

Medical Officer (Medical) Direct Recruitment Examination - 2019 Question Paper

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| Q. No. 1 0012001 | Which of the following does not pass through superior orbital fissure |
| Option A | Occulmotor nerve |
| Option B | Optic |
| Option C | Ophthalmic division of Trigeminal nerve |
| Option D | trochlear |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 2 0012002 | first part of vertebral artery is related to |
| Option A | superior cervical ganglion |
| Option B | middle cervical ganglion |
| Option C | stellate ganglion |
| Option D | ciliary ganglion |
| Correct Option | C |

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| Q. No. 3 0012003 | the kidney has _____ segments |
| Option A | 11 |
| Option B | 9 |
| Option C | 7 |
| Option D | 5 |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 4 0012004 | All of to following are true about skeletal muscle except |
| Option A | Cylindrical in shape |
| Option B | Have multiple nuclei |
| Option C | Have transverse striations |
| Option D | The nuclei are central |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 5 0012005 | sympathetic innervations of heart is by |
| Option A | t1-t3 |
| Option B | T2-T6 |
| Option C | T3-T7 |
| Option D | L1-L5 |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 6 0012006 | bile acids are derived from |
| Option A | Bile salts |
| Option B | Bile pigments |
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| Option C | (Bile salts) and (Bile pigments) |
| Option D | Cholesterol |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 7 0012007 | tidal volume in adult is |
| Option A | 125 ml |
| Option B | 500 ml |
| Option C | 1500 ml |
| Option D | 2200ml |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 8 0012008 | Contractile element of in myofibril is |
| Option A | H band |
| Option B | Sarcoplasm |
| Option C | Sarcomere |
| Option D | A line |
| Correct Option | C |

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| Q. No. 9 0012009 | the ventricular repolarization in ECG is best seen in : |
| Option A | P wave |
| Option B | Q wave |
| Option C | R wave |
| Option D | T wave |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 10 0012010 | which of the following acts as a neurotransmitter inhibitor |
| Option A | Glutamate |
| Option B | GABA |
| Option C | aspartic acid |
| Option D | lysine |
| Correct Option | B |

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|----------------------|--|
| Q. No. 11 0012011 | albumins and globulins are _____ proteins |
| Option A | simple |
| Option B | derived |
| Option C | conjugated |
| Option D | structural |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 12 0012012 | amino acid carrier defect is found in |
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| Option A | Maple syrup urine disease |
| Option B | Alkaptonuria |
| Option C | Phenylketonuria |
| Option D | Cystinuria |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 13 0012013 | An essential for conversion of glucose to glycogen in liver is |
| Option A | UTP |
| Option B | GTP |
| Option C | Pyruvate kinase |
| Option D | Guanosine |
| Correct Option | A |

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|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Q. No. 14 0012014 | Kreb's cycle does not occur in |
| Option A | Muscle |
| Option B | RBC |
| Option C | Heart |
| Option D | All of the above |
| Correct Option | B |

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|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Q. No. 15 0012015 | vitamin also acting as hormone |
| Option A | Vitamin D |
| Option B | Vitamin A |
| Option C | Vitamin B1 |
| Option D | Vitamin C |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 16 0012016 | The chemotactic factor is: |
| Option A | C2a |
| Option B | C3b |
| Option C | C4a |
| Option D | C5a |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 17 0012017 | Compliment factor through which common pathway begins: |
| Option A | C3 |
| Option B | C5 |
| Option C | C2 |
| Option D | Protein B |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 18 0012018 | Specific test for <u>Treponema pallidum</u> is: |
| Option A | VDRL |
| Option B | Kahn's Test |
| Option C | TPHA |
| Option D | Widal Test |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 19 0012019 | <u>Borrelia vincentii</u> is a/an: |
| Option A | Gram negative spirochete |
| Option B | Gram positive |
| Option C | Acid fast bacilli |
| Option D | None of the above |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 20 0012020 | Dengue fever is caused by: |
| Option A | Virus |
| Option B | Bacteria |
| Option C | Parasite |
| Option D | Bacteria and virus |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 21 0012021 | The antibiotic of choice in patients sensitive to penicillins: |
| Option A | Erythromycin |
| Option B | Streptomycin |
| Option C | Tetracycline |
| Option D | Chloramphenicol |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 22 0012022 | Best treatment of candidiasis is: |
| Option A | Mycostatin |
| Option B | Amphotericin |
| Option C | Antibiotics |
| Option D | None of the above |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 23 0012023 | Povidone Iodine is used for: |
| Option A | Burns |
| Option B | Tinea |
| Option C | Non specific vaginitis |
| Option D | All of the above |

