death of Gas gangrene is,,,

A.Toxic shock

b.excessive necrosis

AAA

Necrosis is

A. Liquefactive

b.coagulative

c)caseous

???

Infection related to pretracheal layer will spread to,,

A.Ant mediastinum

b.sup mediastinum

.

•
c. post mediastinum

AAA

All drugs transported from Placenta by this mechanism

A involves carriers

B Simple Diffusion

BBB

Organism causing cerebral malaria,,

A. p. falciparum

b.p. vivax

c.p. malaria

AAA

Regarding pituitary gland true is

A. vein drain directly in dural Venous sinuses

b. partly derived from foregut

c. related to ethmoidal sinus

d. optic chiasm lie anteriorly

AAA

Patient with fluid loss now show metabolic acidosis e hypokalemia. most fluid loss will be through:

A. Stomach

B. Colon

C. Pancreas

D. Duodenum

E. Jejunum

BBB

Anemia with Blast Cells in peripheral blood:

A. Iron deficiency anemias

B. Erythroblastosis fetalis

C. Folate deficiency

D. Bone marrow depression

BBB

Closure of lips involve: or unable to close lips which muscle involved:

a. Depressor anguli oris

b. Depressor labii inferioris

c. Depressor labii superioris

d. Orbicularis oris

e. Lateral pterygoid

DDD

•

•

Superior Thyroid artery arise from:

A. First branch of Subclavian Artery

B. External Carotid Artery

C. Internal Carotid Artery

BBB

Incubation period of which disease is longest:

A. Measles

- B. Rubella
- C. Chicken pox

D. Infectious Mononucleosis

- E. Mumps

DDD

Regarding CSF true is,,

- A. total 150 ml

B. production rate 20 ml/hr

- C. produced by ependymal cells of choroid plexus

- D. Arachnoid villi are visible

BBB

Age estimation at 5th to 12th week is done through:

- A. Biparietal diameter

B. Crown rump length

- C. Crown heel length

- D. Abdominal circumference

BBB

Amoeba causes lesions in which part of gut:

- A. Terminal ileum

B. Cecum

- C. Ascending colon

- D. Transverse colon

- E. Sigmoid and rectum

BBB

Buccopharyngeal Membrane:

- A. Stomodium from Foregut

B. Nose from oroPharynx

BBB

Shivering center is located in:

- A. Anterior hypothalamus

B. Posterior hypothalamus

BBB

.
.

A 30 year old woman in azad kashmir was injured mildly in an earthquake that killed many people apart from her distant uncle. She would most probably be in,

- A. Social crisis

- B. Personal crisis

C. Situational crisis

- D. Developmental crisis

CCC

Which ligament supports odontoid process of axis on atlas,

- A. Posterior longitudinal ligament

- B. Anterior longitudinal ligament

- C. Transverse ligament

- D. Ligamentum nuchae

CCC imarked

C7 Vertebrae has:**A. Longest spine**

B. Broad body

AAA

Conversion of fibronogen into fibrin what will b detected in blood

A. Prothrombin

Fibrinopeptides are detected in Blood

Percentage of Plasma out of ECF:**30%**

Newborn with a Erythroblastosis Fetalis having Blood group B postive what is best for management:

A. Any blood with Rhpostive

B. B Negative

BBB

If a person is taking Protein in his diet which will be necessary:

A. Riboflavin

B. Thiamine

AAA

Thiamine for Carbsin Diet

Group of young men bathing n beech next day develop blisters on back shoulder limbs region cause is:

A. Mast cell destruction

B. Endothelium venules destruction

AAA

.

.

Q101. Renal Column:

A. Collecting Duct

B. Interlobar artery

C. Interlobular artery

D. Minor calyces

BBB

Function exclusively linked with vit E:D. **Germinal epithelial protection**

Deep to post digastric and near palatoglossus a structure runs obliquely upwards,

A. Facial artery

B. Lingual artery

C. Maxillary artery

D. Sup thyroid

BBB

. What is correct about thyroid:

A. Supplied by 3 paired arteries

B. Surrounded by prevertebral fascia

C. Isthmus attached to cricoid

D. Venous drainage in brachiocephalic vein

H₂O₂ found in:**B.peroxisome**

ICAM and VCAM are for: **A. Leucocyte adhesion**

Breast atrophy in young female is due to:

A. Estrogen

B. Estrogen and Progesterone

C. Progesterone

BBB

Virused in Human causes cancer via

A. Protooncogen

B Oncogen

BB (Radiations via Protooncogens)

Essential amino acid:**A. Phenylalanine True**

Regarding sympathetic effects Beta Agonists:**A. Increase HR True**

Poliomyelitis:A. **Anterior horn cell defect True**

Regarding P Value:**A. Checks probability True**

Spread of renal tumor will be through:-**A. Renal Vein True**

.

.

Retention of CO₂: -**A. Respiratory failure**

Regarding Gray matter foot processes:-**A. Protoplasmic Astrocytes**

Cause of global blindness:-**Chlamydia Trochamatis**

Which is normal HB: **A. HbA**

Thalesemia carrier percentage in Pakistan: **A. 5%**

Surgery for removal of ovary done which is damaged:**A. Internal Iliac Artery**

In respiratory Alkalosis renal compensation is: **NaHCO₃ excretion**

chromosomes double in which phase?**Interphase**

==--==

Radiology

22 nov-2015,, online

All efforts of dr.muhammad Din ,, who has been kind enough to share questions of the online attempt,,jazak allah dr muhammad din,, and congratulations on ur success ☺

1.Lateral Colateral Lagament of knee Atachment?

2. Attchment of Popliteus muscle

3. Man got gun shop injury lateral side of Right upar leg, he is unable to dorsiflex bcz

a. Fracture head of fibula

b. Fractre neck of fibula

c. Fractre shaft of fibula

d. Fractre lat condyle of tibia

4. Radial artery is palpated in b/w the tendons of

a. Extenser polilis and abductor policis

b. Abductor policis longus and Brevis

.

.

c. Extenser policis and addctr policis brevis. There was no option regarding flexers.

5. Homonyms hemianopia result frm damage to

A. Optic nerve

b. Tract

c. Chiasim

d. Geniculocalcrine fibers

e. Cortical fibers

6. Lymphatics folow the artries in hind gut pathology in rectum and sigmoid colon lyphatics follow the folowing artery

a. Internal iliac

b. Superier colic

- c. Inf mesentric artry
- d. SMartery
- e. Aorta.

7. Lymph drainage of prostate

8. Left hip joint is related posteriorly to

- femral nerve
- sciatic nerve
- oburater nerve

9.Regarding Hyaline Cartilage

- itracartilagenus osification
- intramembranous ossification
- present in epig;otis
- present?not present in nasal septum

10. Regarding thymus

glandular

11. Relation of phrenic nerve in neck ant to

- a. Sup scalanae
- b. Middl scalanae

.

c. Esophagus

12. Midle Meningeal artery ruptre epidura hematoma

13. The most medial nucleus festigeal

14. Organ in the brain recievs excitatory input from cortex but does not send to cortex is??

- A. Thymus
- b. Limbic system.
- c. Substantia nigra

15. 4th dorsal interosi nerve suply.

16. Most comnn dislocatd carpal bone

Lunate

17. Most comnly frctrd carpal bone

Scaphoid.

18.Inf. Epigastric vessel lies

Medial to Deep Ing ring.

19.Rapidly adapting receptor

meisners

20.Adult female atrophy def.

f Estrogen and progestrne
estrogen only

.

21.A female with xxx genotype hw many bar bodies

2

.

22.Normal respiraty cycle

- 2 sec inp and 3 sec exp
- 2 sec insp, 2 sec exp

.

23. Submandibular gland receives secretomotor fiber from..

24. Post belly of digastric supplied by which nerve?

25. Heinz body

.

.

G6PD deficiency

26. Post splenectomy

Howell-Jolly bodies.

27. Which nerve has not post cutaneous nerve supply

C1, C5, C6, T1, L5

28. Tendon palpated post to lat malleolus?

29. Complication of CVP

subclavian vein rupture

.

30. Post intraventricular septum supplied by

RCA

31. Sterno costal surface formed by.

Right Ventricle

32. Melanocytes derived from

neurocrest cells

33. Primordial germ cells derived from

neurocrest cells.

endoderm

34. Flexion of big toe lost. Which muscle will be paralysed?

35. Surface area of mitral valve?

4 to 6 cm

2-4

.

36. Which of following septum is in close proximity with intraventricular septum?

37. Bundle His supplied by which coronary artery

RCA

38. Aneurysm of arch of aorta will compress which structure.

Left bronchus

.

39. Gastroesophageal junction ends at

T11 vertebra

.

.

40. A patient has difficulty lateral movement of left eye, unable to close left eye,

hearing loss in left ear where the damage is

cerebellopontine angle

cavernous sinus thrombosis.

41. In cavernous sinus thrombosis which nerve is damaged first

Abducens

42. Patient unable to open mouth muscle damaged

lateral pterygoid

43. Proximal CBD supplied by.

Cystic artery.

44. Portal HTN vein dilated.

Left gastric

45. Auditory area of brain supplied By

Middle Cerebral artery

46. Cerebellum

basilar artery supply only

attached to medulla by middle cerebellar peduncle

lie below tentorium cerebelli

47. Ectopic thyroid

48. Most common congenital anomaly in head and neck??

49. Stab wound

50. Limbic system

Congenital meningocele.

51. Regarding blood supply of bones

. Small bones supplied by nutrient and periosteal arteries.

Irregular bone supplied by nutrient and periosteal arteries.

Flat bones supplied by nutrient and periosteal arteries

. Shaft of long bone supplied by Nutrient artery only.

Both ends of long bones supplied by epiphyseal arteries.

.

.

52. Loss of 15 degree abduction at shoulder by damage to which nerve

53. Which of following does not delay wound healing

Sutures

54. Medial cutaneous brachial nerve branch of?

55. Regarding mast cells

contain few granules

same as eosinophils

secrete heparin histamine and leukotriene

protease

56. Marfan syndrome

a. autosomal dominant

57. Achondroplasia

a. autosomal dominant

b. autosomal recessive

c. x-linked

58. Synthesis of two molecules

a. reductase

b. synthase

59. Presence or absence of vomiting

nominal

60. Sickle cell disease

b2 microglobulin

61. Phenylalanine converts into

tryptophan

tyrosine

62. Most commonly artery injured in MI

LAD

63..blood in pericardial sac

cardiac tamponade

64.hla dr4

reumatoid arthritis

65. organ rejection mediated by

hla system

.

.

66. type 2/3 hypersensitivity

post streptococcal glomerulonephritis

scabies

67. a person has cerebral infarction had chest infection as cause of death

brain slice will show

liquefactive necrosis

68. mi had 6 hrs back now pericardial sac filled with blood.. autopsy what will u

c...

cardiac tamponade

69. question abt reticulocytes

70. pituitary gland related posterosuperior to

sphenoid sinus

71. ivc bifurcated at level of

L5

72. Gastroesophageal junction lies at level of

L2

L3

L4

73. stomach nodes at fundus of stomach

celiac nodes

74. in hysterectomy...injury to

uterine artery

75. left renal vein drain into,, ivc

76.there were five questions regard ivc left renal right renal etc etc

77. ascending colon retro peritoneal organ

78.lower airways 21 segments

79. narrowest part of urethra,, external meatus

80. ligamentum arteriosum obliterated

81. structure anterior to head of pancreas is.

SMA

right renal vein

ivc

.

.

82.. hormone delaying gastric emptying

cholecystokinin

83. cancer has which immunochemical stains

vimentin

.desmin

.keratin

84. A community question regarding who u label as healthy

85. Which is not function of glucagon

86. Muscle having attachment at distal end of femur

===-

PSYCHIATRY PAPER 2 - 18TH NOV, 2015 (ONLINE)

1. Propylthiouracil is drug of choice for

- A. Hyperthyroidism
- B. Thyrotoxicosis
- C. Grave's Disease
- D. Grave's Disease in Pregarancy
- E. Grave's Disease in SLE

2. In a 12 years old male, having myoclonic seizures, what will you advice

- A. Carbamazepine (Ans)
- B. Phenytoin
- C. Ethosuximide
- D. Phenobarbitone

3. Direction of sound is detected by

- A. Organ of Corti (Ans)
- B. Basilar Membrane
- C. Inferior olivary Nucleus
- D. Superior Colliculus

4. Cultural Latah Syndrome

- A. Mostly in middle aged females
- B. Startle Reaction (Ans)
- C. In Middle East Countries
- D. Severe disorder
- E. Echolalia

5. Gustatory Area is supplied by

- A. Anterior Cerebral Artery
- B. Posterior Cerebral Artery
- C. Middle Cerebral Artery (Ans)
- D. Anterior Communicating Artery
- E. Posterior Communicating Artery

6. Seizures, 3 spikes per second , management

- A. Ethosuximide (Ans)
- B. Phenytoin
- C. Carbamazepine
- D. Phenobarbitone

.

.

E. Amitryptiline

7. Epinephrine is contraindicated for treatment of postural hypotension if patient is already taking which of

the following drug

- A. Imipramine
- B. Amitryptaline
- C. Dopamine
- D. Atropine

8. Imprinting
 - A. Only in birds (Ans)
 - B. Psychological Problem
 - C. Learning Method
9. Mature defence Mechanism
 - A. Denial
 - B. Regression
 - C. Projection
 - D. Introjection
 - E. Altruism (Ans)
10. Patient is having Choreo-athetosis, lesion in
 - A. Caudate (Ans)
 - B. Putamen
 - C. Basal Ganglia
 - D. Thalamus
11. Ventral Spinalthalamic Tract carries
 - A. Proprioception
 - B. Pain
 - C. Temperature
 - D. Itch (Ans)
 - E. Vibration
12. Complete Brain stem lesion, which is not affected
 - A. Respiratory Centre response to decrease PCO₂
 - B. Withdrawal reflex to prick on toe (Ans)
 - C. Babinski's Sign
13. Male, history of progressive memory impairment over 4 months, afebrile, died of bronchopneumonia, on autopsy brain substance was normal, on microscopy sponging appearance (in formic acid), most likely
 - A. HIV encephalopathy
 - B. Herpes Virus Encephalopathy
 - C. Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease
 - D. Alzheimer disease
 - E. Alcoholic disease
14. Neurofibrillary tangles in
 - A. Pick's Disease
 - B. Huntington's Disease
 - C. Some other form of Alzheimers
15. Chorea, hereditary disease with CAG repeat, patient is most likely having deficiency of which neurotransmitter
 - A. Dopamine
 - B. Serotonin
 - C. GABA (Ans)
16. Brain lesion with Caudate Nucleus involvement, apathy, patient will have
 - A. Chorea
 - B. Athetosis
 - C. Hemiballismus
17. Patient is having complain of urinary retention, abnormal gait, dilated ventricles seen on imaging,

most likely

A. Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus

.
.

B. Wernickes Encephalopathy

C. Progressive Supranuclear Palsy

18. Neuromodulators

A. Release Directly in blood

B. Release from sites other than synaptic spaces

19. Adaptation phase in which child learn being distant from mother and familiar with surrounding things

A- Oedepial Phase

B- And some other phases

20. Which drug if given IV in clinical dose will cause increase heart rate and pupillary dilation

A. Epinephrine (Ans)

B. Atropine

C. Dopamine

D. Acetylcholine

21. Coordination of visual stimulus and changing it into auditory relative, by

A. Angular Gyrus (Ans)

B. Supramarginal Nucleus

22. Trigemincortical Fibres relay in thalamus in

A. VPM (Ans)

B. VPL

C. Dorsal Nucleus

23. Feeding centre is inhibited by

A. VPM (Ans)

B. VPL

C. Anterior Hypothalamus

D. Posterior Hypothalamus

24. Severe Hyperkalemia associated with

A. Suxamthonium given in recent burn

B. Metabolic Alkalosis

25. Anion gap decrease in

A. Hypoalbuminemia

B. Metabolic Alkalosis

C. Lactic Acidosis

D. Ketoacidosis

E. Salicylate Poisoning

26. Hyporeflex of Achille's tendon in

A. Hyperthyroidism

B. Hypothyroidism (Ans)

C. Lesion of Internal Capsule

27. No motor or sensory loss, no reflex change, lesion in

A. Internal capsule

B. Rubrospinal tract

C. Spinothalamic tract

D. Cerebral Cortex

- E. Brodmann Area 4
28. Pituitary adenoma, most likely effect
- A. Binasal hemianopia
 - B. Bitemporal Hemianopia (Ans)
 - C. Homonymous Hemianopia
29. Craniopharyngioma affecting middle of optic chiasma result in
- A. Rt nasal and Left temporal
 - B. left nasal and Rt temporal
 - C. Bitemporal Homonymous Hemianopia (Ans)
 - D. Binasal Hemianopia
30. Lesion in Right Optic tract
- A. left Homonymous Hemianopia (Ans)
 - B. Right Homonymous Hemianopia
 - .
 - .
 - C. Bitemporal Hemianopia
31. Release of Norepinephrine
- A. Most of sympathetic postganglionic (Ans)
 - B. All post ganglionic sympathetic
 - C. Presynaptic at adrenal medulla
 - D. All postganglionic parasympathetic
32. For olfactory stimulus, substance should be
- A. Both water and lipid soluble (Ans)
 - B. Only lipid soluble
 - C. Only water soluble
 - D. Have benzene ring
33. Carbidopa, given in Parkinson along with levodopa act on
- A. Dopa decarboxylase (ans)
34. Lesion in brain, left hemiplegia, no sensory loss, involve which area of internal capsule
- A. Anterior division of posterior limb (Ans)
 - B. Posterior Division of Anterior Limb
 - C. Anterior Division of Posterior limb + Genu
 - D. Genu
 - E. Posterior division of anterior limb + Genu
35. Lesion in brain, sensory ataxia, recovery with unpleasant sensation, involve
- A. Thalamus (Ans)
 - B. Hypothalamus
 - C. Amygdala
 - D. Cerebellum
36. Centre of Fear
- A. Hypothalamus
 - B. Amygdala (Ans)
 - C. Thalamus
37. Heat Cramps due to
- A. Hyperthermia
 - B. Sodium loss (Ans)
 - C. Water loss
 - D. Shivering

E. Sweating

38. Patient with family history of IHD and Breast Cancer want prophylaxis to prevent Osteoporosis, you will advice

A. Calcium n Vit D

B. Bisphosphonates

C. Combined Hormonal Replacement Therapy

D. Raloxifene (Marked this)

39. To facilitate action of atropine, TCA block which of the following receptor

A. Alpha

B. Beta 1

C. Beta 2

D. Dopaminergic

E. Cholinergic

40. Grinding of teeth by children in sleep is called

A. Bruxism (Ans)

B. Narcolepsy

C. Somnambulism

41. Lady having tremors, problem in writing, family history of similar complain, what u will advice

A. Amitryptiline

B. Ropirinole

C. Dopamine

D. Propranol (Answer, She has Essential Tremors)

.

.