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| Correct Option | D |
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| Q. No. 24 0012024 | The highest risk associated with use of oral contraceptive is: |
| Option A | Hepatic cirrhosis |
| Option B | Permanent sterility |
| Option C | Thromboembolic disorders |
| Option D | Cancer of breast |
| Correct Option | C |

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| Q. No. 25 0012025 | Drug which causes gingival hyperplasia: |
| Option A | Nifedipine |
| Option B | Erythromycin |
| Option C | Azithromycin |
| Option D | Aspirin |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 26 0012026 | Amyloidosis is commonly associated with: |
| Option A | Chronic osteomyelitis |
| Option B | Periostitis |
| Option C | Acute osteomyelitis |
| Option D | Multiple myeloma |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 27 0012027 | Gangrene is the death of a part accompanied by: |
| Option A | Suppuration |
| Option B | Putrefaction |
| Option C | Calcification |
| Option D | Coagulation |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 28 0012028 | The characteristic cells of chronic inflammation are all except: |
| Option A | Plasma |
| Option B | Macrophages |
| Option C | Lymphocytes |
| Option D | PMNs |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 29 0012029 | Ghon focus is associated with: |
| Option A | Gonorrhoea |
| Option B | Syphilis |
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| Option C | AIDS |
| Option D | Tuberculosis |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 30 0012030 | Which of the following bacteria resembles fungus: |
| Option A | Mycobacterium leprae |
| Option B | Actinomyces israelii |
| Option C | Mycobacterium bovis |
| Option D | All of the above |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 31 0012031 | Feature of fungal corneal ulcer is/are all except: |
| Option A | Mucopurulent discharge may be present. |
| Option B | Satellite lesion may be present around the ulcer. |
| Option C | Flat and mobile hypopyon. |
| Option D | Fungi can penetrate into the anterior chamber without perforation. |
| Correct Option | C |

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| Q. No. 32 0012032 | True about adenovirus conjunctivitis: |
| Option A | Virus has a ssDNA. |
| Option B | Incubation period is 6-10 days. |
| Option C | Ganciclovir only modality available for treatment. |
| Option D | True membrane lining lower fornix and palpebral conjunctiva may be present |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 33 0012033 | Which of the following not causes lens dislocation? |
| Option A | Ehlers-Danlos syndrome. |
| Option B | Marfan's syndrome. |
| Option C | Sulphite oxidase deficiency. |
| Option D | Diabetes mellitus. |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 34 0012034 | In which of the following condition there is decrease corneal sensitivity? |
| Option A | Viral keratitis. |
| Option B | Herpes simplex keratitis. |
| Option C | Acanthamoeba keratitis. |
| Option D | All of the above |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 35 0012035 | Unilateral mydriasis is/are seen in :- |
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| Option A | Adie's tonic pupil |
| Option B | Marcus Gunn pupil |
| Option C | Both (Adie's tonic pupil) and (Marcus Gunn pupil) |
| Option D | Horner syndrome |
| Correct Option | C |