42. Patient with K/c of depression, on TCA since 2 years when changed to SSRI, as developed tremors, showed good response to change of treatment, had 2 sessions of ECT but still having complain of tremors, what will you give

A. No further ECT (I marked this)

B. Add Anticholinergic

C. New Combination of SSRI

D. Lower the dose of SSRI

43. Patient presented with complain of tremors, no liver disease, no kayser Fleischer ring, normal thyroid

profile, no neck swelling, no palpitation, treatment

A. Pencillamine

B. Ceruloplasmin

C. Propranolol

D. Benztropine

44. Cause of Priapism

A. Trazodone (Ans)

B. Atropine

45. Drug act on Neuromuscular Junction

A. Cocaine

B. Dopamine

C. Tubocurarine (Ans)

46. Subdural Heamorrhage involve

A. Dural bridging veins (Ans)

B. Middle Meningeal Artery

- C. Middle Cerebral artery
47. Na⁺ 155, K⁺ 3, due to increase level of
- A. Aldosterone (Ans)
 B. ANP
 C. ADH
 D. Angiotensin
48. 20 years old, command hallucinations, apathy, drug advice
- A. Olanzapine
 B. Chlorperazine
 C. Lithium
49. Patient, 40 yrs old brought by his father, complaining son has episodes of rage and mania, followed by crying and asking for forgiveness, what you will prescribe to stabilize mood
- A. Lithium
 B. Carbamazepine
50. 25 yrs old mother, delivered mentally challenged baby, most likely due to use of which of the following
- A. Alcohol
 B. Anticonvulsants
 C. Antidepressants
 D. Barbiturates
51. Impairment of making recent memory, most likely cause (hippocampus was not in the option)
- A. Tumor in Hypothalamus
 B. Hydrocephalus
 C. Demyelination of cord
52. Amino acid required for formation of neurotransmitter, deficient in Parkinson disease
- A. Tyrosine
 B. Histamine
 C. Alanine
53. Ph is measure of
- A. negative log of H⁺ conc (Ans)
54. Septum Pellucidum separates
- A. fornix , ant commissure , thalamus
 B. Fornix, ant commissure, lateral and 3rd ventricle
 .
 .
 C. fornix, corpus callosum, ant commissure
 D. corpus callosum, ant commissure, thalamus
55. Facial Nerve in temporal bone give
- A. Deep Petrosal Nerve
 B. Lingual Nerve
56. Dementia and Delirium, common feature
- A. decrease in Intelligence
 B. Decrease in Memory
57. Patient having 15 years of Diabetes, have decrease visual acuity and white spots and exudates on retina, most likely cause is
- A. Diabetes Mellitus (Ans)
 B. Central Retinal Artery Occlusion

- C. Central Retinal Vein Occlusion
 D. Hypertension
58. Lambert Eaton scenario, diagnosis
 A. Antibodies against Ca channels
 B. Antibodies against Acetylcholine receptors
59. Thyroid hormone
 A. Thyroxine bind to thyroglobulin in thyroid (Ans)
60. Regarding segmental demyelination
 A. Myelin disappears from nodes of ranvier
 B. axon fragments and sprouts
61. Regarding Acetylcholine synthesis
 A. from postganglionic sympathetic to sweat glands
62. Which neurotransmitter synthesized from post ganglionic sympathetic
 A. Norepinephrine (Ans)
 B. Acetylcholine
63. Schwann cells for PNS myelination, For CNS
 A. Glial cells
 B. Oligodendrocytes (Ans)
 C. Astrocytes
64. Left Homonymous Hemianopia cause by lesion in
 A. Optic Chiasm
 B. Optic tract (Ans)
 C. Optic Nerve
65. Medial geniculate body
 A. lateromedially to thalamus
 B. not related to thalamus
 C. attached to main mass of thalamus (Ans)
66. drugs inducing Rapid Eye Movement sleep
 A. Benzodiazepines
 B. Barbiturates
 C. Hypnotics
 D. No drug can do it (Ans)
67. A 60 yrs old male, sailor, brought by his wife on return from his visit from far East Asia. Wife complains he is developing problem in remembering minor things in daily life, unable to recall home address, most likely he is having
 A. Alzhiemer's Disease
 B. HIV encephalopathy
 C. Wernicke's Encephalopathy
68. Barbiturates
 A. Hepatic enzyme inducer (Ans)
 B. Increase REM
69. Treatment of Extrapryramidal Syndrome due to antipsychotics:
 A. Benztropine (ans)
- 70: Question about Pyramidal Tract, what does it contain
 .
 .
- 71: Question on light reflex, swinging light reflex done, don't remember the entire scenario and asked damage is where, I thought its due to oculomotor so I marked that.

72: Question on Adrenaline, where is it released from?

Options were: Preganglionic fibers of adrenal medulla, nicotinic fibers, etc

73: Question on hemisection of spinal cord

74: Question on Normal pressure hydrocephalus and asked whether the dementia is reversible or irreversible.

75: Question on Middle cerebral artery stroke

76: Question on Temp regulation, Post hypothalamus was the answer.

77: Question on the source of ADH and oxytocin.

Ans was hypothalamus

78: Which cells are responsible for K metabolism in brain:

Astrocytes.

79: Question a structure which induces overlying ectoderm to differentiate into neuroectoderm and form

neural plate:

Ans was notochord

80: where will you find leprosy organisms?

Ans: scrapings.

81: A young man with multiple fractures come to the ER with bp 90/70, tachycardia, what will you do?

A: reduce fractures B: Do CT C: normal saline D: Intubate

Regards... Dr. Rida Hanif

===-

Radiology 18th nov 2015,, paper 1,2 mix

1.in posterior cranial fossa..

A,,last 3 cranial nerves enter jugular foramen

B facial nerve enter thru stylo mastoid foramen

C lesser petrosal sinus groove on tentorium cerebella//

D jugular foramen is part of occipital bone

2 igm protein yields paper 2

A 4kcal ..answer

B 9kcal

C 7kcal

3 type of fibers connecting adjacent gyri in cerebral cortex paper 2

A short association fibers,, answer

.
.

B long association fibers

C commissural fibers

4 blockage of artery supplying medulla will cause paper 2

A contralateral hemiparesis

B tongue muscle paralysis

5 termination of primary efferent from thumb and little finger located in paper 2

A lat and medial nucleus cuneatus

B medial and lateral nucleus cuneatus

C Lat and medial nucleus gracilis

6 ant cerebral artery supplies paper 2

A paracentral something

B frontal eye field

C broca s area

D sup auditory area

7 other uses of thyroid hormone paper 2

A inc BMR

B inc appetite

C loose weight

8 mitral valve area paper 2

1-2 cm²..

2-4 cm²,, answer

4-6

6-8

9 every human in a community has equal chances of being selected paper 1

Random selection,,answer

.

.

Stratified random selection

10 which fibers attached to disc of temporomandibular joint paper 2

Ant fibers of temporalis

Post fibers of temporalis

Lateral pterygoid

11 nerve with sup temporal artery paper 2

Auriculotemporal

Buccal nerve

Facial nerve

12 surface ectoderm gives origin to paper 2

Lens..answer

Retina

13 trephine biopsy paper 2

Aplastic anemia.. answer

14 skin of glans lymphatic drainage paper 2

Superficial inguinal LN..answer

Int iliac LN

15 first heart sound paper 1

Closure of aortic and pulmonary valve..answer

Closure of mitral and tricuspid

Rapid filling

16aortic arch aneurysm will compress paper 1

Left bronchus..answer

Esophagus

Thoracic duct

Pulmonary artery

.

.

Trachea

17 fluid in pericardial cavity, pericardial tap from paper 2

Medial border of 4-6 intercostal space...

2-4 intercostal space in midclavicular line

18 tricuspid valve paper 1

Lower border of sternum on right side,,answer

Left 5th intercostal space

Left 2nd intercostal space

**19 vesicular eruption causing pain in Infraclavicular and suprasternal notch area,,
dermatomes paper 2**

C3-4

T2

T3

T4

20 knee jerk paper 2

L3

L4

21 median nerve paper 2

Gives no main branches in arm

Pass superficial to flexer retinaculum

Injury causes loss of sensation in medial 1 and half fingers

22 about breast paper 2

30-50 lobules

Ducts in dermis

Underlies pectoralis major

Capsule in subpectoral fascia?

.
.

23 loss of abduction of fingers,,injury to paper 2

Ulnar nerve...answer

Median nerve

Radial nerve

24 pat complain of morning headache with papiledema paper 2

Optic nerve injury

Hydrocephalus

Dural sinus blockage

Int jugular vein blockage

25 thoracic duct paper 2

Begin as cisterna chili at t12

Remain on right throuout its course

26 thoracic duct paper 2

Has several valves

27 lower esophageal sphincter paper 2

Relax while eating

Anatomical sphincter..answer

28 duodenal perforation paper 2

29 communication between greater and lesser sac paper 2

Epiplioic foramen

30 gastrohepatic ligament contain paper 2

Portal vein ,hepatic artery,bile duct

31 operation for removal of spleen,splenic vessels in which ligament paper 2

Gastrosplenic,,answer

Splenicolineal

32 blood supply of proximal part of bile duct paper 2

.
.

Cystic artery

33 cystic duct blood supply paper 2

Cystic artery

34 which artery in front of head of pancreas paper 2

Sup and inf pancreatocodudenal

Sup and inf mesenteric arteries

35 gut rotation paper 2

270 degree clockwise

Rotation around sup mesenteric artery

36 hysterectomy,,damage to paper 2

Uterine artery

37 artery remaining in true pelvis paper 2

Middle rectal

38 patient after operation comes with lumbar pain,, injury to paper 2

Ureter

39 what located between ureter and peritoneum in pelvis paper 2

Uterine artery

40 uterus blood supply paper 2

Uterine artery

Ovarian artery

41 foot eversion,injury to paper 2

Deltoid ligament

42 foot drop paper 2

43 loss of eversion damage to paper 2

44 pillar of medial longitudinal arch paper 2

.
.

Calcanium

Navicular

Talus

Med cuneiform

Middle cuneiform

45 most commonly fractured long bone of body paper 1

Tibia,,answer

Femur

Humerous

Fibula

Radius

46 parts of bile duct paper 2

Supradudenal,retrodudenal,infradudenal,intradudenal

Omental,retodudenal.....

47 trigone of bladder paper 2

Ureter open in an oblique slit

Most sensitive area of bladder than urethra

48 maximun cholesterol paper 1

Egg

Red meat

49appendicitis,,pain around umbilicus throu [paper 2](#)

Sensory throu t10

Sympathetic thru t10

Parasympathetic,,,,,

50parasympathetic action [paper 1](#)

Inc gastric motility

.
.

Major effect on salivary gland secretions

51 muscle spindle activated when [paper 1](#)

Muscle contract

Muscle stretched

52 thoracodorsal artery supplies [paper 2](#)

Latismus dorsi

Pectoralis major

53 tip of shoulder at [paper 1](#)

T7

54 gamma fibers [paper 1](#)

55 extensors of back supplied by [paper 1](#)

Post rami..answer

Dorsal root

Ant rami

56 notochord [paper 1](#)

Stimulate differentiation of overlying tissue

Extend throuout lengthh of vertebral column

Neural tube

57 loss of p53 [paper 1](#)

Cell survival

58 natural defense against tumour [paper 1](#)

Apoptosis

59 councilman bodies [paper 1](#)

Apoptosis

60mallory bodies [paper 1](#)

Alcoholic hepatitis

.
.

61 thorn prick abcess formation [paper 1](#)

Staphylococcus aureus

62 aspergelosis most common presentation

Invasive lung disease

Cutaneous involvement

bronchopulmonary

63 hyperlipemia [paper 2](#)

64 receptor causes vasodilation [paper 1](#)

65 whole wheat [paper 1](#)

Thiamin

66 patient with 8% creatinine.bp 310/210 [paper 1](#)

Jugtaglomerular..answer

Macula densa

PCT

67 mother blood group A, two children with group AB,O,father group will be [paper 1](#)

B,,answer

A

O

AB

Two different fathers

68 collagen [paper 2](#)

Stains light with eosin

excess in lig flavum

69 nucleus [paper 2](#)

Purple stain

70 peroxisomes bud off from [paper 1](#)

.

.

SER..answer

RER

Mitochondria

Golgi

71 packaging and secretion by [paper 1](#)

Golgi

72 patient with truncal obesity,thin limbs,round face, raised ACTH [paper 1](#)

Cushing syndrome

Cushing disease

73 benign tumor [paper 1](#)

Adenoma

Hepatoma

74 skeletal muscle during exercise,,vasodilation due to [paper 2](#)

Local metabolite ,,, answer

Epinephrine

75 investigation for liver amebic abscess [paper 1](#)

Serology

76 epididymus [paper 2](#)

77 carcinoma prostate affects [paper 2](#)

Posterior lobe... answer

Median lobe

78 cerebellar lesion [paper 1](#)

Dysmetria

79 medial lamniscus [paper 1](#)

Int arcuate fibers

80 seminal vesicle [paper 2](#)

.

.

Join ductus difference to form ejaculatory duct

81 CNS blood supply [paper 2](#)

Branches of ant cerebral supply int capsule

Does not anastomose on surface of brain

82 difference between isometric and isotonic contraction,, isotonic [paper 2](#)

Consume more high energy phosphate

Warm heat,,???

83 during inspiration [paper 1](#)

Venous return dec

Heart rate dec

Mean arterial pressure dec

84 thyroid [paper 1](#)

Lymph drainage to deep cervical node,, answer.

Move with swallowing due to attachment to prevertebral fascia

Right recurrent nerve directly associated with isthmus

85 max effect of drug can be determined by [paper 1](#)

Bioavailability

Potency

efficacy

86 most potent stimulator of gastric juice [paper 2](#)

Protein..answer

Ethanol

Fat

87 5 years after transplantation [paper 2](#)

Sq cell carcinoma

Lymphoproliferative disorder

.

88 HIV associated with [paper 2](#)

Kaposi sarcoma

Sq cell carcinoma

89 enzyme in crigler nijjar ?? [paper 2](#)

Glucuronyl d transferase

Gamma glutamyl transferase

90 most commonly fractured bone of hand [paper 2](#)

Scaphoid

91 first line of defence in tissue [paper 1](#)

Neutrophil

Macrophages

92 true hermaphrodites [paper 1](#)

Xx/xy

Xxy

93 major stress hormone [paper 1](#)

Acth

94 content of anterior mediastinum [paper 2](#)

Thymus

95 girl terminally ill, asks abt her illness, her parents told u not to tell her abt her illness. what would u tell her [paper 1](#)

What your parents told u abt ur illness

96 patient with sweating and palpitation,, tsh dec ,but when given TRH tsh markedly inc.. cause [paper 1](#)

Hyperthyroidism due to thyroid cause
Hyperthyroidism due to pituitary cause
Hyperthyroidism due to hypothalamus
Hypo due to pituitary

.
.

Hypo due to thalamus

97 surface marking of oblique lobe [paper 2](#)

T3-6th intercostal cartilage

98 cholecystikinin function [paper 2](#)

99 baby with absent anal opening,, diaper stains with bile,,

Rectovaginal fistula,,answer

Absent anus

100 steroid action [paper 1](#)

Leukotrien b4

Leukotrien d4

101 anastomosis around umbilicus.. [paper 2](#)

Ant abd wall vessels

102 breast upper outer quadrant lymph drainage [paper 2](#)

Ant nodes..answer

Post nodes

Apical

Central nodes

103 st elevation on lead 4,, vessel involved [paper 1](#)

Ant descending artery..answer

Circumflex artery

104 pulmonary artery supplies [paper 1](#)

Alveoli

105 mean systemic filling pressure regulates [paper 1](#)

Venous return

106.lady with HPV, after 2 years cell show apical nucleus with numerous nucleoli,,???

Dysplasia,,

.
.

Cancer

107 metaplasia [paper 1](#)

Functional change in epithelium

108 GVE of vagus nerve,nucleus [paper 1](#)

Ambiguous

Salivatory

Dorsal nucleus

109 glycogenolysis due to absence of [paper 1](#)

Insulin,,, answer

Glucagon

110 bronchogenic carcinoma [paper 1](#)

Tobacco smoking,,answer

Asbestos

111 most sensitive marker of MI [paper 1](#)

CK

Troponin t

112 radiosensitive [paper 2](#)

Craniopharyngioma,,answer

Glioglioma

113 stab wound chest [paper 1](#)

Ipsilateral lung collapse,ipsilateral chest wall spring out

114 gas exchange areas [paper 1](#)

Simple squamous epithelium

115 pain mediator [paper 1](#)

Bradykinin..answer

leukotrien

.

.

116 clinical feature of falciparum [paper 1](#)

Blackwater fever

117 botulinum [paper 1](#)

Flaccid paralysis of respiratory muscles..answer

Diarrhear

118 2 week old blood contain [paper 1](#)

Lymphocytes

Rbcs,,answer

Neutrophils

Monocytes

119max ECF inc with [paper 1](#)

Hypertonic solution

120 max inc renal artery flow and gfr.. [paper 1](#)

Afferent vasodilation

121 proteinuria [paper 1](#)

Basement membrane damage

122 most imp buffer in body [paper 1](#)

Protein

Bicarbonate,,answer

Phosphate

123 standard deviation taken with mean [paper 1](#)

Check variability

Validity

Sample size?

124 acute inflammation,fluid exudates [paper 1](#)

Protein more than 3

.

.

125 edema [paper 1](#)

Lymphatic blockage

126 Edema [paper 1](#)

Inc hydrostatic pressure

127 DNA replicate [paper 1](#)

Interphase

128 anemic hypoxia [paper 1](#)

Methemoglobinemia,,answer

Cyanide poisoning

129 phase 1 drug reaction

Oxidation

Acetylation

Methylation

Glucuronidation

130 RTA,, multiple bone fracture,,bp low. Initial management [paper 1](#)

Volume replacement,,answer

Airway

131 multiple bone fractures [paper 1](#)

Osteoporosis

132 counseling help pt help [paper 1](#)

Themselves,, answer

Family

Doctor

133 potassium main regulation [paper 1](#)

Aldosterone

134 P_{CO2} dec,, o₂ inc,, this will cause [paper 1](#)

.
.

Hypoventilation

135 cause of inc co₂ [paper 1](#)

Ascent to high altitude

Hypoventilation

136 origin of oxytocin and ADH [paper 1](#)

Hypothalamus,, answer

Pituitary

137 osmolality increased [paper 1](#)

138 diabetic nephropathy [paper 1](#)

Urine albumin

139 opsonization [paper 1](#)

C3b

140 active transport all true except [paper 1](#)

Saturable

141 dyspnea on lying down [paper 1](#)

Retrosternal goiter

142 APKD association with [paper 1](#)

Cerebral hemorrhage

Renal failure

143 cause of healing delay [paper 1](#)

Infection

144 diff between pulmonary and systemic circulation [paper 1](#)

Dec resistance,,answer

High cardiac output

High pressure

145 right border of heart on x ray [paper 1](#)

.
.
SVC... answer
Rt atrium
146 diabetic female after abdominal surgery, dyspnea and cough [paper 1](#)
Pulmonary embolism,,, answer
Pul infarction
147 pulmonary embolism cause [paper 1](#)
DVT
148 Typhoid fever first week test [paper 1](#)
Blood test
149 typhoid fever 2nd week test [paper 1](#)
Blood +widal,,, answer
Widal
Urine DR
Stool DR
150 diagnosis of tb [paper 2](#)
Caseous necrosis
151 initial diagnosis of leprosy [paper 1](#)
Nasal scraping
152 tumor with 3 germ later [paper 1](#)
Teratoma
153 amniocentesis [paper 1](#)
After 14 week
154 cells with IgE receptors and dark granules [paper 1](#)
Basophils
Eosinophils
Monocytes
.
.
155 protrusion of mandible [paper 1](#)
Lateral pterygoid,, answer
Temporalis
156 clot retraction mediated by [paper 1](#)
Thrombin
Thrombosthenin
Streptokinase
157 neostriatum [paper 2](#)
Caudate plus putamen,, answer
Caudate plus lentiform
Caudate plus globus pallidus
158 during passing cvp line,, pneumothorax [paper 2](#)
Subclavian route,,, answer
Int jugular route
Ext jugular route
159 esophagus [paper 2](#)
Enter cardiac orifice at T10
Serosal layer is thickened at lower end

160 PAS positive scenario [paper 2](#)
Whipple disease

161 prenatal thalassemia diagnosis [paper 1](#)
CVS,, answer
Electrophoresis of mothers blood

162 scenario,, hbf raised,, 5 years old boy,, [paper 2](#)
B thalassemia major

163 primary polycythemia vera [paper 2](#)
.
.
Due to abnormal proliferation?
Inc rbc mass,, answer

164 drop shaped structure with clefts [paper 2](#)
Verrucous cancer

165 to stop process of delivery [paper 2](#)
Prostaglandin E2

166 pancreas [paper 1](#)
Develop from ventral and dorsal bud

167 lymphatic drainage of testes [paper 2](#)
Paraortic

168 lymph drainage of glans penis [paper 2](#)
Deep inguinal

169 lower airway innervations [paper 2](#)
T1-t4?