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|----------------------|---|
| Q. No. 36 0012036 | True statement about Schwartz sign |
| Option A | Can be seen in early disease |
| Option B | More common during pregnancy |
| Option C | Reddish hue over the promontory |
| Option D | All Of the above |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 37 0012037 | Which of the following is/are feature(s) of tongue tie: |
| Option A | predisposes to dental caries |
| Option B | Difficulty in articulation of speech |
| Option C | Difficult breast feeding |
| Option D | All of the above |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 38 0012038 | Cochlear implant is contraindicated in: |
| Option A | Michel aplasia |
| Option B | Enlarged vestibular aqueduct syndrome |
| Option C | Absent cochlear nerve |
| Option D | Both (Michel aplasia) and (Absent cochlear nerve) |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 39 0012039 | True about development of cochlea: |
| Option A | Cochlea start developing by the 5 th week of gestation |
| Option B | Vestibular labyrinth develop later than cochlea |
| Option C | Cochlea development completes by 8 th week of gestation |
| Option D | Cochlea development completes by 25 th week of gestation |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 40 0012040 | Which of the following is/are true about the T-Stage of maxillary sinus carcinoma: |
| Option A | Stage T4a-Frontal sinus involvement |
| Option B | Stage T4a- ethmoid sinus involvement |
| Option C | Stage T2- sphenoid sinus involvement |
| Option D | Stage T2- bone of the posterior wall of maxillary sinus |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 41 0012041 | which of the following is not a appropriate detection and preventive measure of SARS |
| Option A | Effective isolation of SARS patient in hospitals |
| Option B | Exit screening of international traveler |
| Option C | Effective isolation of SARS patient in hospital home and airport |
| Option D | Timely and accurate reporting and sharing of information with other authorities and / or government |
| Correct Option | C |

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| Q. No. 42 0012042 | national association of the blind (NAB) a voluntary organization which came in to existence in |
| Option A | 1952 |
| Option B | 1948 |
| Option C | 1963 |
| Option D | 1971 |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 43 0012043 | which of the following is not a national sociodemographic goals to be achieved by the year 2010 |
| Option A | Reduce maternal mortality ration to below 100 per 100000 live births |
| Option B | Reduce infant mortality rate to below 30/ 1000 live births |
| Option C | Make school education upto age 14 free and compulsory and reduce drop out at primary and secondary school levels to below 20% for both boys and girls |
| Option D | Achieve 90% institutional deliveries and 100 % deliveries by trained person |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 44 0012044 | which of the following is not an indicator of physical quality of life index |
| Option A | Infant mortality |
| Option B | Income |
| Option C | Literacy |
| Option D | Life expectancy at age one |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 45 0012045 | Concept of primary health care came into limelight in |
| Option A | 1976 |
| Option B | 1978 |
| Option C | 1972 |
| Option D | 1982 |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 46 0012046 | There are _____ levels of prevention in relation to the natural history of a disease |
| Option A | 2 |
| Option B | 4 |
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| Option C | 1 |
| Option D | 3 |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 47 0012047 | prevalence is |
| Option A | Rate |
| Option B | Ratio |
| Option C | Proportion |
| Option D | All of above |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 48 0012048 | Which of the following demonstrates highest co-relation between variables? |
| Option A | $r=+0.25$ |
| Option B | $r=+0.5$ |
| Option C | $r=-0.75$ |
| Option D | $r=+2$ |
| Correct Option | C |

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| Q. No. 49 0012049 | Best measure for central tendency in a highly skewed distribution is: |
| Option A | Median |
| Option B | Mean |
| Option C | Mode |
| Option D | Range |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 50 0012050 | Which of the following vaccine is contraindicated in pregnancy? |
| Option A | MMR |
| Option B | Rabies |
| Option C | Hepatitis B |
| Option D | None of the above |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 51 0012051 | live viral vaccine is |
| Option A | Balk |
| Option B | Measles |
| Option C | Hepatitis |
| Option D | Rabies |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 52 0012052 | which bacteria will not cause food born infection |
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| Option A | E-coli |
| Option B | Balmonella |
| Option C | Comphylobacter |
| Option D | Pseudomonas |
| Correct Option | C |

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| Q. No. 53 0012053 | which of the following demonstrates highest co relation between variables |
| Option A | R=+0.25 |
| Option B | R=+0.5 |
| Option C | R=-0.75 |
| Option D | R=+2 |
| Correct Option | C |