170 lateral boundary of urogenital diaphragm [paper 2](#)
Inf ramus of pubis and ischium

171 fundus of stomach initial lymph drainage [paper 2](#)
Splenic
Celiac

172 philadelphia chromosomes [paper 2](#)
CML,, answer
Hodgkin

173 man is intermediate host in [paper 1](#)
Hydatid cyst

174 ovarian cancer metastasis [paper 2](#)
Paraaortic lymph nodes
.
.

175 sigmoid colon [paper 2](#)
Start at pelvic brim

176 breast atrophy in adult female [paper 1](#)
Estrogen,, answer
Estrogen and progesterone

177 APKD [paper 1](#)
Autosomal dominant

178 chemical synapses [paper 1](#)
Ca uptake and ach release into synaptic cleft

179 low ca ,, high phosphate [paper 1](#)

CRF

180 coronary sinus drain paper 2

2/3 blood,, answer ?

1/3 blood

181 regarding diaphragm paper 2

Supplied by phrenic and intercostal nerves,, answer

Sympathetic nerves peirce through it

Derived from splanchnic mesoderm

182 mixed venous sample is obtained from

Pulmonary artery.. answer

Pul vein

Basilica vein

183 pt with sore throat and cervical lymphadenopathy,which investigation paper 2

Monospot test,, answer

Mountaux

Lymph node biopsy

.
.

184 branch of middle cerebral artery paper 2

Posterior communicating

Ant colloidal artery

Ophthalmic artery

Rolandic artery.. answer

Subcolosal artery

185 regarding cystic fibrosis paper 2

Chromosomal abnormality

Mostly affect pancreas

186 lymph drainageof cervix paper 2

Int +ext iliac ,, answer

187 falciform ligament paper 2

188 testicular cause of male infertility paper 2

Cryptorchidism

kleinfelter

189 bleeding from duodenal ulcer,,vessel paper 2

Gastrodudenal

190 cavernous sinus thrombosis cause periorbital swelling,, vein paper 2

Sup orbital

Inf orbital,, answer??

Sup ophthalmic

191 middle memingeal artery bleeding,,blood in paper 2

Epidural space,, answer

Subdural space

Arachenoid

192 neurovascular bundle paper 2

.
.

Between internal and innermost layer ,, answer

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Shuroo kerta hoo ALLAH k naam se jo bara mehrban hey or reham kerny wala hey

20th November 2015 Surgery Paper online by RAFAEL ARIQ

Paper was a repeat and mostly BCQ from 20th April paper + Chandkians + 4 bcqs from Asim (which I marked and now m unable to find them ..AAAAArgh)

Q.1 Air Born Infection is

A. SARS

B. TB

C Meningitis

I marked SARS cause The Most recently its Added in the Air born Infections

Q.2 Extension of Hip and Flexion of Leg is by ...Semitendinous

Q.3 Long Thoracic Nerve Supply ..Serratus Anterior

Q.4 Side Effect of Dimercaprol is ..Raised BT

Q.5 During the Procedure of Esophagectomy , the stomach is Mobilised up to Esophagus

”

Which artery will be responsible for the Blood Supply of Stomach... Rt Gastroepiploic Artery

Q.6 Correct Sequence of Protein Synthesis is mRNA ,Cytoplasm,Ribosome,tRna, AminoAcids

Q.7 Jejunum is Supplied by SMA

Q.8 Regarding Thyroid True Statement is ..Lymph drainage to deep cervical lymph nodes

Q.9 HLAB27 Ankylosing Spondylitis

Q.10 Cerebrovascular Circulation Correct Statement is... Do not anastomose once entered in the brain Substance

Q.11 All true regarding Breast Peau de orange appearance Except .. Orange Brown Appearance is because of the Necrosis

Q.12 Lady with leg Swelling from last 5 months with no history of fever and cough but cxr show bilateral pleural effusion Distended Lfts and Rt Heart Enlargement
...Recurrent Thromboembolism

Q.13 Estrogen, Progesterone and Testosterone acts Via ...Transcription

Q.14 Complication Associated with Trochanteric Fracture is ..Pulmonary Embolism

Q.15 GVE to palate Muscle is via ... Dorsal Vagal Nucleus

Q.16 Whole wheat is a rich source of ..Thiamine

Q.17 Mean systemic filling pressure regulates ... Venous return

Q.18 S2 sound by ... Closure of aortic and pulmonary valve

Q.19 Max increase in ECF Volume due to Infusion of Hypertonic Solution.

Q.20 Auscultation of tricuspid valve best heard Right lower end of the body of sternum

Q.21 P53 gene is absent what will be the results cell survival

.

.

Q.22 Diagnosis for leprosy by the initial investigation is via Nasal scraping

Q.23 Investigation for liver amoebic abscess Serology

Q.24 internal carotid a damage, bleeding, at what vertebral tubercle u will press to stop bleeding,,

a.3rd

b.4th

c.5th

D.6th

e.7th

DDDD

Q.25 Cysticercosis caused by,,

- A. ingesting eggs of tenia solium
- b.ingesting cysts of tenia solium
- c. eating uncooked meat
- d. eating uncooked mutton

AAAA

Q.26 Which drug has more effect on coxII than cox I ,,

- a.aspirin
- B.celexocib
- c. nalproxane
- d.ketorolac

BBBBB

Q.27 Internal oblique muscle aponeurosis,,

- a.form conjoint tendon
- b. post boundary of inguinal canal
- c. external spermatic fascia
- D.conjoint tendon

DDDD

Q.28 Suboccipital n supply which muscle

- a.capitis
- b. lattisimus dorsi
- c. trapezius
- D.rectus capitis post

DDD

Q.29 Regarding intercostobrachial nerve true is ,,

- a. loss of nerve supply
- b.post side of arm
- C. 2nd intercostal sensory
- d.loss to preganglionic sympethaetic

CCCC

Q.30 Normal rasonance are,,

- A. rt 2nd to 4th midclvicular line
- b.rt 4th to 6th midclavicular

AAA

Q.31In asian population most common cause of macrocytosis

- A. liver diease

.

.

- b.hemolysis
- c.hypothyrodism
- d. alchol

DDD (IF ASK IN OUR COUNTRY THEN ITS LIVER DISEASE)

Q.32 RCA after ginning marginal branch obstruction affect ,, (BRS BCQ)

- a.SA node
- B. AV node
- c. apex of heart

d.right atrium

BBB

Q.33 Penile urethra rupture ,,

A. scrotum under colles fascia

b.tunica vaginalis

c.thigh

d.deep fascia

AAA

Q.34 which one is benign tumor,,

Warthin True

Q.35 Middle rectal artery branch of ,,

A.internal iliac

b.femoral

c.common iliac

d. superior mesenteric

AAA

Q.36 Right testis tumor nodes drain into ,

A. paraaortic

b. right deep inguinal

c.superficial inguinal

AAA

Q.37 Chlamydial infection causing chlamydia psittacosis is,,

A.obligate intracellular

b.DNA derived from host

AAA

Q.38 Scenario of granuloma with yellow pigment ,, Actinomyces

Q.39 Painful papule at labia ,,,

a. hsv II

b.hsv I

c. vz

d. CMV

AAA

(HSV I is on lips Face ..)

Q.40 most perineum and pelvis nerve supplied by,,

A.pudendal

b.femoral

c.obturator

AAA

.

.

Q.41 Which of the following Maintain flexor tone of arm mainly

a.corticospinal

b.corticobulbar

c.reticulo spinal

d.rubro spinal

DDD

Q.42 Lower motor neuron lesion...

A.muscle wasting

- b.hyperreflexia
- c.positive Babinski
- d. spasticity

AAA

Q.43 Hemisection with total spinal section differentiated by ,,

- a.paraplegia in extension
- b. degree of reflex activity
- c.sensory loss permanent
- D.spinal shock

DDD

Q.44 Which one is most common exocrine pancreas tumor ,,

- A.ductal adenocarcinoma
- b.acinar adenocarcinoma
- c.mixed
- d.intraductal

AAA

Q.45 Delayed action of insulin,,,

- a.glucose inside cell
- b.potassium inside cell
- c.inhibit protein catabolism
- d. protein synthesis
- E. stimulate mRNA transcription for lipogenesis

EEE

Q.46 Gas having maximum diffusion capacity in body fluids,,,

- A. CO₂
- b.CO
- c.He
- d.O₂

AAA (Max affinity is of CO and Maximum Diffusion capacity is of CO₂)

Q.47 Dec PO₂ in blood..

- a.CO poisoning
- B.Hypoventilation
- c.anemia
- d.cyanide poisoning

BBB

Q.48 A person living on river side since 2yrs, having blindness, ophthalmologist identify which larva,,,

A.onchocercosis

- .
- .

- b. wucheria
- c. loa loa

AAA

Q.49 During surgery thyroid nerve present to a distance to superior thyroid artery,

- A.external laryngeal
- b.internal laryngeal
- c.recurrent

AAA

Q.50 Antrum of stomach removed what will happen ,

a.dec compliance

b.inc acid output

c.increase gastrin

AAA

Q.51 Margins of TB ulcer,

A.undermined

b.everted

c.inverted

AAA

Q.52 Ulcer due to Hypertension,,

a.decibuts

b.marjolins

C. martorell

d.bazin

CCC

Q.53 What is the Mechanism of action of PTU:

A. Inhibits synthesis of thyroid hormones

b.It homonymous hemianopia

B. Inhibits release of thyroid hormones

AAA

Q.54 Right optic tract lesion causes,,

a.right homonymous hemianopia

b.left homonymous hemianopia

BBB

Q.55 Internal laryngeal nerve passes through,,

a.Arytenoid n cricoids cartilage

b.Cricoid n thyroid

C.Thyroid n hyoid

CCC

Q.56 Pregnancy related scenario, PT and APTT increases long scenario) DIC

Q.57 Which is used for screening congenital abnormality,,

A.Estriol

b.estrione

c.estradiol

AAA

Q. 58 Phenyl over alcohol anaesthesia ,,

a. effect detected soon

.

.

B.less painful

c.phenol most potent

BBB

(Alcohol is Very Potent and Excruciatingly Painful)

Q.59 Patient developed hemolysis due toG6PdD deficiency,,What will happen Next ,,

A. Self limiting

b.hemolysis with G6PD

c.autosomal domint

AAA

Q.60 Primitive streak mesoderm cells migrate around the cloacal membrane to form ant. Abdominal wall cell, if this migration does not happen around the cloacal membrane will rupture and open caudally as.

- A. exstrophy of bladder
- b. imperforate anus
- c. hypospadias
- d. ectopic anal opening

AAA

Q.61 Liver Develops from

- a. from dorsal mesentery proximal midgut
- B. from ventral mesentery proximal foregut
- c. from ventral mesentery distal foregut
- d. ventral mesentery proximal midgut

BBB

Q.62 Saphenous nerve terminal branch of

- A. femoral
- B. obturator
- c. sciatic

AAA

Q.63 Adductor muscle hamstring muscle supplied by which nerve

- A. tibial
- B. Obturator
- C. femoral
- D. common peroneal

AAA

Q.64 Gracilis is supplied by the nerve

- A. obturator nerve
- b. femoral
- c. common peroneal

AAA

Q.65 Adductor brevis supplied by,,

- A. ant branch of obturator nerve
- b. femoral
- c. common peroneal

AAA

Q.66 Fracture of surgical neck of humerus, artery damaged,

.

.

- a. axillary nerve
- B. post. circumflex humeral

BBB

Q.67 Common bile duct parts,,

- a. omental, retroduodenal, paraduodenal
- B. omental, retroduodenal, paraduodenal, intraduodenal
- c. retroduodenal, paraduodenal, intraduodenal

AAA (Bile Duct has 3 parts only ... RJ LAST)

Q. 68 Human intermediate Host in Hydatid cyst (10 June Paper Bcq)

Q.68 loss of small muscle of one hand damage,

- A. C8,T1
- B. ulnar
- c.radial
- D. C5 C6

AAA

Q.69 Inion is a landmark of,

- a. glabella
- b. pterion
- C. external occipital prominence
- D. internal occipital groove

CCC

Q.70 Gastroduodenal artery branch of,

- A.right hepatic artery
- b.celiac
- c.splenic

AAA

Q.71 Regarding tramadol true is,

- a.kappa nd mu
- b.strong kappa
- c.weak kappa
- d.strong mu
- E.weak mu agonist

EEE

Q.72 Ketorolac analgesia most preferable,,

- a. Thoractosy patient with ozzing blood from wound
- b. Hernioraphy wid patient of peptic ulcer
- C. Non diabetic female undergoing cholecystectomy
- D. Asthmatic patient having inguinal hernia repair

CCC

Q.73 Radiotherapy most sensitive to,

- a.cranioopharyngioma
- b.pineal tumor
- c.midbrain glioma
- D.glanglio glioma

AAA

Seminoma >> Glial Glioma >> Craniopharyngioma

.
.

Q.74 Bilateral exophthalmos, antithyroid antibody present,,

- A.graves
- b.hashimotos

AAA

Q.75 Epitheial changes in endocervix in squamous tissue due to ,,

- A.metaplasia
- b.dysplasia

AAA

Q.76 Normal rasonance area of Chest is

- A. right 2nd to 4th midclvicular line
- b. right 4 to 6 midclavicular
- c.left 2nd to 4 mid clavicular
- d.left 2nd to 4 midaxillary

BBB

Q.77 Which one drain into left brachiocephalic vein,,,

- a. sup thyroid
- b.middle thyoid
- C.inf thyroid
- d. facial

CCC

Q.78 A 64 year Old man with posterior cervical lypadenopathy which is firm and mobile. Hb 13-14 hct 40 wbc 7230 plateletes 250000 no hepato splenomegaly seen biopay showed numerous small monomophic lyphocytes,,

- a.infectious mononucleosis
- b.hodgkin lymphcyte predominant
- c.CLL

BBB (Neck is the most Common Site of HL)

Q.79 Hb 10, O2 sturation 90, PO2 60 , ask abt to calculate O2 contents,,

- a.10
- B.13
- c.18
- d.21

BBB

Q.80 Girl with h/o of gum bleeding, giant platelets , plt count 85k ,,,

- A.vonwillibrand
- b.bernaud solier
- c.familial thrombocytopathy
- d.thrombocytopenia
- e.ITP

BBB

Q.81 Required for transport of B12 in blood,

- a.intrinsic factor
- b.TC 1
- C. TC2
- d.TC 3

CCC

.

.

Q.82 Terminal ileum removed what happens,,

- A.large amount of water in feces
- b. decreased amino acid absorption
- c.increased bile acid and entero hepatic circulation
- d.increased fat absorption

AAA

Q.83 Protein content less in glomerular filtrate occur due to

- A.pore size and negative charge

b.rapid active transport absorption

AAA

Q.84 A 35 year old man bilateral crepts, on xray chest heart fills completely, mass in rt ventricle, what will be the main cause..

a.mesothelioma

b.rhabdomyosarcoma

c.angiosarcoma

d.myxoma

DDD

Q.85 True regarding the Flexor Hallucis longus,,

a. tendon can be felt immediately post to medial malleolus

b.inserted on first metatarsal base

AAA

Q.86 Superficial parotid painless tumor, pseudopod growth, contain no capsule on histopathology,,

A.pleomorphic

b.warthin

c.mucoepidermoid

d.cyst adenocarcinoma

AAA

Q.87 Reflexes correctly marked,,

A.Biceps C6

b.triceps C8

c.abdominal L5 S1

d.knee L4 L5

e ankle S1 S2

EEE

{(S1,2 Buckle my shoe (Ankle jerk)... L3,4 kick the door (Knee jerk) C5,6 Pick up sticks

(Biceps) C7,8 Lay them straight (Triceps)}

Upper abdominal reflexes are supplied by nerve roots T9-T11. Lower abdominal reflexes are supplied by roots T11-T12

Q.88 Rt ovarian vein drains into,,

A. IVC

b.renal vein

AAA

Q.89 Regarding posterior communicating artery,,

a.connect posterior cerebral to internal carotid

b.connect posterior and middle cerebral

.

.

c. pass anterior to oculomotor and connect internal carotid with posterior cerebral

D.Its connects internal carotid with posterior cerebral

e.connect posterior cerebellar internal carotid

AAA

Q.90 ADH is inhibited by,

A.alcohol

b.increased plasma osmolarity

c.angiotensin 2

d. dec ECF

AAA

Q.91 A Very Fat Bofy was eating a burger and a very Large Bolus stuck after eating

..what will happen next,

a. Its never happens

b. swallowing centre activated

C. secondary persiatlisis will be generayed by intrinsic nervous sytem to remove it

CCC

Q.92 When will u do dialysis with GFR Decreases to

A. 5 %

b. 20 %

c. 30 %

d. 40 %

e. 50 %

AAA

Q.93 Death of Gas gangrene is,,,

A. Toxemic shock

b. excessive necrosis

AAA

Q.95 Infection related to pretracheal layer will spread to,,

A. Ant mediastinum

b. sup mediastinum

c. post mediastinum

AAA

Q.96 All drugs transported from Placenta by this mechanism

A involves carriers

B Simple Diffusion

BBB

Q.97 Organism causing cerebral malaria,,

A. p. falciparum

b. p. vivax

c. p. malaria

AAA

Q.98 Regarding pituatry gland true is

A. vein drain directly in dural Venous sinuses

b. partly derived from foregut

c. related to ethmoidal sinus

d. optic chiasm lie anteriorly

.

.

AAA

Q.99 Patient with fluid loss now show metabolic acidosis e hypokalemia. most fluid loss will be through:

A. Stomach

B. Colon (K with Kolon)

C. Pancreas

D. Duodenum

E. Jujenum

BBB

Q.100 Anemia with Blast Cells in peripheral blood:

- A. Iron deficiency anemias
- B. Erythroblastosis fetalis
- C. Folate deficiency
- D. Bone marrow depression

BBB

Q.101 Closure of lips involve: or unable to close lips which muscle involved:

- a. Depressor anguli oris
- b. Depressor labii inferioris
- c. Depressor labii superioris
- d. Orbicularis oris
- e. Lateral pterygoid

DDD

Q. 102 Superior Thyroid artery arise from:

- A. First branch of Subclavian Artery
- B. External Carotid Artery
- C. Internal Carotid Artery

BBB

Q.103 Incubation period of which disease is longest:

- A. Measles
- B. Rubella
- C. Chicken pox
- D. Infectious Mononucleosis
- E. Mumps

DDD

Q.104 Regarding CSF true is,,

- A. total 150 ml
- B. production rate 20 ml/hr
- C. produced by ependymal cells of choroid plexus
- D. Arachnoid villi are visible

BBB

Q.104 Age estimation at 5th to 12th week is done through:

- A. Biparietal diameter
- B. Crown rump length
- C. Crown heel length
- D. Abdominal circumference

BBB

.
.