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| Q. No. 54 0012054 | best measure for central tendency in a highly skewed distribution is |
| Option A | Median |
| Option B | Mean |
| Option C | Mode |
| Option D | Range |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 55 0012055 | The number independent members in a sample is |
| Option A | null |
| Option B | degree of freedom |
| Option C | bias |
| Option D | significance |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 56 0012056 | Most common cause of secondary postpartum hemorrhage : |
| Option A | Trauma |
| Option B | Atonic uterus |
| Option C | Bleeding disorders |
| Option D | Retained products of conception |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 57 0012057 | Which of the following contraceptives will be effective when used alone after 15 day of menstrual cycle: |
| Option A | Levonorgestrel IUCD |
| Option B | Progesterone only pill |
| Option C | Combined oral contraceptives (COC) |
| Option D | CuT IUCD |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 58 0012058 | Which of the following is/are true regarding haemodynamic changes in pregnancy : |
| Option A | Venocaval compression begins at about 16 weeks of gestation |
| Option B | There is midtrimester fall in blood pressure |
| Option C | Systolic murmur may occur normally |
| Option D | All of the above |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 59 0012059 | A lady with secondary amenorrhea is negative for progesterone challenge test but positive for combined estrogen and progesterone challenge test. What is the probable cause(s) : |
| Option A | Hypothalamic and pituitary cause |
| Option B | PCOD |
| Option C | Asherman syndrome |
| Option D | Pregnancy |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 60 0012060 | Which of the following are false about Breech presentation : |
| Option A | Frank breech is most common breech presentation |
| Option B | Complete breech is more common in multiparae |
| Option C | Frank breech is more common in primigravida |
| Option D | Chance of cord prolapse in footling presentation is 5-6% |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 61 0012061 | Preferred diagnostic test used for HIV detection in neonate born by caesarean section whose mother is HIV positive : |
| Option A | HIV DNA PCR |
| Option B | ELISA |
| Option C | Viral Culture |
| Option D | HIV P24 antigen assay |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 62 0012062 | Most common route of TB infection in neonate born by caesarean section : |
| Option A | Hematogenously spread |
| Option B | Through skin contact |
| Option C | Inhalation of aerosol |
| Option D | Transplacental |
| Correct Option | C |

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| Q. No. 63 0012063 | True about febrile seizure : |
| Option A | Most common cause of seizure in childhood |
| Option B | May persist beyond 5 years if associated with atypical feature |
| Option C | Family h/o is a risk factor |
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| Option D | All of the above |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 64 0012064 | Causes of macrocephaly includes all except: |
| Option A | Galactosemia |
| Option B | Weaver syndrome |
| Option C | Sostos syndrome |
| Option D | Morquio syndrome |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 65 0012065 | All are Features of Rett's Syndrome except : |
| Option A | Developmental delay starts from birth |
| Option B | Loss of purposeful learned hand movements |
| Option C | In coordinated gait |
| Option D | Expressive speech defect |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 66 0012066 | Which of the following is false about Kienbock disease : |
| Option A | Osteochondritis of scaphoid bone |
| Option B | Osteochondritis of lunate bone |
| Option C | Painful flexion and extension of wrist |
| Option D | Passive dorsiflexion of middle finger produces pain |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 67 0012067 | Which of the following conditions affects primarily the metaphysis : |
| Option A | Osteomyelitis |
| Option B | Osteosarcoma |
| Option C | Both (Osteomyelitis) and (Osteosarcoma) |
| Option D | Osteoclastoma |
| Correct Option | C |

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| Q. No. 68 0012068 | False about osteoarthritis : |
| Option A | Knee is the most commonly affected joint in Indian population |
| Option B | Hip osteoarthritis is more common than knee osteoarthritis in India |
| Option C | Causes movement restriction and instability of the joint |
| Option D | Synovial thickening occur early |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 69 0012069 | A 28 year old lady came with nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. On X-ray, lytic eccentric lesion and cortex thinning seen in wrist joint. What will be the next step(s) in management : |
| Option A | Bone biopsy |

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| Option B | Bone curettage and adjuvant treatment with phenol only |
| Option C | PTH and serum calcium level measurement |
| Option D | All of the above |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 70 0012070 | A child presented with tenderness and crepitus on lateral condyle of humerus with flexion deformity of elbow following fall on extended hand. Long term complication of this fracture include(s) all except : |
| Option A | Malunion |
| Option B | Nonunion |
| Option C | Volkman's ischemic contracture |
| Option D | Ulnar nerve palsy |
| Correct Option | C |

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| Q. No. 71 0012071 | True statement about splenosis : |
| Option A | Occur after traumatic rupture of the spleen |
| Option B | Function as normal spleen |
| Option C | Multiple small implants of splenic tissue on the peritoneal surfaces |
| Option D | All of the above |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 72 0012072 | Proximally obliterated processus vaginalis is seen in all except: |
| Option A | Vaginal hydrocele |
| Option B | Congenital hydrocele |
| Option C | Infantile hydrocele |
| Option D | Encysted hydrocele of cord |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 73 0012073 | One French (F) size of angiographic catheter corresponds to: |
| Option A | 0.33 mm |
| Option B | 1.97 mm |
| Option C | 0.133 inch |
| Option D | 0.013 inch |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 74 0012074 | Which of the following is/are commonly present in middle mediastinum: |
| Option A | Schwannoma |
| Option B | Thymoma |
| Option C | Bronchogenic Cyst |
| Option D | Teratoma |
| Correct Option | C |

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| Q. No. 75 0012075 | True about esophageal perforation: |
| Option A | Morbidity is mainly d/t mediastinal infection |
| Option B | Partial tear involving mucosa should be managed conservatively |
| Option C | Simple exploration and end to end anastomosis is done as soon as possible in all cases |
| Option D | Both (Morbidity is mainly d/t mediastinal infection) and (Partial tear involving mucosa should be managed conservatively) |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 76 0012076 | Not True about transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP): |
| Option A | More morbidity than retropubic prostatectomy |
| Option B | Can cause retrograde ejaculation |
| Option C | Open prostatectomy is preferred in larger obstructive mass |
| Option D | There is less risk of bleeding in transurethral laser vaporization than in TURP |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 77 0012077 | All are true about pilonidal sinus about except: |
| Option A | More common in young female |
| Option B | It may occur d/t combination of buttock friction and shearing forces in affected area |
| Option C | Direction of the sinus are cephaloid |
| Option D | May l/t recurrent abscess formation |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 78 0012078 | Regarding lipoma which of the statements is/are true: |
| Option A | Lipoma is the most common benign soft tissue tumor in adult |
| Option B | 25% of all lipomas are multiple (Dercum disease) |
| Option C | Intramuscular lipoma are ill defined and difficult to palpate than subcutaneous lipoma |
| Option D | Both (Lipoma is the most common benign soft tissue tumor in adult) and (Intramuscular lipoma are ill defined and difficult to palpate than subcutaneous lipoma) |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 79 0012079 | True about low velocity ballistic injury: |
| Option A | Abdominal injury usually requires full exploratory laparotomy |
| Option B | Spinal cord and brain injury may require bullet fragment removal if compressive symptoms present |
| Option C | Injuries are typically associated with a low infection rate |
| Option D | All of the above |
| Correct Option | D |

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| Q. No. 80 0012080 | Reverse Trendelenburg position is/are not used for: |
| Option A | Prophylaxis against thromboembolism |
| Option B | High intracranial tension |
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| Option C | Thyroid surgery |
| Option D | Hyperparathyroid surgery |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 81 0012081 | Features of milk alkali syndrome: |
| Option A | Hypercalcemia |
| Option B | Hypervolemia |
| Option C | Hyperparathyroidism |
| Option D | Diarrhea |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 82 0012082 | Ventilator-Induced injuries occur due to all except: |
| Option A | Subtracheal stenosis |
| Option B | Barotrauma |
| Option C | Atelectasis |
| Option D | Atelectrauma |
| Correct Option | C |

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| Q. No. 83 0012083 | Criteria of febrile neutropenia include(s): |
| Option A | Axillary temperature >39°C |
| Option B | One oral temperature \geq 38.5°C |
| Option C | A sustained oral temperature >38°C for more than 1 hour |
| Option D | Both (Axillary temperature >39°C) and (A sustained oral temperature >38°C for more than 1 hour) |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 84 0012084 | True about atrial premature beats: |
| Option A | Associated with abnormal P wave |
| Option B | All P waves are normal in morphology |
| Option C | Each P wave is followed by S complex |
| Option D | Shows saw-tooth pattern in lead II |
| Correct Option | A |

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| Q. No. 85 0012085 | In comparison to obstructive lung disease, restrictive lung disease on pulmonary function test, shows decrease of: |
| Option A | FEV1 |
| Option B | Forced residual capacity (FRC) |
| Option C | FEV1/FVC |
| Option D | None of the above |
| Correct Option | B |