Q.105 Amoeba causes lesions in which part of gut:

- A. Terminal ileum
- B. Cecum
- C. Ascending colon
- D. Transverse colon
- E. Sigmoid and rectum

BBB

Q.106 Buccopharyngeal Membrane:

- A. Stomodium from Foregut
- B. Nose from OroPharynx

BBB

Q.107 Shivering center is located in:

- A. Anterior hypothalamus
- B. Posterior hypothalamus

BBB

Q.108 A 30 year old woman in azad kashmir was injured mildly in an earthquake that killed many people apart from her distant uncle. She would most probably be in,

- A. Social crisis
- B. Personal crisis
- C. Situational crisis
- D. Developmental crisis

CCC

109 Which ligament supports odontoid process of axis on atlas,

- A. Posterior longitudinal ligament
- B. Anterior longitudinal ligament
- C. Transverse ligament
- D. Ligamentum nuchae

CCC

Q.110 C7 Vertebrae has:

- A. Longest spine
- B. Broad body

AAA

Q.111 Conversion of fibrinogen into fibrin what will be detected in blood

- A. Prothrombin

Fibrinopeptides are detected in Blood

Q.112 Percentage of Plasma out of ECF:

- A. 30%
- B. 20%
- C. 50%

AAA

Q.113 Newborn with a Erythroblastosis Fetalis having Blood group B positive what is best for management:

- A. Any blood with Rh positive
- B. B Negative

BBB

Q.114 If a person is taking Protein in his diet which will be necessary:

.
.

- A. Riboflavin
- B. Thiamine

AAA

Thiamine for Carbs in Diet

Q.115 Group of young men bathing in beech next day develop blisters on back shoulder limbs region cause is:

- A. Mast cell destruction
- B. Endothelium venules destruction

AAA

Q.116 Regarding Renal Column

- A. Collecting Duct
- B. Interlobar artery
- C. Interlobular artery
- D. Minor calyces

BBB

Q.117 Function exclusively linked with vit E:

- A. Carbohydrate metabolism
- B. Endothelial protection
- C. Skin integrity
- D. Germinal epithelial protection

DDD

Q.118 Deep to post digastric and near palatoglossus a structure runs obliquely upwards,

- A. Facial artery
- B. Lingual artery
- C. Maxillary artery
- D. Sup thyroid

BBB

Q.119 What is correct about thyroid:

- A. Supplied by 3 paired arteries
- B. Surrounded by prevertebral fascia
- C. Isthmus attached to cricoid
- D. Venous drainage in brachiocephalic vein

Q.120 H₂O₂ found in:

- a. mitochondria
- B. peroxisome
- c. Lysosome
- D. RER

BBB

Q.121 ICAM and VCAM are for Leucocyte adhesion

Q.122 Breast atrophy in young female is due to:

- A. Estrogen
- B. Estrogen and Progesterone
- C. Progesterone

BBB

Q.123 Virus in Human causes cancer via

- A. Protooncogen

.
.

B Oncogen

BB (Radiations via Protooncogens)

Q.124 Essential amino acid:

- A. Phenylalanine

Q.125 Regarding sympathetic effects Beta Agonists:

- A. Increase HR

Q.126 Poliomyelitis:

- A. Anterior horn cell defect

Q.127 Regarding P Value:

A. Checks probability

Q.128 Spread of renal tumor will be through:

A. Renal Vein

Q.129 Retention of CO₂:

A. Respiratory failure

Q.130 Regarding Gray matter foot processes:

A. Protoplasmic Astrocytes

Q.131 Cause of global blindness:

A. Herpes Simplex

B. Rubella

C. Chlamydia Trochamatis

CCC

Q.132 Which is normal HB:

A. HbA

B. HbF

C. HbC

AAA

Q.133 Thalassemia carrier percentage in Pakistan:

A. 5%

B. 10%

C. 15%

AAA

Q.134 Surgery for removal of ovary done which is damaged:

A. Internal Iliac Artery

B. External Iliac Artery

C. Uterine Artery

AAA

Q.135 In respiratory Alkalosis renal compensation is:

A. NaHCO₃ excretion

Q.136 During mitosis chromosomes double in which phase?

A. Prophase

B. Metaphase

C. Anaphase

D. Telophase

E Interphase

EEE

Q137 Pain of ovarian tumor is referred to thigh by

.

.

A. Femoral nerve

B. Obturator nerve

C. Sciatic nerve

D. Pudendal Nerve

E. Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh

Q.138 Deep inguinal ring is present in

A. External oblique

B. internal oblique

- C. Rectus abdominis
- D. Peritoneum
- E. Transversalis fascia

EEE

Q.139 17 Ketosteroid in urine seen maximally in

- A. Normal male
- B. Normal female
- C. Ovariectomized female
- D. Adrenalectomized male
- E. Adrenalectomized female

AAA (Asim Bcq)

Q140 Sciatic nerve damaged dorsal surface of foot will get nerve supply from of

- A. Saphenous nerve
- B. Sural nerve
- C. Common peroneal nerve
- D. Tibial nerve
- E. No sensations

AAA (as it's a branch of Femoral Nerve)

Q.141 What is the relation of terminal CBD with head of pancreas

- A. Anterior
- B. Posterior
- C. Medial
- D. Embedded in it
- E. No relation

DDD

Q142 Which one of the following is most common brain tumor in children.

- A. Medulloblastoma
- B. Astrocytoma
- C. Meningioma
- D. GBM
- E. Hemangioma

AAA

Q.144 Absolute contraindication of Propofol is

- A. Porphyria
- B. Hypertension
- C. Hypersensitivity
- D. Old age

.
.

E. Pregnancy

CCC

Q.145 Type of Sampling in which everyone has equal chance of being selected.

- A. Systemic sampling
- B. Random sampling
- C. Stratified sampling
- D. Biased sampling
- E. Case control

BBB

Q.146 After RTA a patient becomes unconscious and on CT scan there is a hematoma which is compressing post central gyrus, in this condition which area will be most affected

- A. Motor area
- B. Sensory area
- C. Auditory cortex
- D. Visual cortex
- E. Frontal eye field

BBB

Q.147 Lutenizing Hormone in males acts on.

- A. Leyding cells
- B. Sertoli cells
- C. Spermatocytes
- D. Spermatogonia
- E. Granulosa cells

AAA

Q.148 True statement regarding Bone (Asim BCQ)

- A. Circuferrential lamella arranged around central canal
- B. Haversian canals are obliquely placed
- C. Lacunae contain osteoblasts
- D. Haversian canals do not communicate with each other
- E. Collagen fibers impart basophilia to the tissue

AAA

Q.149 Cause of Primary Hepatocellular Carcinoma

- a Hep B and Hep C
- b Aflatoxin
- c Hep C alone
- d Hep D
- e Alpha 1 Antitrypsin Deficiency

Exact options were these and answer is AAA

Q.150 Regarding Pneumotaxic Centre which statement is true .. Inhibits Respiration

Q.151 During exercise increased blood supply to muscles is via .. Local metabolites

Q.152 Spindle fibers will decrease discharge of impulses when... Muscle contracts

Q.153 Drug has more effect on cox II than cox I ... Celecoxib

Q.154 What is the Difference between systemic and pulmonary circulation

Low resistance in pulmonary circulation

Q.155 MOA of steroids in Inflammation is - Inhibiting phospholipase.

.
.

Q.156 Soldier Wala BCQ Coming downward Answer Secondary polycythemia.

Q. 157 LH,FSH ,Acts via .. mRNA (not tyrosine Kinase)

Q.158 Delayed action of Insulin Increase in mRNA for Lipogenic

Q.159 Patient Presented with Chest Pain and Fever from 10 days ,pain is not related to respiration ..Myocardium

Q.160 10june Surgery Bcq ..Hemolytic Crisis was the answer

Sickle Cell Scenario.. boy having hb 5.6 deeply jaundiced, ,plt 260000 ndtlc 10000)

Q.161 there is a Trauma to upper limb and pt cant feel sensation in little finger and

paralysis of dorsal interossei which nerve is damaged .. Ulnar Nerve (10 June Surgery)
Q 162 which hormone causes extrahepatic protein catabolism and hepatic protein
anabolism ..Cortisole

==--==

2 January 2016 Evening Medicine

Usman Dar

17 hrs

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/102979646495000/permalink/829879150471709/>

Let's solve, rectify and complete this.

Medicine n Allied, 2nd jan 2016, evening group

1. NonImmunogenic (amnion)
2. 250 ml /50 ml?? (anatomical dead space)
3. IV fluids (RTA leading shock)
4. Common peroneal N (eversion n dorsiflex inability)
5. Radial nerve (unable to extend hand due to post. Cervical triangle abscess)
5. Pericardiophrenic A. (damaged due to close proximity of phrenic N)
6. Inferior phrenic A.
(first branch of abd. Aorta)
7. Left kidney lower than Right kidney
8. Size of adrenal medulla greater than cortex / adrenal cortex essential for life
(Appropriate about adrenal gland)??
9. NaCl (post adrenalectomy taste preference)
10. Trigeminal N (Nerve involved in middle Cranial fissa Sensory loss)
11. Basal ganglia initiate movement
12. Aspergilosis (gardner with R sided chest pain, white opacity on CXR)
13. Urine for protein (kid with proteinuria)
14. Benzidine
(major chemical carcinogen)
15. Thromboembolism risk
(estrogen containing OCPs)
16. Increase water content of feces (terminal resection of ileum)
17. Intrinsic factor def.
(anemic 35 yr old male, most common cause of megaloblastic anemia)
18. Dec. MCV, MCH & MCHC
(iron def anemia)
19. Hemosiderin
(insoluble form of iron storage in body)
20. Dec. Estrogen and inc. FSH n LH
(post menopause hormonal status)
21. Hyperthyroidism
(Right shift of oxygen dissociation curve due to increased BMR)
22. Left shift or increase O₂ affinity for Hb (increase pH means Alkalosis)
23. Congenital adrenal synd. /congenital adrenal hyperPlasia
(kid with increased sized genitalia n secondary sex characteristics) ??
24. CREST Syndrome
(unable to type on keyboard)
25. Sjogren syndrome (keratitis, xerostomia etc)
26. Anti-Basement Membrane AntiBody

27. ASO titer
28. Ankylosing spondylosis/PeriCarditis
(SLE other complication) ?
- .
- .
29. UniFascicular block
(No LVH on Echo but ECG show delay in PR interval n Left axis deviation) ?
30. ST segment
(phase of complete depolarization)
31. Rapid ventricular ejection
(phase of highest BP in aorta) ?
32. Intraventricular pressure/Local metabolites
(determinant of coronary blood flow) ??
33. Dec. Sodium conc. /hypotension/ Hypoxia (stimulant of renin) ??
34. Local odema - allergy
35. 20 ml/min clearance
(urine flow 2 ml/min, plasma conc. 10 mg/ml n urine conc. 100 mg/ml) ??
36. Urethral sphincter supplied by pudental N.
37. Gama glutamyl transferase
(pregnant women e jaundice)
38. RCA supply nodes, bundle of his n branche of bundle of His
(Appropriate about heart blood supply)
39. Inulin Best indicator of GFR
40. Mid inguinal/mid of inguinal ligament (femoral artery palpation point) ?
41. Tissue dependent damage of irradiated tissue
42. Apoptosis
(chemotherapy leading to reduction in size of tumor e with fragmented cell cytoplasm n nucleus)
43. GABAnergic (Benzodiazipines, Barbiturates mechanism of action)
44. Dependence
(side effect of Benzodizipine)
45. Oral (first pass effect -bioavailability)
46. Inhibitory to ADH (ECF expansion /alcohol) ??
47. EBV (infectious mononucleosis)
48. Kaposi sarcoma
(AIDs associated skin malignancy)
49. Reflexes with rOot value ??
50. Optic tract lesion
(homonymous hemianopia)
51. Frontal bone between superciliary arches/ridges (Glabella)
52. Genuiculate ganglion in facial canal
53. Lateral extension of pia
(Denticulate ligament)
54. Incidences (new cases within a specific time span)
55. Prevalence (mass study)
56. Helping themselves for better understanding of disease (Counseling)
57. Parkinsonism
(imbalance of acetylcholine n dopamine)
58. Sheehan syndrome

(post partum hemorrhage)

59. Suppression of stretch reflex/innervation of alpha n gamma neuron (normal voluntary contraction) ??

60. Ipsilateral loss of all sensation at level of hemisection of spinal cord

61. Contra lateral Pain n temp sensory loss below level of lesion (another hemisection Quiz)

62. Factor VII

(earliest most depleted factor in Vit. K deficiency)

63. Peri central vein

(Most hypoPerfused part of liver)

64. Acute Viral hepatitis/alcohol (most common cause of deranged LFTs) ?

65. Chronic irritation (most common cause of dysplasia/metaplasia) ??

66. Physiologic jaundice (2nd day jaundice of new born)

67. Lymphoproliferative disorders (common post transplant surgery complication after 5 years)

68. HypoOsmolar/tonic overHydration ?? (SIADH)

69. Sweat Glands

(cholinergic post ganglionic receptors)

70. Estriol

(triple screening something)

71. Papillary CA

(Slowest Growing tumor of thyroid)

72. Baroreceptors

(carotid sinus function)

73. Vasodilation/Pupillary dilation (Alpha adrenergic agonist causes)

74. GIP

(Potent stimulator of insulin)

75. Timolol / Betaxolol- Receptor selective beta receptor??

76. Myenteric plexus (help in motility)

77. Metoclopramide (diabetic gastroparesis)

.

.

78. Inc. Hydrolysis of lipoprotein lipase (gemfibrate MOA)

79. Anterior to both aorta & L renal A

(Left renal vein)

80. Pharynx from larynx

(Buccopharyngeal membrane separate) ??

81. Posterior fontanelle lesser in size than anterior (there was comparison given n asked to chose appropriate statement) ??

82. Sternal bones are completely ossified by age 21 years

83. Hypokalemia (U-wave of ECG)

84. hyperglycemia

(Most likely complication of TPN)

85. Basal Gangli

86. Lumbar/thoracic spine (Extend of ant. Cortispinal fibers/tract) ??

87. Spinal lemnisci (conscious proprioception of limbs) unable to recall exact stem n options ??

88. Broca area/limbic system (aphasia usually/most likely associated with) ??

89. Temporal/frontal Lobe (Brain abscess likely site)

90. Merkel/messiners (2 point discrimination) ??

91. Dec. Glucose (pyogenic meningitis)

92. Acetaminophen/paracetamol (grade IV enceph)
93. Ciliated epithelium (abundant mitochondria on apical side)
94. Integrin (Adhesion like molecules)
95. communications b/w ICA n PCA/ MCA & PCA (post. Communicating artery)
96. Ant. Mediastinum (An abscess anterior to pretracheal fascia will spread) ??
97. Helper T lymphocytes (CD4 +ve)
98. Arterial blood pressure will be increased by -Saralasin/saralasin ??
99. In later stage of pregnancy, maternal blood is separated from fetal blood by - Syncytiotrophoblast and fetal endothelium
100. Cephalic vein begins in anatomical snuff box??
101. Caseating granuloma on biopsy (definite diagnostic of TB)
102. Metastasis (characteristic feature of malignancy) ?
103. Invasion of adjacent tissue (Microscopic feature of malignancy) ??
104. Hyperkalemia
(retain Na via aldosterone secretion without stimulating glucocorticoid)
105. Wegener's vasculitis
106. A. Fibrinopeptide
107. Friction cardiac Rub (Pericarditis)
108. Increase motility/Myenteric plexus innervation (Cholinergic drugs) ??
109. In hyaline cartilage
Absent fibers??
110. XO Turner syndrome
111. Klinefelter syndr. (Bar body test)
112. Mitochondria (DNA present besides nucleus)
113. Liquefactive necrosis (Brain Infarction)
114. Common source of infection by hbv and hcv - contaminated needle pricks
115. Max pulse pressure -femoral A (rest options were all with greater diameter vasculature)
116. Thrombotic Emboli/Fat emboli - which embolism causes severe/massive pulmonary infarction and death ?? Pt had stroke
earlier in stem so it should be thrombotic i guess.
117. MCA -supplying Broca Area
118. Councilman bodies (CLD) ??
119. Both same action on factor Xa (LMWH n Heparin) ??
120. Factor VII (not included in intrinsic pathway)
121. C5a -chemotactic
122. Rough endothelium/glycocalyx (Platelets adhesion) ??
123. Growth Hormone before puberty (immunostimulatory hormone)
124. Denial (parents reaction toward incurable/serious disease of their child)
125. Alpha + beta Blocker (pheochromocytoma)
126. Diltiazem/verapamil (CCB given in HOCM)
127. digoxin (Drug absorbed by enteric diffusion) ??
128. Dec size of pupils -Parasympathetic effect
129. sublingual/submandibular acini ?? (Mucin rich acini)
130. Submucosal fibrosis (betel Nut n pan)
131. Inc. Blood flow to skeletal muscle at rest (trained athlete)
132. Tryptophan
133. Toxemic shock (gas gangrene)
134. Pretracheal fascia (enclosing thyroid gland)

135. Reid index/serine elastase (ARDs)
136. Pericarditis/ankylosing spondylosis(Malar Rash female)
137. Myasthenia Gravis (chewing difficulty)
138. Beta adrenergic receptors (thyroxine cardiac effect throu)
139. Spleen/liver (site of RBCs production in 2nd trimester)
140. Change of one normal epithelia with other - defination of metaplasia
141. Mefloquine - chloroquine resistant P. falciform malaria
- .
- .
142. P. Falciform - associated e malarial meningitis ??
143. Kala Azar
(army personal in balochistan e Lymphadenopathy, some kind of fly in stem)
144. Neuropathy n microangiopathy -diabetic foot
145. Carbon laden -anthracosis
146. Earth crust -silicosis
147. Excessive sweating - hot sunny day, sudden collapse??
148. Thoracic aorta -post. 5th intercosal A.
149. Myocytes disarray - HOCM related stem ?
150. BT - not in coagulation profile . such was the stem??
151. Atypical CML/ eosinophilic granuloma - Eosinophilia ??
152. Anemia of chronic disease - normocytic normo chromic .. ??
153. IgG anti Rh antibody
154. Rh negative mother pregnant with Rh positive fetua -Rh agglutinin. ??
155. Aluminim hydroxide - antacid causing constipation
156. Cholecystokinin - delay emptying of stomach
- 157.continuous saliva dooling/ regurge on first feed - typical of esophageal atresia
158. Part of foregut - Pituitary gland
- 159.normal anion gap metabolic acidosis -severe diarrhea
160. Motor sensation - Thalamus??
161. Hypocalcemia -severe dec. In mg causes ??
162. Vital capacity/ RV - max inspiration n max expiration. ??
163. Functional residual capacity/ inspiratory capacity - max inspiration but normal expiration
it wasn't clear whether questions are about respiratory/conducted(inspired/expired) volumes of air or
quetions are about left over
volumes of air in lungs.
164. RVH and LVH - Mitral stenosis??
165. 8cm away from median line/plane of body - apex beat
166. Inc. Glucagon dec. Insulin -marathan runner
167. Acetyl coA - fatty acid oxidation intermediate used in kerb cycle
168. Drug over dose / sudden loss of vasomotor tone -Spinal anesthesia
- 169.digoxin/ ephedrine - Drug absorbed by aqueous diffusion ?
170. Long refractory period - why no tetanic contractions of cardiac cells
171. TPR decreases in exercise by??
172. Rickettsia -Q fever
173. Spirochete - warthin starry stain something ?
174. Microalbuminuria -Diabetic nephropathy
175. Vagus N. / common carotid -- right side relation of trachea in superior mediastinum
176. Hypoglossal -taste sensation carried by

- 177. Infective endocarditis -IVDA
- 178. Costochondritis - local tenderness , vitally stable
- 179. P. Falciparum - black water fever aetiology
- 180. Myopia/strabismus/ant. Shallow chamber/ accommodative aesthenia -- cycloplegia refraction most dangerous in which co morbidity ??
- 181. Left recurrent N. - looping around arch of aorta
- 182. Pinocytosis -- actin, myosin n clathrin mediated transportation
- 183. Ciprofloxacin - pseudomonas aeruginosa organism in UTI
- 184.Fibrinoid necrosis -- PAN
- 185. Veins n veinules carry the Greatest fraction of blood in body
- 186. Midthoracic
(Neocorticospinal tract ends at level)

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December 2015 Paper by Dr. Saad Ullah Siddique

1. Genotype of Turner. XO
2. Bar body test is most commonly done to diagnose
 - a. Klienfilter
 - b. Turner
3. Gardner working in garden. developed chest pain, x\ray showed mass in rt lower lobe
Aspergillosus
4. Thalamus
 - a. receive aa sometic and sensory input
 - .
 - .
 - b.
 - c.
5. Pregnant lady with lethargy koilonycia
 - a. inc MCV MCH MCHC
 - b. inc MCV, dec MCH MCH
 - c dec MCV, inc MCH MCHC
 - d dec MCV, MCH MCHC
6. Best for measuring GFR
 - a. Inulin
7. Calculate dead space if TV 600
fev 75% saturation 94% one other value was 6000
8. 35 yrs old with macrocytic anemia. diagnostic test
 - a. IF antibodies
 - b. Pernicious anemia
 - c. lipid malabsorption
 - b. dec TC2
9. Regarding stomach
 - a. pNS effect secretions of enzymes
 - b SNS effects secrwetions of enzymes
 - c SNS effects HCL secretions
 - d. PNS effects intestinal movement
10. Gemifibrozil mechanism of action
 - A. Oxidation of lipids

- B. Vldl hydrolysis or lipolysis
 C hdl hydrolysis or lipolysis
 d.It causes lipid hydrolysis by lipoprotien lipase.
- 11.Defintion of Incidence
 12. Defintion of Prevelance .
 but with different wording most closest was affected mass of total
- 13.30 yrs old pt with BL diplopia BL ptosis muscle weakness
 a.MG
 and 4 other syndrome names, never heard of them
14. Triple screening for prenatal anomalies
 a. estrone
 b. estriol
 c estradiol
15. Patient developed uti. and now we see that there is pseduomonas auregonisa and treatment or antibiotic to be given
 A. Co trimazole
 B. Ciprofloaxcin
 C. Gentamycin
 D. Ceftriaxone
16. pt missed periods for 8 months... now most diagnostic
 a.inc FSh dec LH
 b. inc FSH LH.
 c. dec FSH. LH
 d. dec FSH inc LH
 e Atrophic uterus
- 17.causative organism of Q fever
 a. tick
 .
 .
 b. Rekitssea
 c.loa loa
18. 6 yrs old boy with adult size penis and testis and secondary hair growth.
 a. adrenogenital syndrome
 b. congenital adrenal hyperplasia
- 19.post communicating artery joins
 a. post cerebral with middle cerebral
 b. IC with basilar
 c. PC with MC
 d. PC with IC
20. trachea as descends in sup mediatinum. rt to it lies
 a. vagua
 b. recuurent laryngeal
 c. common carotid
 d. arch of aorta
 e. mediastinal pleura
- 21.Known case of lumbago with pain in chest and tenderness in posterior 4,5 intercoastal space..diagnosis
 a. costochondritis

- b. ankylosing spondylitis
 - c. pericarditis
22. antacid causing dec gastric emptying
- a. Alum Hydroxide
 - b. Mag Oxide
 - c. Ca Bicard
 - d. Soda bicard
23. tumor secreting ADH causes
- a. HYperosmotic overhydration
 - b. HYperosmotic dehydration
 - c. HYposmotic overhydration
 - d, HYpoosmotic dehydration
24. Thirst is decreased by
- a. Ang 2
 - b. alchol
 - c, renin
25. PPH... leading to no lactation
- a. Sheehan Syndrome
26. Actin myosin clarthin transport mechanism
- A. Primary Active transport
 - B. Secondary active transport
 - C. Simple diffusion
 - D. Pinocytosis
 - E. Facilatated diffusion
27. Lady had some abcess in neck triangle than we did incision and drainage .. Than now after that she is unable to comb her hair as she cannot take her hand above her head
- A. Spinal accessory nerve
 - B. Subscapular nerve
 - c. suprascapular
 - d. long thoracic
28. footballer..injury to lateral side of knee. x ray showed fibular fracture.. cant evert and planterflex
- .
 - .
 - a. peroneus longus
 - b tibialis ant
 - c tibialis post
 - d fibular nerve
 - e common peroneal nerve
29. Person working in hot environment suddenly collapses. serum sodium found to be 120mmol/l
Cause z
- a. Excess sweating
 - b. less drinking
30. Cycloplegic refraction more dangerous in
- A. Strabismus
 - B. Accommodative something
 - C. Anterior shallow chamber
 - d. myopia
 - e. hypermetropia

30. First branch of abdominal aorta,
a. celiac
b. inferior phrenic
c. rt suprarenal
31. Warthin starry stain used in
A. Spirochete
B. Chlamydia
c. candida
d. mycobacterium
32. soldier came after many years in sibi.. hepatosplenomegaly.lymphadenopathy
hx of fly bite low grade fever...
a. KALAZAR
b. MALARIA
c. RIVER BLINDNESS
d. WOUCHERIA
33. Resistent to chloroquine what to give
a. mefloquine
b. primaquine
34. Drug after giving orally absorbed by aquious diffusion
a. benzo
b. pheno
c. ethanol
d. ephidrine
e. chlorpromazine
35. which is correct about csf
a. pyogenic infection.... dec glucose
b fungal.... normal glucose
c. viral..... normal protien.
d. TBM normal lymphocyte
36. Pyogenic abcess in brain . Which lobe most common
a. frontal
b. parietal
c. temporal
37. aphasia caused by destruction of
a. BROCCAS
.
.
b. temporal lobe
c. parietal lobe
d. frontal
- 38 brodmans area 4 supplied by
a. ASA
b ACA
c. PCA
d ant cruciate artery
e. MCA
39. Leuckocyte adhesion
A. Integrin

- B. Selectin
40. Maximum pressure in aorta during which phase
- A. Isovolumetric contraction
 B. Isovolumetric relaxation
 c. slow ejection
 d. rapid ejection
41. alpha adrenergic causes
- a. inc BP
 b.
42. Cck inhibit what
- A. Gastric emptying
 B. Contraction of gall bladder
43. Ventricular complete depolarisation occurs during
- a. QRS
 b. QT interval
 c. ST segment
44. Femoral artery please note the word Artery palpated in
- A. Adductor canal
 B. Mid inguinal point
 C. Midpoint of inguinal ligament
45. a question about SILICOSIS (from earth crust)
46. PNEUMOCONIOSIS (Carbon laden macrophages)
47. Hemisection of rt spinal cord
 ipsilateral loss of pain 2 segments below
48. hemisection of rt spinal cord
 contralateral loss of proprioception
49. Hemisection of Spinal cord..
- a. ipsilateral loss of all sensations at the site of lesion
50. vertebral disc herniation
- a. affects spinal nerve and post rami
 b. affects posterior dorsal column
51. urine conc 100 urine flow rate 2 plasma conc 10 calculate clearance
- a 200
 b 20
 c 100
 d 10
52. Looping around aorta
- A. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
53. scenario of dysphagia finger pain skin deformity
 CREST
- .
- .
53. thyrotoxicosis scenario, palpitation cause
 Beta 1 effect
54. Hyper eosinophilia
- A. Hodgkin lymphoma
 B. Hemorrhagic viral fever
 C. Eosinophilic granuloma
 D. Myofibrosis or that near

- E. Chronic myeloid leukemia
55. High pulse pressure maximum amplitude in
- Left ventricle
 - Left atrium
 - Aorta
 - femoral
56. Chemical carcinogen
- Alcohol
- Alpha 1 antitrypsin
- Benzidine
57. pleural plus pericardial effusion..if develop proteinuria whats diagnosis
- wegners
 - vascular thickening
 - c
58. scanerio of SLE malar rash, photosensitivity, renal involvement. whats next
- pericarditis
 - joint ankylosis
 - pleural fibrisis
 - pleral hemorrhage
59. Adult man having respiratory distress
60. well trained athlete heart at rest has inc.
- CO
 - SV
61. Chemotherapy given and now tumor size becoming small and small mechanism
- Apoptosis
62. benzo..pheno and other antiepileptics act by
- GABA
 - glutamate
 - ACh
63. grade 4 hepatoencephlopathy caused by
- paracetamole
 - amphetamine
64. 8 yrs old child with generalized odema. 1dt investigation.
- serum albumin
 - urinary protiens
65. diabetic HTN pt with nephro pathy
- angiopathy= neuropathy
66. diabetic HTN pt with nephro pathy, investigation.
- urinary protein
 - serum protein
 - serum creatinin
67. Uremic Nephropathy, cause of anemia
- dec erythropoitin?
 - .
 - .
68. Macula densa senses?
- dec NACL
 - hypotension

- c. ischemia
- d infarction
- 69. ionizing radiation, extent of tissue damage
 - a. duration of radiation
 - b type of radiation
 - c type of tissue exposed
 - d size of tissue
- 70. intermediate from fatty acid cycle which enter kreb`s cycle
 - a. acetyl CoA
 - b. pyruvate
- 71. a question of MCD.....>defect in Basement membrane
- 72. Mucin Rich Gland
 - a. submandibular
 - b. parotid
 - c. sublingual
- 73. Match reflexes
 - a C6--> Biceps
 - b. c8---> triceps
 - c. S2,S3---. Ankle
 - d. L4,L5 ---> Knee
- 74.PNS---> dec size of Pupil
- 75. CCB, given in HOCM
 - a. verapamil
 - b. diltiazm
 - c. nefedipine
 - d nimodipine
 - e. amlodipine
- 75. Pheochromocytoma
 - a. Alpha antagonist
 - b. beta antagonist
 - c. alpha beta both
- 76. selective action of
 - a timolol acts on B1
 - b. butaxalol on B1
 - c. Levobunolol on B1
 - d. Levobunolol on B2
 - e. butaxolol on B2
- 77. which drug raises BP.
 - a. Adrenergic Alpha 1 agonist
 - b.
- 78. Immunostimulant hormone
 - A. Acth
 - B. Cortisol
 - C. B- endorphin
 - D. Gh (till puberty)
 - e. somatostatin
- 79. AIDS associated skin CA

-
- a. SCC
- b. BCC
- c. Kaposi
- 80. platelets adhere to
 - a. rough endothelium
 - b. intact endothelium
- 81. mitochondria enriched cells in apical part.
 - a. cilia containing cells
 - b. liver parenchymal cells
- 82. DNA containing organelle other than nucleus
 - a. mitochondria
 - b. lysosome
 - c. Golgi
 - d. Ribosome
 - e. SER
- 83. CD4 cells----> Helper T cells
- 84. Helper T cells.
 - a. opsonization
 - b. activates plasma cells
 - c. already matured in fetal life
 - d.
- 85. LMWH and Heparin has in common
 - a. same action on factor 10
 - b. same action on prothrombin
 - c. same action on factor 5
- 86. After oral anticoagulant which factor inhibited first
 - a. factor 7
 - b. factor 11
 - c. factor 12
 - d. factor 5
- 87. Factor not included in intrinsic pathway
 - a. factor 7
 - b. factor 11
 - c. factor 12
 - d. factor 5
- 88. the most reliable diagnostic feature of Tuberculosis
 - a. granuloma
 - b. caseating granuloma
 - c. identifying AFB
- 89. Benzodiazepin..
 - a. tolerance?
 - b. dependence..?
 - c. hangover effect.?
 - d. epileptic fitz
- 90. Glabella is
 - a. part of frontal bone
 - b. part of frontal bone btw supraciliary arches

- c. part of frontal bone just below nasion
91. which area of liver has most poor blood supply
- zone 1
 - zone 2.
 - around central vein
 - around permanent cells
92. Slow growing thyroid tumor---> papillary CA
93. pulmonary embolism, death, nothing specific i could recall. most imp cause
- fat embolism
 - thromboembolism
 - air embolism
 - emboli
94. after 5 years of transplant increase incidence of?
- cervical dysplasia
 - brain tumor
 - myeloproliferation
 - liver tumor
 - lymphoproliferative disorder
95. golgi tendon organ.
- reduces stretch
 - cause relaxation
 - cause contraction
96. In hyaline cartilage
- Collagen fibre visible
 - Fiber absent
 - Elastic fibre visible
 - Both elastic and collagen visible
97. GAS GANGRENE CAUSE OF DEATH.... TOXIEMIA
98. in tissue HB releases O2 by
- inc temp
 - inc Ph
 - inc 2,3,DPG
 - inc CO2
98. right shift of O2 dissociation curve
- dec temp
 - inc Ph
 - Alveolar Capillaries (something like that)
 - hyperthyroid
99. adult HB....HBA
100. So 5 years old girl in morning PT, has cough and sore throat and in past complained of wrist pain... Diagnose
- Aso titre
 - Throat swab
 - RA FACTOR
101. Beta nuts---> submucosal fibrosis
102. Thyroid gland enclosed in

- A. Pre tracheal
 - B. Prevertebral
 - C.
103. Excess stored iron with iron overload
- a hemosiderin
 - b. ferritin
 - c trnsfrin
104. catecholamines formed by
- a tyrosine
 - b. tryptophan
 - c. phenylalanine
105. Amnion
- a. derived from hypoblast
 - b. continuous with fetal membrane
 - c gives origin to vitelline vessels
 - d. form first pool of blood
106. baby born with esophageal atresia
- diagnosis
- a. regurgitate all first feed
 - b. cough on feed
 - c. continuous drooling of saliva
107. What is most imp feature of malignancy
- a N:C 1:1
 - b pleomorphism
 - c. invasion
108. Hypokalemia ----> U wave
109. Hypomagnesemia associated with
- a. hyper calcemia
 - b. hypocalcemia
 - c. hypo phosphatemi
 - d. hypokalemia
 - e. hyponatremia
110. Keratitis .. xerostomia and joint pain
- A. Sjorgen
111. dopamine Ach imbalance in basal ganglia
- a. parkinson
 - b. athetosis
 - c chorea
112. Basal Ganglia
- a. initiate movement
 - b. movement coordination
 - c. cognitive motor function
113. Post communicating artery connects
- a. Internal carotid with basilar
 - b. Internal carotid with post cerebral
 - c. Middle with post cerebral

114. Post fontanele
- Vaginally cannot be palpated in deep transverse arrest
 - in occipito post position can be felt vaginally
 - cant be felt if position is sacropubic
 - closes with ant fontanele
 - larger than ant fonatnele
115. Cardiac muscle contractility is maintained by.
- local chemical mediators
 - sympathetic afferents
 - parasympathetic afferents
 - superior most nerve from cervical chain
116. during excersize TPR is reduced by..
- local metabolites from skeletal muscles
 - sympathetic stimulus
 - parasympathetic stimulus
117. polyarthritis nodosa----- > Option with fibrosis .. another was Fibrinoid Necrosis
118. famous question of terminl ileal resection
119. question of buccopharyngeal membrane separating stomodium from foregut
120. cardiac muscle cannot be tetanised
- long refractory period
 - due to automaticity
 - plateu
 - b.
121. In later stage of pregnancy, maternal blood is separated from fetal blood by
- Syncytiotrophoblast only
 - Cytotrophoblast only
 - Sybcytiotrophoblast and fetal endothelium
 - Syncytiotrophoblast n cytotrophoblast
- 122 Arterial blood pressure will be increased by
- Saralasin/saralasis
 - Spironolactone
 - Alpha one agonist
 - Phenoxybenzamine
- 123 Post adrenalectomy taste prefrence will be inc for
- NaCl
 - Glucose
- 124 Inc PR interval with 120/80 bp,
- Unifasicular block
 - Bifasicular
 - Trifasicular
 - Third degree
 - Complete Block
- 125 In pharyngeal phase of swallowing
- laryngeal vocal cords adduct
 - larynx move down
 - epiglottis does not move

- D soft plate moves down
 126 Voluntary muscle is contracted
 A alpha motor discharge
 B gamma motor discharge
 C both simultaneously
 127 Artery damaged in close proximity of phrenic N.
 A Pericardiophrenic Artery
 B Musculophrenic Artery
 C Internal thoracic Artery
 128 pregnant lady w/ cholelithiasis.....GGT
 129 Viral hepatitis, what should be raised ..ALT
 130 chronic hepatitis.....fibrosis in hepatocytes
 131 Bioavailability is measured when drug givenOral
 132 False about fast pain
 A. Medial Lemniscus
 .
 .
 B. A delta
 C. Ventral column
 D. Glutamate
 133 Neurocortical tract ends at?
 A. Upper cervical level
 B. Upper thoracic level
 C. Mid thoracic level
 D. Lower thoracic level
 134 In Addition to Steroid synthesis Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum performs following function
 Unable to recall the proper question
 A Detoxification
 B
 ==--

2jan 2016 evening pp1 medicine

- 1.in late pregnancy placenta consist of - Syncytiotrophoblast+fetal endothelium
2. ADH is inhibited by - Alcohol
- 3.compression of optic chiasma will cause - bitemporal hemianopia
- 3.RTA case what will you give first - I/V fluids.
- 4.insulin secretion is stimulated by - GIP
- 5.which drug causes Increase LES tone and increase Gut motility - metoclopramide.
- 6.P falciparum - Blackwater fever.
7. Barrbody diagnostic for - turnur.
- 8.bioavailability is for drugs that are taken - orally
- 9.worm coming from nose of child - ascaris.
10. Adrenalectomy will lead to taste pref - Na.
11. Sensory loss in dermatome will occur – posterior rami
- 12.true statement regarding blood supply of heart - LCA giveLad+LEFT CIRCUMFLEX
- 13.renal vein is in front of aorta and renal artery
- 14.infection in front of pretracheal nodes to ant. Mediastinum
15. Barbiturates-, enzyme inhibitors
16. Severe Mg deficiency cause hypocalcemia