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| Q. No. 86 0012086 | Which of the following is/are not true about Kaposi's sarcoma: |
| Option A | African form mainly occurs in older men |
| Option B | IFN-alpha is used for treatment |
| Option C | HIV associated Kaposi's Sarcoma regresses with antiretroviral therapy |
| Option D | Caused by HHV-8 |
| Correct Option | A |

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|----------------------|---|
| Q. No. 87 0012087 | True statement(s) about management of acute pancreatitis except: |
| Option A | Aggressive fluid resuscitation |
| Option B | Early enteric feeding within 2-3 days |
| Option C | Prophylactic antibiotic is not necessary |
| Option D | Pancreatic pseudocysts can be treated by drainage into the stomach, duodenum or jejunum |
| Correct Option | D |

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|----------------------|---|
| Q. No. 88 0012088 | Cause(s) of fever following blood transfusion: |
| Option A | Transfusion-related acute lung injury (TRALI) |
| Option B | Septicemia |
| Option C | Transfusion related CMV infection |
| Option D | All of the above |
| Correct Option | D |

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|----------------------|--|
| Q. No. 89 0012089 | Diagnostic criteria for severe aplastic anemia include(s) all except: |
| Option A | Absolute neutrophil count $<500/\mu\text{L}$ |
| Option B | Platelet count $<20,000/\mu\text{L}$ |
| Option C | Hemoglobin $<8\text{g/dL}$ |
| Option D | Bone marrow cellularity $<25\%$ |
| Correct Option | C |

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|----------------------|---|
| Q. No. 90 0012090 | A cancer patient who is ambulatory and about more than 50% is waking hours. He is not able to perform work activities but able to perform his daily activities for self-care without assistance. Which of the following performance scale/index, he belongs: |
| Option A | ECOG Grade 1 |
| Option B | ECOG Grade 2 |
| Option C | ECOG Grade 3 |
| Option D | Karnofsky Performance index 60 |
| Correct Option | B |

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|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Q. No. 91 0012091 | hallucination is disorder of |
| Option A | perception |
| Option B | thought |
| Option C | memory |

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|----------------|--------------|
| Option D | intelligence |
| Correct Option | A |

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|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Q. No. 92 0012092 | Excessive buying is termed as |
| Option A | kleptomania |
| Option B | Oniomania |
| Option C | Trichotillomania |
| Option D | Pyromania |
| Correct Option | B |

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|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Q. No. 93 0012093 | Delirium is a disorder of |
| Option A | thought |
| Option B | Perception |
| Option C | Insight |
| Option D | Cognition |
| Correct Option | D |

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|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Q. No. 94 0012094 | ILLusion is a |
| Option A | Misinterpretation of real objects |
| Option B | False firm belief |
| Option C | Absence of sensory stimulus |
| Option D | Hearing of voices |
| Correct Option | A |

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|----------------------|--|
| Q. No. 95 0012095 | fluctuating level of consciousness is seen in |
| Option A | hysteria |
| Option B | Delirium |
| Option C | Dementia |
| Option D | mania |
| Correct Option | B |

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|----------------------|---|
| Q. No. 96 0012096 | "millary shadow" is seen in all except |
| Option A | Tuberculosis |
| Option B | Rheumatoid arthritis |
| Option C | Pneumoconiosis(D)COPD |
| Option D | Metastasis |
| Correct Option | B |

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|----------------------|---|
| Q. No. 97 0012097 | basal ganglia calcification seen in all except |
| Option A | Hypoparathyroidism |
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|----------------|-------------------|
| Option B | Wilson's disease |
| Option C | Perinatal hypoxia |
| Option D | Fahr's syndrome |
| Correct Option | B |

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|----------------------|--|
| Q. No. 98 0012098 | all are seen on right side of cardiac shadow in x- ray chest PA view except |
| Option A | Superior vena cava |
| Option B | Right atrium |
| Option C | Ascending aorta |
| Option D | Inferior vena cava |
| Correct Option | C |

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|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Q. No. 99 0012099 | c1c2 best seen in |
| Option A | Lateral view |
| Option B | oblique view |
| Option C | AP view |
| Option D | odontoid view |
| Correct Option | D |

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|-----------------------|---|
| Q. No. 100 0012100 | investigation of choice for aortic dissection is |
| Option A | aortography |
| Option B | CT -scan |
| Option C | MRI |
| Option D | X - ray chest |
| Correct Option | C |