18. Aldosterone is stimulated by - hyperkalemia
19. U wave is due to hypokalemia
20. Definition of hemosiderin
21. Liquefactive necrosis occurs - brain
22. poor prognostic signs of acute transplant reject -
24. immunoglobulin involved in Erythroblastosis fetalis - IgG
25. Mode of transmission of HIV- transmits from mother to baby. 48. typical scenario of measles
26. End arteries are present in vital organ
27. Polyarteritis nodosa pathology- fibrinoid necrosis
28. At end of Marathon race—increase glucagon decrease insulin
29. slow growing thyroid tumor-papillary
30. most common cause of metaplasia – chronic irritation
31. infarct of Broca's area which artery involved—MCA
32. increase delivery of NaCl to macula densa will inhibit - renin release
33. definition of vital capacity
34. pregnant lady presents with jaundice which test to be performed - GGT
35. local cause of edema - allergy
- .
- .
36. 5yr old child presented with generalized edema which test to be done - urine albumin
37. maximum vol of blood is present in – veins and venules
38. diabetic patient present with gangrenous foot cause is -angiopathy+neuropathy
39. cause of death in gas gangrene - toxemia
40. Drug absorbed from GIT depends upon its – Lipid solubility
41. Blood flow to Heart is controlled by - Local metabolites
42. confirmation of TB- detection of AFB
43. hormone inhibit gastric emptying - CCK
44. which artery is present along phrenic nerve - pericardiophrenic artery
45. apex beat location - 8cm from midline
46. function of dead space - humidifies and warms inspired air
47. which is required for collagen synthesis - vit c
48. thirst will decrease when - ECF vol increase
49. characteristic feature of malignancy - metastasis
50. the characteristic microscopic feature of malignancy is -- pleomorphism
51. most common source of Hep B and C are – contaminated needles
52. patient presented with proteinuria which structure is damaged – basement membrane
53. chewing betel nuts will cause – submucous fibrosis
54. complication of OCP – thromboembolism
55. definition of incidence – no. of new cases per unit time
56. definition of prevalence – mass affected by disease
57. most common reaction of parents in paediatric ward after hearing morbid illness - denial
58. function of SER – Detoxification
59. DNA is also present in – mitochondria
60. true statement regarding pituitary – pituitary gland sends its venous drainage to dura space
61. correct combination of CSF finding – TBM leads to decrease glucose
62. most potent chemotactic factor – C5a
63. Dobutamine stimulates which receptors – B1+B2
64. finding in hyperthyroidism – decrease TSH

65. apical mitochondria are present in which structure – cilia
66. feature that promotes blood clotting – rough endothelial surface
67. fatty acid enters kreb cycle as a – kreb cycle molecule
68. thyroid is enclosed in pretracheal fascia
69. hormone of slow wave sleep – serotonin
70. staging described – extent of tumor
71. true statement regarding circle of willis – posterior communicating artery connects PCA with ICA beneath oculomotor nerve
72. counseling is to help people themselves
73. cause of carcinoma – benzidine
74. true statement regarding erythroblastosis fetalis – immunoglobulins are produced in RH- mother with RH+ baby
75. finding in severe diarrhea – acidosis with normal anion gap
76. administration of which of the following will increase blood flow to muscle –
- (a) alpha 1 antagonists
- (b) norepinephrine
77. function of basal ganglia – initiation of voluntary movements
78. concentration of which hormone does not change in pregnancy –
- (a) cortisol
- (b) GH
- (c) prolactin
- (d) PTH
- .
- .
79. 6yr male child presented with hirsutism and adult size external genitalia. urinary 17-ketosteroids are elevated. what is diagnosis
- (a) adrenogenital syndrome
- (b) congenital adrenal hyperplasia
80. breast fed baby after 2 days of birth develops jaundice, direct=1 indirect=9 diagnosis – physiological jaundice
81. radiation injury depends upon
- (a) type of radiation
- (b) dose of radiation
- (c) type of tissue exposed
- (d) dose with shot duration
82. true statement regarding helper T cells. (forgot options)
83. what is correct pairing of reflexes with root value
- (a) biceps- C6
- (b) knee – L4 L5
84. during phonation
- (a) vocal cords adducts
- (b) vocal cord abducts
- (c) occurs only during inspiration
- (d) occurs only during expiration
- (e) occurs during inspiration and expiration
85. alleles are – identical genes on same locus
86. true regarding posterior fontanelle- area is smaller than anterior fontanelle

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1. Recurrent infections, sinusitis, situs inversus – Kartegnar’s syndrome.
2. The disease that involves kidney – Wegner’s granulomatosis (not Buerger disease)
3. A boy suffered group A Strep infection, then developed joint pain and chorea. (They did not tell the Dx like in the scenario of Post GN, yet the history was going towards Rheumatic fever.) The mechanism was asked – Bypassing low tolerance and cross re-activity. (Confirm this please)
4. Rheumatic fever (scenario) type of hypersensitivity – II
5. In Scarlet fever toxin type – Erythrogenic
6. A male sexually active without fever and urethral discharge organism found – Chlamydia trachomatis
7. The drug that causes hyperurecemia – Pyrazinamide
8. Systolic pressure 132 and diastolic 64, what is the mean arterial pressure (calculation) – 88
9. The drug that causes increased lower esophageal sphincter tone and facilitates gastric emptying – Metoclopramide
10. Hodgkin’s disease – Contiguous lymphatic spread (I did) / Extra-nodal spread (don’t remember the exact statement)
11. Polycythemia characteristic feature; increase in – Red cell mass
12. Patient taking medicines for prosthetic valve, now begins with bleeding from gums; Plt count decreased, Hb decreased, BT increased – Drug induced (thrombocytopenia)
13. Patient with hyperthyroid signs and symptoms, T3 T4 raised, TSH low. When given TRH all increases
- .
- .
- Hyperthyroidism with thyroid problem
14. Patient with Hodgkin lymphoma, fever, and nuchal rigidity, germ most likely – Cryptococcus
15. A female patient with low Hb and increased reticulocytes + Coomb’s test positive – Autoimmune hemolytic anemia
16. A person comes in Pakistan first time and started with fever, chills and jaundice – Malaria falciparum
17. In medial lemniscus decussation occurs in – Internal arcuate fibers
18. Patient with miosis and cannot get his pupils widened even in dark, lesion of – Sympathetic trunk
19. Patient with dry eyes which ganglion involved – Pterygopalatine
20. All modalities of sensations lost below the lesion – Complete section of spinal cord
21. A tall man in a circus started with chest pain. Has also dislocated lens in history, chest pain due to – Dissecting aorta
22. Damage to dorsal column medial lemniscus pathway causes – Sensory ataxia
23. Nucleus gracilis and nucleus cuneatus damage cause – Astereognosia
24. A patient with FEV1/FVC decreased with FEV1 decreased more, dyspnea (emphysema case). The activity of neutrophil elastase is due to – Nicotine
25. A child with arthritis, mucosal ulcers, uveitis and genital lesions – Behcet’s disease
26. HLA B27 positive in – Ankylosing spondylitis
27. A farmer with linear pigmented lesion on his foot – Cutaneous lower migrance (it was NOT Cutaneous Larva Migrans; either spelling mistake or they just made like C. birefringens type question) other options were [Cutaneous leishmaniasis, Dracanculus medinensis, Hook worm, Strongyloides stercoralis]
28. In SIADH – Hyponatremia (decreased osmolarity)
29. Alpha motor neurons – Myelinated
30. Potassium secretion decreased via – Aldosteron antagonists (Spironolactone)
31. Chemotaxis means – Migration
32. Costocervical trunk – 2nd part of subclavian artery
33. First heart sound coincides with – Isovolumetric contraction of heart
34. A female with increased neck mass, gain in weight, FNA (fine needle aspiration) done; shows

lymphocytic infiltrates (scenario) – Hashimoto thyroiditis

35. Glucose load causes release of – Secretin
36. Gastrin release is stimulated by – Protein diet
37. Regarding normal heart – Right ventricle pressure 25/10 mmHg
38. Maximum absorption by renal tubules – Glucose
39. Aldosterone maximum action at – Distal tubule
40. Regarding heart sounds – 1st heart sound is high pitched (or loud?)
41. Dissociation curve to the right due to decrease in – pH
42. Dissociation curve to the left – Fetal hemoglobin
43. Ectopic thyroid hormone is produced by – Squamous carcinoma larynx (Others were Small cell carcinoma bronchus, adenocarcinoma stomach, Pancreatic cancer, Carcinoid tumor bronchus)
44. Lesion above the sacral region; effect on bladder – Atonic (I did)/ uninhibited neurogenic bladder?
45. Sickle cell anemia defect in – Beta globin
46. Cholera mechanism of diarrhea – Cl ion secreted inside the crypts
47. About psoas muscles – present between lumbar plexus
48. Elbow joint – a hinge joint
49. Deep inguinal ring formed by – Transverse fascia
50. Whiplash injury to a woman with C5-C6 root damage; disability – Flexion of the elbow
51. Rectus abdominus – arcuate? (don't remember exactly)
52. A patient on MAO inhibitors, in order to avoid hypertension you would advise not to take – Coffee
- .
- .
53. Middle third of oesophagus is supplied by – Descending thoracic aorta
54. Follicular cells of thyroid derived from – Endoderm
55. Aortic arch aneurism will compress – Left bronchus (I did) / Esophagus?
56. Organophosphates – Irreversibly binds to organophosphates
57. ADH and Oxytocin produced in (question stem was different) – Hypothalamus
58. A tumor of pituitary gland compressing anteriorly to a structure will cause problem in – Optic nerve
59. A postpartum lady with heavy bleeding due to uterine atony, drug you would use – Ergometrine
60. Patient with asthma, IHD and for control which medication you would use – IV nitroprusside
61. Parietal cells – Copious eosinophilic cytoplasm and central nucleus
62. A child with petechial rash, bleeding gums and ecchymosis with fever. Most accurate diagnosis with – Bone marrow aspiration
63. Patient with prolonged PR interval and on beta blocker from long time cause – Drug induced 1st degree heart block
64. IV injection of Benzodiazepine causes toxicity ?? – Old patient?
65. Diagnostic criteria for soft tissue tumor – Rich vascularity
66. Lymphatic vessels related to – Cystic hygroma
67. A patient from Cairo comes to a doctor. Cystoscopy revealed a tumor mass inside. Most likely diagnosis – Squamous cell carcinoma
68. Propylthiouracil – Decrease thyroid hormone synthesis
69. Labetalol blocks – Alpha and beta receptors
70. A patient with 12 hour history of abdominal pain, laparoscopy done serosa of appendix inflamed, appendectomy done and specimen sent to histopathologist for analysis. Report shows – Mild and early acute inflammation
71. Dialyzing fluid has more as compared to plasma – Glucose
72. Patient with food injury and pain, swollen around the ankle, can stand on toes but still hurts – Plantaris tendon rupture

73. Low complement system seen in – SLE
74. Back muscle supply – Dorsal root rami
75. Lymphatic spread of malignancy from uterus to labia majora via – Round ligament
76. Hypertensive patient what to avoid – Canned Soup (I did) although Bowl of cereals, Loaf of bread also causes increase in BP.
77. Pulmonary flow of blood in liters/min – 5 liters
78. IgA nephropathy on histology – Mesangial deposit
79. Collagen – stains light blue with eosin
80. Increased in resistance to flow – Viscosity
81. Early stage of asthma – Increased pulmonary compliance (I did)?
82. Chorea and athetosis are the features of – Basal ganglia complex
83. Femoral artery position to femoral vein below the inguinal ligament, femoral artery is – Lateral
84. Acidosis and hyperventilation, toxicity of – Salicylates
85. About spermiogenesis – Spermatids are converted to spermatozoa
86. With increase in age decrease in following is observed – Vital capacity (I did)?
87. Whole wheat cereal is a rich source of – Thiamine
88. In CNS – Neurotransmitters travel from soma to axon terminals (I did)?
89. Posterior 1/3 of the taste lost due to a mass, compression of which nuclei will cause this – Glossopharyngeal
90. P53 gene mutation results in – Cell survival
91. Natural defense against Neoplasm – Apoptosis
92. Alcoholic liver disease, councilman bodies represent – Apoptosis
- .
- .
93. Alcoholic liver disease, biopsy done, histological feature reveals – Mallory bodies
94. Muscle spindles supply to – Ends of intrafusal fibers
95. Muscle spindle firing decreases when – Muscle contract
96. Increased H⁺ in blood acts on – Central chemoreceptors on Medulla oblongata
97. Leprosy investigation – Nasal scraping for culture
98. Breast atrophy in an adult female due to decrease in – Oestrogen
99. The proteins and carbohydrates are assemble and packed for secretion in the organelle – Golgi complex
100. Peroxisomes originate from – SER
101. Family history positive, patient with recurrent respiratory infections, sinusitis investigation for diagnosis – Sweat Chloride test.
102. With mean in some research data analysis, investigators also do Standard deviation for – To measure the variability of individual studies
103. In synaptic vesicles about neurotransmitters – Ca influx in presynaptic membrane is necessary for neurotransmitter release
104. Trachoma – Bacterial conjunctivitis > Inclusion conjunctivitis
105. Population everyone has equal chances of being selected – Random sampling
106. Left circumflex artery MI supply affected to – Left atrium and left ventricle
107. Right border of the heart radiologically – SVC
108. Anemic hypoxia – Methaemoglobinemia
109. Epinephrine released by Adrenal medulla acts on which receptors to cause vasodilation – Beta 2 adrenergic
110. 'Most common cause of multiple fractures in an adult – Osteoporosis
111. Man sitting on chair with hands on lateral sides, tips of scapula is at – T7

112. True hermaphrodite – XX
113. Notochord – Neural plate on ectoderm
114. Pulmonary different from systemic circulation – Decrease vascular resistance
115. Gamma efferent supply to – Intrafusal muscle spindles.
116. Most sensitive plasma serum marker showing the myocardial cell death – Myoglobin
117. Carotid artery – Located externally at its bifurcation point and then turns medially
118. Oblique fissure of the lung at level - T3 to T6 Costochondral.
119. Superficial temporal artery relation with which nerve - Auriculotemporal nerve.
120. Correct about Thyroid gland - lymph drainage to deep cervical lymph nodes.
121. In cerebral circulation brain arteries - Do not anastomose once entered in the brain (controversial).
122. Phase 1 of transformation of drug metabolism – Oxidation.
123. Counseling in patients is - To help themselves.
124. A young girl who is going to die and asks you “Am I going to die?” Doctor response should be – “What your parents have told you?”
125. Cholesterol enriched diet – Egg.
126. Correct about DNA – Euchromatin is transcriptionally active.
127. ADPKD associated with – Renal failure (vs) Cerebral haemorrhage (controversial). It is actually associated with berry aneurism and subarachnoid haemorrhage occurs due to it. Main cause of death is Renal failure.
128. Cause of delay in healing – Infections.
129. PaO₂ decreased, PCO₂ increased, hydrogen ion increased; manifestation (looked like kind of COPD) – Hypoventilation.
130. Mean systemic filling pressure is regulated by - Venous return.
131. ADH responds to – Osmolarity.
- .
- .
132. Diabetic nephropathy investigation - Urine albumin.
133. Young boy with generalized edema and proteinuria - Lesion of basement membrane.
134. Lesion of parasympathetic system affects mostly - GI muscles.
135. Stress hormone of our body – ACTH (controversial – because NE, Epinephrine and Cortisol are true “stress” hormones) NE and epinephrine were also in the options.
136. S2 sound heard on - Closure of aortic and pulmonary valve.
137. A patient with history hemorrhage (trauma) receives a bag stored for 2 weeks mainly contains – RBCs.
138. Due to inspiration – Venous return increases
139. Max increase in ECF due to infusion of - Hypertonic NaCl.
140. Auscultation of tricuspid valve best heard at – Right lower end of the body of sternum.
141. GVE vagus nerve for preganglionic fiber arises from – Dorsal nucleus.
142. Thorn prick in left lower limb caused abscess - Staph aureus.
143. Diabetic female after abdominal surgery; dyspnea and cough - Pulmonary embolism.
144. MCC of pulmonary embolism – DVT.
145. Typical feature of falciparum - Black water fever.
146. Pain mediator - Bradykinins.
147. Metaplasia – Functional change in cells.
148. Female with infection of HPV, comes after 2 years, Pap smear shows prominent nucleoli and increased nucleus size – Dysplasia.
149. Gas exchange occur - Simple squamous epithelial layer.
150. Patient with granulomatous disease, biopsy done. Microscopic finding that suggests TB – Epithelioid

cells.

151. Benign neoplasm – Adenoma.
152. 3 germ layers tumor – Teratoma.
153. Characteristic of cerebellar lesion – Dymetria
154. Emax of a drug depends on – Efficacy
155. Amniocentesis is done - After 14th weeks.
156. 1st response against acute inflammation in tissue – Macrophages.
157. In dark granules containing cells; IgE attaches to – Basophils.
158. Opsonization - C3b.
159. Fluid due to acute inflammatory process contain - more than 3g of proteins.
160. Pulmonary artery supply to – Alveoli.
161. In young boy dyspnea produced on lying - Retrosternal goiter.
162. Edema caused by - Increased hydrostatic pressure.
163. Edema caused by - Lymphatic blockage.
164. BP 210/180mmHg and creatinine 8% damaged part – Juxtaglomerular apparatus.
165. Female with blood group A, have 2 children; one with O and other with AB, blood group of father is – B.
166. DNA replication occur in – Interphase.
167. Glycogenolysis caused by deficiency of which hormone – Insulin
168. Investigation for liver amoebic abscess – Serology.
169. Patient with fracture of many bones and low BP immediate treatment - Volume replacement.
170. Most common fracture of long bone - Tibia.
171. Micturition – Self generating.
172. 1g protein gives energy – 4 kcalories.
173. Isotonic and isometric contraction difference is that isotonic contraction – consumes more phosphate bond.
- .
- .
174. Autonomic nervous system – parasympathetic increase salivary secretion.
175. Protrusion of mandible – Lateral pterygoid.
176. During exercise increased blood supply to muscles - Local metabolites.
177. Cause of bronchogenic carcinoma – Asbestosis
178. Most common risk factor for bronchogenic carcinoma - Smoking
179. Child with yellow sclera and colored urine, best Investigation - Bilirubin and ALT.
180. Patient with all symptoms of Cushing along with increased ACTH cause - Cushing disease.
181. Clot retraction is mediated by – Thrombosthenin
182. PO4 increased, Calcium decreased and PTH increased – Chronic Renal Failure.
183. Placenta as a barrier - Does not allow maternal and fetal blood mixing.
184. Somatostatins function in pancreatic fistula - Decrease enzyme secretion (I did) / Decrease pH ??
185. Tetrahydrofolate inhibitors - Sulfonamides.
186. Features of a malignant tumor - Invasion.
187. Typhoid fever test you would do in 1st week – Blood culture
188. Typhoid fever test you would do in 2nd week – Widal and Blood culture
189. Case scenario in which a patient had increased T3 and T4 levels (values and controls were given).
Diagnosis – Primary hyperthyroidism
190. Muscle of quiet respiration – diaphragm
191. Slow burning pain – A delta fibers
192. Simple diffusion – Non saturable

193. Absorption from the Ileum-- Vitamin B12
194. Spinal nerves and cranial nerves are - Lower motor
195. Unique type of tissue (that is not like others type tha kuch) - Blood
196. The one that is different (don't remeber the stem) - Neurilemma
197. Food poisoning due to Clostridium botulinum cause - Flaccid paralysis
198. Increase in plasma osmolarity - Increase in volume and osmoreceptor stimulation, increase in ADH
199. Increase in GFR & Blood flow in nephron - Increased afferent arteriolar dilation.
200. Most common infection in hospitalized patients - Staph aureus

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1st January 2016 Surgery & Allied Paper 1 and 2 Evening Session.

(By: Dr. Waqar Arif)

1. Which hormone delays gastric emptying? CCK.
2. Nerve damage at surgical neck of humerus? Axillary nerve.
3. A patient is having a swelling in neck. Swelling (mass) is positively stained with Congo red stain. Thyroid carcinoma is diagnosed. Tumor marker will be? Calcitonin.
4. The swelling of 3rd part of Subclavian artery will appear in? A) Anterior triangle B) Posterior triangle (Answer) C) Suprasternal area E) Axilla.
5. Half life depends upon? Rate of clearance.
6. At what rectal temperature, permanent cell injury occurs, if that temperature remains constant? A) 99* F B) 101* F C) 103* F D) 106* F
- .
- .
- (Answer). See Ganong 24th Edition page no. 320 E) No effect even at 108* F
7. Patient is having myocardial infarction. Posterior 1/3rd of interventricular septum is involved. Which artery will be affected? Right coronary artery. (This question was given in both paper 1 & 2)
8. A male having MCV 70, MCH 21, serum iron decreased, serum ferritin decreased and TIBC increased. Diagnosis? Iron deficiency anemia. (This question was also given 2 times)
9. Aldosterone causes absorption of? Sodium.
10. Glucose is absorbed maximum in? Proximal convoluted tubule.
11. The fourth heart sound is produced by? A) Closure of aortic and pulmonary valves B) Vibrations in the ventricular wall during systole C) Ventricular filling (Answer). Ganong mcq key. D) Closure of mitral and tricuspid valves E) Retrograde flow in vena cava.
12. Nor-epinephrine released from nicotinic receptors of adrenal medulla will mediate vasodilation via? Beta 2 receptors.
13. A 50 years old diabetic, smoker and also having hypothyroidism. His B.P is 180/110mmHg. Drug of choice? A) Verapamil B) Captopril (Answer?) C) Propranolol....
14. A smoker patient presents with constricted pupil and having partial drooping of eyelid. Diagnosis? A) Diabetic ophthalmoplegia B) Horner syndrome (Answer)....
15. A boy with progressive muscular weakness. Antibodies against Calcium channels are present. Diagnosis? Lambert-Eaton syndrome.
16. A smoker patient having round face, abdominal striae, hypertension and obesity. Which hormone will be raised in his blood? ACTH (As it is a

scenario of small cell lung carcinoma leading to paraneoplastic (Cushing disease)

17. A 16 years old boy after treated with Co-trimoxazole for some infection now complaints of dark black urine. Diagnosis? G6PD deficiency.

18. Karyotype of Klinefelter syndrome? 47XXY.

19. Basic drugs bind with? Alpha 1 glycoprotein.

20. Middle colic artery is a branch of? Superior mesenteric artery.

21. Abdominal angina is caused due to involvement of? A) Superior mesenteric artery (Answer) B) Inferior mesenteric artery C) Celiac artery....

22. Regarding trachea? A) It extends upto T8 vertebra B) Superiorly, it is fused with cricothyroid membrane C) It has striated trachealis muscle D) Starts from upper border of C6 (Answer) E) Recurrent laryngeal nerve lies

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anteriorly.

23. Which structure develops from 3rd pharyngeal arch? A) Stylopharyngeus (Answer) B) Posterior belly of digastrics....

24. Otic ganglion lies near the anterior border of? Foramen Ovale.

25. Regarding spleen? A) It is normally 12cm in length B) On USG, it is more echogenic than liver C) Accessory spleen is present in 25% cases D) Lax ligaments may cause "wandering spleen" (Answer?)....

26. Regarding thymus? A) Supplied by superior thyroid artery B) Single lobed structure C) Extends from lower pole of thyroid upto 4th costal cartilage (Answer?) D) Arch of aorta lies anterior to it E) It lies on sternothyroid and sternohyoid.

27. Renal clearance calculation. Given values were: $U = 100$, $V = 2\text{ml}/\text{min}$ and $P = 2$. So applying $UV/P = 20\text{ml}/\text{min}$ (Answer)

28. Regarding inferior vena cava? Commences at L5 (Answer).

29. A patient having completely injured sciatic nerve. Some sensory supply to dorsum of foot will be managed by? Saphenous nerve.

30. Flexor of elbow supplied by radial nerve? Brachioradialis.

31. A scenario was given. Tubuloglomerular balance? A) Increase peritubular blood flow B) Increase renal tubular flow C) Decrease peritubular sodium concentration (Answer?)....

32. Glucose in nephron is absorbed by? Co-transport.

33. Prostate blood supply? Inferior vesical artery.

34. Dorsum of nose is supplied by? A) Anterior ethmoidal branch of ophthalmic artery (Answer?) B) Lingual artery C) Ascending palatine branch of facial artery....

35. Pulsation felt at the anterior border of masseter, near jaw? Facial artery.

36. Anatomical structure which characterize conduction of heart? A) Nerve fibers? B) Desmosomes C) Zonula adherens D) Gap junctions? E) Tight junctions.

37. Patient is unable to open his mouth. Paralyzed muscle? Lateral pterygoid.

38. A female patient wearing a revealing dress starts conversation in a seductive tone. What will you do? A) Refuse to examine her B) Refer to another doctor C) Call in a nurse (Answer) D) Ask open ended questions E) Ask about her personal life.

39. Bladder carcinoma. Organism involved? Schistosoma hematobium,
 40. Skin cancer associated with HIV/AIDS? Kaposi sarcoma.
 41. Renal artery divisions? Segmental ☐☐Lobar ☐☐Interlobar ☐☐Arcuate

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(Answer)

42. 11 years old girl has an elbow X ray. Ossification centre will be assessed at? Lateral epicondyle.
 43. From which area of brain, cholinergic fibres of cerebral cortex will mostly arise? A) Frontal lobe B) Parietal lobe C) Nucleus basalis of Meynert D) Hippocampus E) Basal ganglia.
 44. Platelet rich plasma stored at? 22* C.
 45. Gubernaculum remnant in females? Ovarian ligament (Round ligament of ovary).
 46. Meckel's diverticulum? Occasionally contains gastric mucosa.
 47. Aplasia? A) Decrease in cell size B) Decreased cell production? C) Failure of cell production?... (I think it should be decreased cell production. Failure of cell production is called agenesis. Needed to be discussed)
 48. Adenoma definition/characteristic?? One option contained the word "glands" in it... That was probably correct.
 49. Most common premalignant skin lesion/condition? A) Intradermal nevus? B) Junctional nevus? C) Seborrheic keratosis....
 50. Parts of bile duct? A) Omental, retroduodenal and pre-pancreatic? B) Omental, intraperitoneal and retroduodenal C) Omental and retroduodenal D) Supraduodenal, retroduodenal, intraduodenal and infraduodenal E) Supraduodenal, retroduodenal and intraduodenal.
 51. A patient is unable to move his right eye laterally? A) Maxillary sinus infection B) Cavernous sinus infection (Answer).... (No option was present, directly stating it as 6th C.N palsy).
 52. Hypophysis cerebri is posterosuperiorly related to? Sphenoidal sinus.
 53. About thyroid? Venous drainage into internal jugular and brachiocephalic veins.
 54. Mesothelioma is associated with? Asbestos.
 55. Autosomal dominant disorder? Hereditary spherocytosis.
 56. A scenario was given. Diagnosis was Multiple myeloma.
 57. Diagnostic investigation for multiple myeloma? Immunoelectrophoresis.
 58. Nucleoli contents were asked? Options were related to DNA, RNA, proteins and ribosomes etc
 59. A question about cell membrane structure?
 60. A 45 years old woman complained of post coital and intermenstrual bleeding. Abdominal examination was unremarkable. On specular examination her uterus was hypertrophied. On vaginal examination uterus
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 and appendages were normal. Most initial lab investigation will be? A) Diagnostic curettage B) Cone biopsy C) Cervical smear (Answer) D) Colposcopy....
 61. Fundus and corpus of stomach removed? Loss of receptive relaxation.

62. Trachea length in neonates? A) 2cm B) 4cm (Answer?) C) 6cm D) 8cm E) 10cm. (According to Grays anatomy trachea length in adults is 10-11cm so we can get an idea from that)
63. Which factor will decrease vital capacity? A) Increase in residual volume B) Decrease in total lung capacity (Answer)....
64. A person developed abscess after a thorn prick. Organism will be? Staph. Aureus.
65. Neisseria gonorrhoea can be most easily identified by? Gram stain.
66. An admitted patient having difficulty in respiration. His tidal volume first increases and then gradually decreases. Respiratory pattern is? A) Normal respiration B) Apnea C) Kussmaul respiration D) Cheyne stokes breathing (Answer)....
67. Most common circulating phagocytic cells in blood? A) Neutrophils (Answer) B) Macrophages C) Basophils D) Eosinophils....
68. Urethra ruptured distal to urogenital diaphragm. Urine will extravasate into? Superficial perineal space.
69. Disease caused by DNA virus? Infectious mononucleosis.
70. Incision given for submandibular gland surgery. Which nerve can be damaged? A) Facial nerve B) Marginal mandibular branch of facial nerve (Answer) C) Lingual nerve D) Greater auricular nerve....
71. A patient is suffering from acute inflammation. After 48 hours predominating cells in blood, will be? A) Neutrophils B) Macrophages?....
72. Facial nerve supplies? Posterior belly of Digastric.
73. Popliteus? Present between lateral collateral ligament and lateral meniscus.
74. Vibrio cholera causes diarrhea. Mechanism? Increased chloride channels.
75. Major neurotransmitter of basal ganglia? A) GABA B) Dopamine? C) Glutamate....
76. Helminthic infection caused by mosquito bite? Filariasis.
77. Lumbar vertebral segment has lost its curvature due to? A) Kyphosis B) Scoliosis C) Lordosis (Answer)....
78. A patient has anterior duodenal perforation. Fluid will go into? A) Right anterior subphrenic space B) Right posterior subphrenic space? C) Lesser sac....
79. Tail of pancreas lies in? Lienorenal ligament.
80. Aphasia due to defect in? A) Cerebellum B) Cerebral cortex (Answer).... (Specific areas e.g Broca's was not given in options)
81. A patient is on oral anticoagulation. Investigation of choice for monitoring? Prothrombin time.
82. An old male patient having Reed Sternberg cells in his blood? Hodgkin lymphoma.
83. Phrenic nerve? A) Lies anterior to subclavian anterior B) Lies posterior to subclavian anterior?....
84. Fastest conduction in heart in? Purkinji fibers.
85. Most common method for Tetanus prevention is through? A) Toxoid (Answer) B) Antitoxin....

86. Virulence of Staph. Aureus is determined by detecting? Coagulase.
87. During calculation of plasma osmolarity, sodium is multiplied by 2 due to?
A) Other cations B) Anions?....
88. A group of school teachers having diastolic B.P measurements (n=75). Mean was 80mmHg and standard deviation was 10. How many teachers (percentage) will have diastolic B.P of 70mmHg or more? A) 16% B) 46% C) 84%? D) 96%?....
89. A doctor randomly selects 200 patients of hemorrhoids. 100 patients had surgery and 100 had high fiber diet. After one year doctor observed that patients who had surgery respond well with having $P < 0.01$. Study is? A) Case control B) Prospective cohort C) Randomized control trials (Answer)....
90. Primary nerve of peristalsis differs from secondary wave as? A) It has an oropharyngeal phase (Answer?) B) It relaxes lower esophageal sphincter....
91. Which drug causes thrombocytopenia? A) Thiazides B) Chloramphenicol (Answer)....
92. Thiazides cause? A) Hyperurecemia? B) Hyperkalemia C) Hypercalcemia?...
93. Fibroblasts secrete? A) Only collagen fibers B) Only reticular fibers C) Amorphous material (Answer?)....
94. Child having hemarthrosis, diagnosed as Hemophilia B. Factor 9 is not available. Next best substitute will be? A) Cryoprecipitate B) FFP (Answer) C) Whole blood D) Plasma....
95. Aldosterone is functioning normally in a person. Under its action which ion secretion will be decreased in tubular fluid? Sodium.
96. An old diabetic patient admitted in hospital due to pneumonia and
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developing shock like symptoms. Cause will be? Increase vascular permeability.
97. External oblique has its upper six digitations fused with which muscle? A) Serratus anterior (Answer) B) Latissimus dorsi....
98. Lignocaine toxicity? A) Can be prevented by making 2% solution B) Is treated with hydrocortisone (Answer?) C) Can cause prolonged seizures....
99. A patient having hypovolemia with B.P of 80/50mmHg. Isoflurane will not be given due to A) It is a halogenated hydrocarbon B) It is a potent vasodilator? C) It is a myocardial depressant? D) It causes coronary steal phenomenon....
100. A pregnant lady having rheumatic heart disease. Its characteristic valvular lesion will be? Mitral stenosis.
101. A patient having vegetations on heart valves due to Staph. Aureus died. On autopsy a tan-white wedge shaped lesion of 1.5 x 3cm is seen with its base on capsule. Lesion on the spleen can be explained as? A) Coagulative necrosis? B) Caseous necrosis C) Liquefactive necrosis?....
102. A scenario of a lady having swallowing difficulty, hands joints stiffness with loss of facial creases. Diagnosis? CREST syndrome.
103. Raynaud's phenomenon can be seen in? Peripheral arterial disease.
104. A scenario of amyloidosis. On autopsy of the patient heart was weighed 540gms. This change is due to? Hypertrophy.
105. Drug causes blockage at neuromuscular junction? Curare

106. Regarding internal carotid artery? A) Passes through foramen lacerum B) It is a content of carotid sheath (Answer)....
107. Stress hormone release after surgery? ACTH (Cortisol was not in options).
108. A lady having O-ve blood. Characteristic? Neither A nor B antigen present.
109. A patient having prolonged PT and aPTT, diagnosed as a case of DIC. Which factor is responsible? Thromboplastin.
110. After ventricular ejection? A) Closure of pulmonary valve (Answer) B) Closure of Atrioventricular valves C) Aortic valves remains open....
111. Regarding ventricular volume? A) 60% ventricular filling occurs in diastole B) It is maximum in the mid of atrial systole (Answer)....
112. Daily requirement of protein in a 70Kg person will be? 50 gms. (Daily requirement of protein for adults is approx. 0.8gm/Kg)
113. Which vitamin will help in clotting process? A) Vitamin B1 B) Vitamin B6 C) Vitamin C (Answer) D) Vitamin E.... (Vitamin K was not in options)
114. Macrocytic anemia is due to? A) Decrease in production of intrinsic factor B) Folic acid deficiency (Answer?) C) Iron deficiency anemia D) Thalassemia E) G6PD deficiency.
115. Most rapidly adapting receptors? Pacinian corpuscles.
116. A patient having loss of motor tone in his right arm and leg with increased reflexes and positive Babinski's sign. Lesion will be at? A) Left Brodmann area 4 (Answer?) B) Left internal capsule C) Medullary pyramid level....
117. A patient has lost pain, temperature and crude touch sensations. Which tract is involved? Anterolateral column.
118. Which factor increases the secretion of growth hormone? Exercise. (In this question, Sleep was not given in options)
119. Same stem as Q 118 with slightly different options? A) Exercise (Answer) B) REM sleep.... (NREM sleep was not given in the options)
120. Surfactant deficiency (in respiratory distress syndrome) will lead to? Decreased lung compliance.
121. Molecule present on WBC? LFA-1.
122. Most common site involved in Osteoblastoma? Diaphysis.
123. A lady has bleeding nipple discharge from her right breast. ON examination, no swelling is palpable. Diagnosis? A) Intraductal papilloma (Answer) B) Fibroadenoma C) Fibrocystic disease.... (intraductal carcinoma was not present in options)
124. A lady has type of growth on her outer/lateral part of nipple. Lymphatic drainage will first go into? A) Anterior axillary (Answer) B) Apical C) Central nodes....
125. Regarding medial geniculate body? A) Associated with visual pathway B) Attached with thalamus (Answer?) C) Present on ventrolateral surface of thalamus....
126. A patient presents with weight loss, tremors and exophthalmos. His T3/T4 is high and TSH is low. Anti thyroid antibodies are present. Diagnosis?

Graves disease.

127. Left renal vein relation? Present anterior to aorta.

128. A female patient having fever for 10 days now complains of chest pain unrelated to respiration. Structure involved? Myocardium.

129. Femoral artery is palpated at? A) Mid inguinal point (Answer) B) Middle of inguinal ligament....

.

130. Cause of edema in heart failure? Increased hydrostatic pressure.

131. A scenario in which patient has decreased tone in his arms but legs are normal. Biceps reflex is absent. Which spinal segment/s involved? C5, C6.

132. Most important distinguishing feature between benign and malignant tumor? Metastasis.

133. Child suffering from terminal illness. Parents reaction will be? Denial.

134. Most elastic fibers are present in? A) Aorta (Answer) B) Femoral artery C) Renal artery....

135. Highest concentration of antibody in plasma? IgG.

136. Insoluble storage of iron, increased in iron overload? A) Ferritin(Answer?) B) Hemosiderin....

137. Metabolite of vitamin D most commonly assessed in laboratory, to rule its deficiency? A) Cholecalciferol B) 25 hydroxy Vit D C) 1,25 Dihydroxy Vit D?...

138. Effect of sympathetic stimulation on glucose metabolism? A) Beta agonists inhibit insulin secretion....

139. Boundary of posterior triangle of neck includes? Base is formed by middle third of clavicle.

140. Prolong use of OCPs lead to? Deep venous thrombosis.

141. Emboli from deep veins of leg first lodge into? Pulmonary vein/artery....

142. CD4 cells (Cluster of differentiation) are associated with? MHC 2.

143. NK cells? A) Directly kill virus infected cells without prior sensitization (Answer) B) A type of cytotoxic T cells....

144. ADH secretion is increased when? Decrease in plasma volume.

145. A woman having serum osmolarity of 300mOsm/L and urine osmolarity of 1200mOsm/L. Diagnosis? A) Diabetes insipidus B) SIADH (Answer?) C) Pure water deprivation D) Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus....

146. Dorsal rami supply? Extensors of trunk.

147. Pseudomonas causes disease by secreting? Endotoxin.

148. A scenario of Wilson disease was given. Viral markers are negative. Initial lab tests were inconclusive. Investigation of choice? A) Serum ceruloplasmin B) Liver biopsy?...

149. Shallow breathing will cause? A) Decrease oxygen delivery B) Decrease in dead space volume C) Decreased amount of air reaches to alveoli?...

.

150. A boy has partially patent processus vaginalis now developed a

- testicular swelling with all the coverings of spermatic fascia. Diagnosis?
Indirect inguinal hernia.
151. Outermost layer of nerve fiber? Epineurium.
152. A patient has constant contracted state of muscles suddenly decreased and presents with sustained oscillations/contractions? A) Clasp knife rigidity B) Clonus (Answer) C) Tetanus....
153. A patient has developed altered blood coagulability, altered blood flow and alteration in vessel wall? Virchow's triad.
154. Excessive tissue fluid in? A) Hypogammaglobulinemia B) Lymphangitis (Answer)....
155. Obliteration of uterine cavity is due to? Options were related to deciduas basalis and capsularis, myometrium and endometrium...
156. A lab test which correctly identifies all true negatives show? Specificity.
157. A question in which they either asked max concentration of hemoglobin in RBC or max production of hemoglobin in RBC, at which stage? A) Pronormoblast B) Late normoblast C) Reticulocyte.... (Max concentration is in reticulocyte)
158. Maintenance of ECF potassium by? Na-K ATPase pump.
159. Regarding newborn? Options were about orbital and maxillary diameters/heights, vault and facial bone ossification....
160. Reflex innervation of heart is for? A) Control of arterial pressure....
161. Which of the following is a tumor suppressor gene? P53.
162. Which hormone will maintain or increase the growth of corpus luteum? A) Estrogen B) Progesterone? C) Beta Hcg?....
163. A scenario of liver cirrhosis. Patient has dilated around umbilicus. Which vein is involved? A) Hepatic veins B) Inferior vena cava (Answer).... (Portal vein was not given in options)
164. Drug of choice in systemic fungal infections? Amphotericin-B.
165. A patient after RTA now complains of loss of memory. It is due to lesion in? Hippocampus.
166. A question related to Aspirin toxicity....
167. Irreversible cell injury includes? Karyolysis.
168. Most dangerous effect of Diphtheria toxin will be on? Heart.
169. A child suffering from sickle cell anemia having jaundice. His hemoglobin is markedly decreased, WBC and platelet counts are normal.
- .
- .
- Which crises? Hemolytic crises.
170. After 1 week of surgery, patient complained of sudden chest pain, dysnea and hemoptysis. Diagnosis? Pulmonary embolism.
171. Most common cause of infection after abdominal and gynecological operations? Bacteroides.
172. About skeletal muscles? A) Multiple peripheral nuclei? B) Increase intracellular calcium?....
173. A patient is unable to flex his leg and extend his thigh. Muscle involved will be? Semitendinosus.
174. A smoker patient having dysnea has pH 7.4, pCO₂ 31mmHg and

HCO₃ 19mmol/L. Diagnosis? Compensated respiratory alkalosis.
Remember me in your prayers ☹☹

=

**1st JANUARY 2016 online morning shift SURGERY
paper 2**

It has been tried to make it error free but still
errors are possible

**1- Eating undercooked and raw meet can cause
infestation by...**

dracunculosis
echinococcus granulosus

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·

liver fluke
schistosomiasis

tape worm

**2- Iodine which is not used in the thyroid hormone
synthesis is secreted from body via**

Feces
saliva

urine

sweat

3- Gustatory sweating is caused by

Superficial Parotidectomy

Diabetes Mellitus

Glossectomy

**4- Mass movement is affected in colon due to
problem in**

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·

Auerbach plexus

Submucosal plexus

**5- In an adult Ileectomy and jejunectomy has been
done. He has diarrhoea and 15-20 bowel sounds per
minute. The most likely cause of this decreased
transit time in the intestine is due to**

osmotic

Secretory

secretory plus osmotic {not sure}

High concentration of bile salts in the colon

6- treatment of vWD

FFP

Cryoprecipitate

Vit K

Aminocaproic acid

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7- The head of femur in adult is supplied by

Anterior circumflex artery

Sciatic artery

Femoral artery

Medial and lateral circumflex artery

posterior circumflex artery

8- Head of humerus is supplied by

Anterior circumflex

posterior circumflex axillary

9- In acute pancreatitis, fluid will most like accumulate in

a) Gutters

.

.

b) Subphrenic space

c) Retroperitoneal space

d) **lesser sach {not sure}**

10- Washed RBCs are indicated to

a- avoid ABO conflict

b- Avoid Rh conflict

c- avoid fever after transfusion

d- **avoid hypersensitivity reactions**

13. A man having recurrent bacterial infections with streptococci also having diarrhea which on examination showed giardiasis, urther exam revealed normal T cells but ↓B cells levels of igM,igG and igA were given

A. Diabetes

B. Altered immunodeficiency

C.Bruton's agammaglobulinemia

.

.

12- highest amount of TAGs in

a- **Chylomicrons**

b- vldl

c- hdl

d- IDL

e- Chylomicron remnants

13- Function of Gulteus medius and minimus is

a- Extention of hip joint

b- Flexion of hip joint

c- Adduction and medial rotation of hip joint

d- **Abduction and medial rotation of the hip joint**

14- Thorn prick...abscess formation..most likely organism

A.Strept Pyogenes

B.Staph aureus

C.Pseudomonas aeruginosa

15- A 5 or 6 years child who develops muscular

weakness. Anti voltage gated calcium channel antibodies are present

- A. Myasthenia Gravis
- B. Lambert Eaton syndrome
- C. Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy
- D. Beckers myotrophy

16- A patient presents with enlarged mass in front of the neck. Biopsy of thyroid gland is performed which reveals no metastatic change. Which type of epithelium is found in thyroid?

a- Simple squamous

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- b- Simple striated squamous
- c- Simple cuboidal epithelium

17- Infarction of posterior 1/3 of interventricular septum. artery involed

- A. LCA
- B. RCA
- C. Rt marginal branch
- D. LCX
- E. Rt interventricular

18- Right border of heart is formed by

- a- right atrium
- b- SVC
- c- SVC+Rt Atrium
- d- Rt ventrical

19. which is a small blue cell tumour asociated with large amount of catecholamines in child

- a- Neuroblastoma
- b- wilms tumour

20. Most common tumour of child in epiphysis is?

- A. Eving sarcoma
- B. Osteoblastoma
- c. Chondrosarcoma
- d. Osteochondroma

21- which of the following prevents muscle tear under high pressure

a. Golgi tendon organ

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b- Spindle fibers

22- cervical metaplasia most likely cause

- a- high multiparity
- b- HPV infection
- c- IUCD
- d, HPV

23-Which of the following ulcer is caused by synergistic infection by microaerophilic non hemolytic streptococci and aerobic hemolytic staphylococci:

- A. Bazon ulcer
- B. Marjolin ulcer
- C.Meleney's ulcer**
- D.Venous ulcer
- E .Arterial ulcer

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24- a young male has azoospermia. Which initial investigation will help in Dx

- a- testosterone level
- b- FSH level
- c- FSH and LH level**
- d- Sperm count
- e- Antibodies against sperms

25- A pt with sore throat, cervical lymphadenopathy

Infectious mononucleosis.

26- INR is used to monitor

- a- Heparin therapy
- b- Anti-platelet therapy
- c- Oral anticoagulation**

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27- clavipectoral fascia covers

- a- clavicle bone
- b- pectoralis minor**
- c- serratus anterior
- d- serratus posterior

28- Cholecystectomy is done, where to put the drain?

- a-Subhepatic space**
- b-Subphrenic space
- c-Rt paracolic gutter

29-Esophagectomy done stomach is mobilized to upper portion of thorax ..To anastomosis with pharynx, Which artery is responsible for stomach supply now

.

.

- a.left gastric
- b.Right gastric
- c.Left gastroepiploic
- d.Short gastric vessels
- e.right gastroepiploic artery {not sure}**

30-Chronic Myeloid Leukemia

a.chromosome 9&22

b.chromosome11&22

C.chromosome14&22

31-common Postop infection in hospital cause by which organism:

a.Staph Aureus

b.pseudomonas

c.e.coli

d.Kliebsella

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32-clawhand produced by unopposed action of

a.flexor digitorum longus and flexor digitorum profundus

b.extensor digitorum longus and extensor digitorum

Indices

c.extensor digitorum and flexor digitorum profundus

33- Which drug cause tachycardia in therapeutic doses:

a.morphine

b.Fentanyl

c.fentanyl

d.pethidine

34-Recurrent renal stone associated with which amino acid abnormality:

.

.

A. Tryptophan

B. Lysine

C. Glutamate

D. Alanine

35- nerve supply of extensor digiti minimi

a.deep radial nerve

b.superficial radial nerve

36- Rotator cuff is formed by

a.supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres minor and subscapularis

37- Biguanides side affects:

b.Elevated ALT

.

.

b.diarrhea and flatulence

38- A middle aged woman presents with writing movements of arm ,was daignosed to be suffering from athetosis which nucleus of basal ganglia is effected

a.putamen

b.globus pallidus (asim shoib anaesthesia book)

c. cuadate

39-If FACTOR IX not available:

a. Cryoprecipitate

b. FFP

c. platelets

d. whole blood

.
.

40-which of the following drain into superior mesenteric lymph node?

a. Jejunum

b. 4th part of duodenum

c. Descending colon

d. cecum

41- The muscle that causes eversion of foot.

a. Tibialis post

b. peroneus longus

c. peroneus brevis

d. peroneus tertius

e. peroneus quartus

f. peroneus quintus

g. peroneus sextus

d. is separated from the mandibular gland through a fascia

43-Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

A. Anesthesia of thenar muscles

b. wasting of thenar muscle

c. Injury to ulnar nerve

d. Injury to radial nerve

44-A pt with history of bleeding gums n wounds

prolonged bleeding time and PT 28SEC (control

12sec) wats the diagnosis?

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a. hemophilia

b. Christmas

c. von Willebrand disease

d. factor 7 deficiency

45-Drug which is strong analgesic but not a good anesthetic

a. desflurane

b. isoflurane

c. nitrous oxide

46- A young male comes to Pakistan for the first time, after 2 days he has fever, altered state of consciousness and goes into Coma. Hb is low, PLTs low and neutrophils (don't remember).

Most likely diagnosis

a- Dengue

b- **Malaria falciparum**

47- axon arise from conical shape part of neuron cell body called.

a. perikaryot

b. **axon hillocks**

c. Dendrites

48- peptic ulcer profusely bleeding from posterior wall of duodenum...which artery involved?

a. **gastrooduodenal**

b. gastroepiploic

49- Epithelium of kidney (glomerulus is mentioned in brackets specifically) derived from

A. endoderm only

.

.

b. ectoderm only

c. **mesoderm only**

d. endoderm+mesoderm

e. ectoderm + mesoderm

50-Deep inguinal ring is present in

a. transversis abdominis muscle

b. **transversalis fascia**

c. internal oblique muscle

51- parathyroid glands are developed from

a. 1st pharyngeal pouch,

b. 2nd pouch

c. 3rd pharyngeal pouch

d. **4th pouch {not sure}**

(superior parathyroid and 3rd pouch gives thymus and inferior parathyroid)

52- In IV drugs abusers there is increased risk of:

A. Libman Sacks endocarditis

b. **bacterial endocarditis**

c. Mitral valve carditis

d. Rheumatic fever or heart disease

53- true abt vertebral column

A. Cervical nerves originate above corresponding vertebra {not sure}

B. Vertebral artery arches ant part of post arch of axis
(Xcept C8 cervical nerve which is below C7 vertebrae , and all Spinal nerves also originate below the coressponding vertebrae

A is not the answer as C8 is a cervical nerve and does not originate above the corresponding vertebrae. (Somebody

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correct me if I am wrong...) Can't recall the Option which looked to suit the best!

54- papillary carcinoma of thyroid in children may occur due to

- a. radiation
- b. chemotherapy
- c. viruses
- d. Multinodular Goitre

55- Seminoma is a tumour in male, its equivalent when occurs in ovary then its called

- a. yolk sac tumor
- b. embryonal tumor
- c. dysgerminoma
- d. Hydatiform mole

56- Which of the following is mostly premalignant in the oral cavity?

- a. Chronic irritation
- b. smoking
- c. lichen planus {not sure}

57- A female pt was having generalized pain, and has been taking NSAIDs for a long time.

Now developed swelling n big toe, what will be present in fluid aspirate?

- a. mono sodium urate crystals
- b. Calcium pyruvate

58- Ductus deferens terminates into:

- a. bulbar urethra
- b. seminal vesicle

.

.

c. ejaculatory duct

59- lidocaine mechanism of action

- a. blocks Na channels
- b. block K channels

60- there was a question regarding CORPUS CALLOSUM lies between

- a. join 2 hippocampus
- b. posteriorly forms a ridge
- c. join parts in same cerebral hemisphere

61- About small intestine true is

- a. valvae connivents most numerous in ileum
- b. mesentery start from the rite of L2
- c. valvae connivents 5mm wide
- d. small intestine 6---8meters long

62- 230. Lysosome has secretion against bacterial iron because they contain:

A. Hydrolases

B. Oxidases

63. Compression effects on esophagus by which organ enlargement:

A. Aorta

B. Left Atrium

C. Pulmonary artery

D. Right atrium

E. Left ventricle

64. Prostatic carcinoma spread to skull bones through:

A. Internal carotid artery

.

.

B. External carotid artery

C. Vertebral plexus

65. A Person with malignant melanoma. Risk factor:

A. Xeroderma pigmentosum

B. Prolonged sunlight

66. Urethra is narrowest at:

A. Pelvic brim

B. Prostatic part

C. Membranous

D. External meatus

67. A man goes to a high altitude O₂ delivery to tissues is maintained by:

A. Hb conc is increased

B. P_{o2} is normal

C. Hypercapnia

D. P_{aO2} is higher than normal

68. Regarding indication of furosemide:

A. SIADH

B. Acute pulmonary edema

69. A patient was brought to the hospital after a roadside accident. On examination he was pale with low blood pressure and fracture of left 10th rib. Which organ is most likely to be injured:

A. Kidneys

B. Liver

C. Pancreas

D. Spleen

E. Stomach

.

.

70. Cholangiocarcinoma caused by:

A. Schistosoma Hematobium

B. Schistosoma Mansoni

C. Cholonoorchis Sinensis

71. Farmer with migratory lesion on foot:

A. Leishmania

B. Strongyloides stercoralis

C. Cutaneous Larva migrans

72. Ligament that prevents anterior dislocation of femur on tibia:

- A. Collateral
- B. Anterior cruciate

C. Posterior cruciate

72. Scrotum drains to:

- A. External Iliac Nodes
- B. Internal Iliac Nodes

C. Superficial Inguinal Nodes

- D. Deep Inguinal Nodes

73. True about Thoracic duct, drains into:

- A. Right brachiocephalic
- B. SVC

C. At Confluence of left Subclavian and left Jugular

74. About Posterior Triangle of Neck what is true:

- A. Apex is mid of clavicle
- B. Formed by ant border of sternocleidomastoid and ant border of trapezius

C. Contains subclavian , three trunks of brachial plexus

75. Nerve loss in urogenital triangle which nerve involved:

- .
- .

A. Pudendal Nerve

- B. Obturator Nerve

76. About Quadrate lobe, true is:

- A. Functionally part of right lobe

B. Drains by left hepatic duct {not sure}

- C. Lies between IVC and Ligamentum venosum

77. Isoniazid causes side effects which can be prevented by taking which vitamin:

- A. B12
- B. Riboflavin

C. Pyridoxine

- D. Folate

78. About Trichomonas vaginalis what is correct:

- A. Can be a commensal in vagina

B. Is sexually transmitted

- C. Is treated with Quinolones

79. Athetosis is due to defect in:

A. Caudate

- B. Putamen
- C. Globus pallidus
- D. Subthalamic nucleus

80. Main class associated with antigen presenting cells:

A. MHC1

B.MHC2

C.Gamma interferon

D.Alpha interferon

81. Diabetic pt came to ER insulin given what change will happen in blood:

A.inc K in blood

.

B.increased ketogenesis

C.increased pH

82. If circumflex branch of left coronary artery is blocked which area will be effected:

A. Anterior surface of left ventricle

B. Posterior surface of left ventricle

C. Interventricular septum

83. Potassium will be lost mostly from which segment following dietary irregularities:

A.straight proximal tubule

B.convoluted proximal tubule

C.distal tubule

D.thin descending limb of loop of henle

E.thick ascending limb of loop of henle

84. Main diagnostic feature of DIC:

A.raised aptt

B.raised pt

C.presence of D dimers

85. CO poisoning, methemoglobinemia, anemia don't result in hyperpnoea. this is because

A.carotid bodies are stimulated

B.aortic bodies are stimulated

C.Po2 remains normal

(Anemia- PaO2, SaO2 - Normal

MethHB and CO Poisoning - PaO2 - N, SaO2

DECREASED- Ref Goljan

86. Burkitt lymphoma cause is

.

EBV

87. Bitemporal hemianopia

Pituitary Adenoma

88. Subdural hematoma due to:

a) leakage of cerebral vein

B) Diploic fracture {this may also be right}

89. Penetrating injury in left intercostal space just lateral to sternum will damage which of the following structures first

intercostal membrane damage

ASIM SHOIB

90. young patient with history of taking some drug with anemia, HB is 8, WBC 9000 and platelets is 240000 and PERIPHERAL blood shows IMMATURE CELLS.

A. All

B. aplastic anemia

C. Hemolytic anemia

91. NON LETHAL MI what happens within

.

Cardiac arrhythmias

completely recovery

92. pneumothorax

A. lung collapse chest inward

B. lung collapse chest outward

93. difference between primary wound healing and secondary wound healing

Granulation tissue

94.1. Hx of chest infection 10 days back. otherwise she is fine. Presented with petechiae and ecchymosis. Investigation

A. PT

B. APTT

C. PLATELET COUNT {not sure}

D. BLEEDING TIME

95. posterior relation of left kidney is

DIAPHRAGM

96. during inspiration

greater decrease in intrapleural pressure than

.

alveolar pressure

97. young girl HB 5, MCV LOW, MCH LOW, and abnormal morphology of RBCs

, investigation??????

HB electrophoresis

ferritin

fe, TIBC

98. if head is tilted to

A. Perilymph/lymph in horizontal canal move in opposite direction

B. Stereocilia move away from kinocellium

99- Pt with Diabetic ketoacidosis pt managed but died. Most likely infection is

a. **mucor**

b. candida

c. E. coli

100—Dead organisms in vaccine:

A.Measles

B.Mumps

C.Tetanus

d.WHOOPING COUGH

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14 Jan 20 16 discussion ,P age 54 4 .. 1 st january 201 6 morninig

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15 Jan 20 16 Discussion.P age 5 29, 2 nd jan 2 016 morning paper.

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16 Jan 20 16 Discussion P age 529 .2nd jan morning medicin e

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17 jan 201 6 discussion .page 516 .paper Dec 201 5.. Discussion

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18 Jan 20 16 discussion .P age 49 7.20 nov surgery paper.

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19 jan discussion ,page 513 .2 nd jan 20 16 evening
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20 Jan 20 16 discussion .page 475 .18 nov Radiolog y P aper.

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21 Jan 20 16 Discussion.. P age 4 69. P sych iatry 1 8 nov paper . v
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22 Jan 20 16 Discussion .P age 418 . 18 nov surgery paper

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23 Jan 20 16 Discussion.P age 3 90.. P aper nov mixed.Discu ssion
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24 Jan 20 16 Discussion.P age 3 65.. 18 nov medicin e ,Discussion
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25 Jan 20 16 Discussion P age 357 .Discussion By Kool Medic
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26 Jan 20 16 Discussion.P age 3 54..paper 1 6,17,18 august
mixed.Discu ssion by Kool Medic .Errata by Nimra Ash raf

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27 Jan 20 16 Discussion . P age 34 5.paper 1 3 august 20 15.

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28 Jan 20 16 Discussion .page 24 1.. 12 august paper, Discussion
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29 Jan 20 16 Discussion. P age 300 .1 7 Augu st Gynae P aper.

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30 Jan 20 16 Discussion.. P age 3 15. P aper Title not mentioned.

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31 Jan 20 16 Discussion / .P age 277.1 5 august medicin e paper.

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3rd Feb 2016 Discussion..page 167 .. 11 June medicine paper
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4th Feb 2016 ..Page 128 ..Medicine 10 June conventional .
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5th Feb 2016 Discussion..Page 115.. Medicine 20 April
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6th Feb 2016 Discussion ..Page 102..19 April Medicine.
Discussion By Kool Medic Errata By Nimra Ashraf

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7th Feb 2016 Discussion.. page 75,,16 April 2015 medicine paper.
Discussion n Errata By Nimra Ashraf

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8th Feb 2016 Discussion..Page 65 ..18 April medicine.Discussion
By Nimra Ashraf .Errata By Xaheer Khan

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9th Feb 2016 Discussion ..Page 57.. 16 April
Medicine...Discussion By Kool Medic .Errata By Xaheer Khan ,
Really great work done by xaheer by compiling this errata.
JAZAKA LLAH

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10 Feb 2016 Discussion ..Page 25..4th to 6th Feb 2015 mixed
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11 Feb 2016 discussion .page 4.. 5 Jan medicine and 31 Dec - 2nd
Jan mix.. By Kool medic.errata by nimra ashraf.

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AND COLLECTING PAST
PAPERS.

●-DAILY DISCUSSIONS
AND GETTING ERRATA.

●-THANKS TO DR NIMRA

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● THANKS TO .Kool

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☆ Best wishes to

all☆

● REMEMBER US ALL IN

UR PRAYERS●

الله جزاك

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