

GROUP - D

Q.1. Non-circatrical alopecia is seen in

- A. Alopecia aerate
- B. Autoimmune in etiology
- C. Pseudopalade
- D. DLE

Ans: A

Q.2. Direct immunofluorescence is positivie in

- A. Atopic dermatitis
- B. SLE
- C. Pemphigus
- D. Secondary syphilis

Ans: C

Q.3. Shortest acting non depolarizing muscle relaxant

- A. Mevacurium
- B. Vercuronium
- C. Atracurium
- D. Succynil Choline

Ans: A

Q.4. Most potent analgesic agent among following:

- A. Nitrous oxide
- B. Nitric oxide
- C. CO₂
- D. Oxygen

Ans: A

Q.5. In a10 year old child presented with anaphylactic shock, drug of choice is:

- A. I/V adrenaline
- B. S.C. adrenaline

C. Anti histamine

D. Corticosteroids

Ans: A

Q.6. Radio isotopes are used in the following techniques except:

A. Mass spectroscopy

B. RIA

C. ELISA

D. Sequencing of nucleic acid

Ans: C

Q.7. In Pancreatic scanning radio isotope used is

A. Cr51

B. Se 75

C. Tc 99

D. I 131

Ans: B

Q.8. Uremic lung most often results due to :

A. Pulmonary edema

B. Fibrosis

C. Alveolar injury

D. CVC liver

Ans: A

Q.9. Anterograde amnesia is seen in

A. Head injury

B. Stroke

C. Spinal cord injury (Traumatic paraplegia)

D. Alzheimer's disease

Ans: A

Q.10. Which of the following is/are included in bipolar disease:

- A. Hypomania
- B. Cyclothymia
- C. Hyperthymia
- D. Kleptomania

Ans: A

Q.11. A patient was on treatment with trifluoperazine for some time. He presents with complaint of hyperthermia, lethargy and sweating. Needed investigations are

- A. CT Scan brain & hemogram
- B. Hemogram, Electrolyte level and creatinine
- C. ECG, Chest X-Ray and Hemogram
- D. Hemogram, CPK and Renal Function Test

Ans: D

Q.12. Which drug acts through alpha subunit of GABA

- A. Benzodiazepine
- B. Barbiturate
- C. Haloperidol
- D. TCA

Ans: A

Q.13. Indirect ophthalmoscopy detects A/E

- A. Examination of ora serrata
- B. Retinal periphery
- C. Examination of vitreous base
- D. Examination of fovea

Ans: D

Q.14. Type IV hypersensitivity to Mycobacterium tuberculosis antigen may manifest as:

- A. Iridocyclitis
- B. Polyarteritis nodosa
- C. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
- D. Giant cell arteritis

Ans: C

Q.15. Which of the following is seen with Sarcoidosis?

- A. Amyloid
- B. Calcium
- C. Monopolysaccharide
- D. Lipid

Ans: A

Q.16. Diabetic retinopathy is characterized by:

- A. Hard exudates, dot haemorrhages and microaneurysm
- B. Flame shaped haemorrhages, soft exudates
- C. Deep haemorrhage only
- D. Hard exudates only

Ans: A

Q.17. Intraocular lenses are made up of

- A. PMMA
- B. HEMA
- C. Glass
- D. Plastic

Ans: A

Q.18. In flap method of amputation which structure is kept shorter than the level of amputation:

- A. Bone
- B. Muscles
- C. Nerves
- D. Skin

Ans: A

Q.19. The most common cause of Volkmann's ischaemic contracture (V.I.C) in a child is:

- A. Inercondylar fracture of humerus
- B. Fracture both bone of forearm

C. Fracture lateral condyle of humerus

D. Suprecondylar fracture of humerus

Ans: D

Q.20. Best treatment for fracture neck femur in a 65 year old lady is

A. POP cast

B. Gleotomy

C. Bone grafting and compression

D. Hemireplacement arthroplasty

Ans: D

Q.21. CDH is due to

A. Large acetabulum

B. Rotation of femur

C. Small neck femur

D. Small femoral head

Ans: D

Q.22. Still's disease is

A. Post traumatic bone formation in the lateral ligament of the knee

B. Spastic diplegia

C. Rheumatoid arthritis in child hood

D. Rheumatoid arthritis in the elderly

Ans: C

Q.23. Tuberculosis of the spine is known as;

A. Pott's disease

B. Scheuermann's disease

C. Perthes disease

D. Frieberge's disease

Ans: A

Q.24. A patient with pain in back, Lab investigation shows elevated ESR. X-ray skull shows multiple punched

out lytic lesions. Most imp. Investigation to be done is:

- A. Serum acid phosphatase
- B. CT head with contrast
- C. Whole body scan
- D. Serum electrophoresis

Ans: D

Q.25. Feature of narcolepsy include (s) all except:

- A. Disorder of REM sleep regulation
- B. Disorder of NREM sleep regulation
- C. Hypnagogic hallucination
- D. Hypnopompic hallucinations

Ans: B

Q.26. The parvocellular pathway, from the lateral geniculate nucleus to the visual cortex, carries signals for the detection of:

- A. Movement, depth and flicker
- B. Color vision, shape and fine details
- C. Temporal frequency
- D. Luminance contrast

Ans: B

Q.27. Appetite is stimulated by all of the following peptides, Except:

- A. Agouti – Related Peptide (AGRP)
- B. Melanocyte Stimulating hormone (MSH)
- C. Melanin Concentrating Hormone (MCH)
- D. Neuropeptide Y

Ans: B

Q.28. What is true about Golgi tendon organ?

- A. Senses dynamic length of muscle
- B. Involved in reciprocal innervations
- C. α -motor neuron stimulation

D. Senses muscle tension

Ans: D

Q.29. Caisson's disease

A. Gas embolism

B. Fat embolism

C. Amniotic fluid embolism

D. Tumor embolism

Ans: A

Q.30. Exercise is also prescribed as an adjuvant treatment of depression. Most probably it acts by:

A. Increasing pulse pressure

B. Improving hemodynamics

C. Raising endorphin levels

D. Inducing good sleep

Ans: C

Q.31. Transamination reaction is

A. Net deamination with splitting of NH_3

B. α -ketoglutarate is NH_2 donor

C. Transaminase enzyme & pyridoxial PO_4 binding is covalent

D. Glutamate is formed

Ans: C

Q.32. Dietary triglycerides are transported by

A. Chylomicrons

B. VLDL

C. LDL

D. HDL

Ans: A

Q.33. In synthesis of fatty acids energy is supplied by:

A. NAD

- B. FAD
- C. GTP
- D. NADPH

Ans: D

Q.34. House keeping genes are

- A. Inducible
- B. Required only when inducer is present
- C. Mutant
- D. Not regulated

Ans: D

Q.35. In sickle cell anaemia, the defect can be explained as having arisen from –

- A. A base insertion in DNA
- B. A base deletion in DNA
- C. A base substitution in DNA
- D. None of the above

Ans: C

Q.36. DNA fragments formed by the action of Restriction Endonucleases, are separated by

- A. Gel electrophoresis
- B. Agarose gel electrophoresis
- C. Paper Chromatography
- D. High pressure liquid chromatography

Ans: B

Q.37. Which of the following is used in PCR?

- A. Ca^{++}
- B. Mg^{++}
- C. Li^+
- D. Na^+

Ans: B

Q.38. Property of photochromosity is seen amongst the following amino acids:

- A. Unsaturated aminoacid
- B. Aromatic aminoacid
- C. Monocarboxylic acid
- D. Dicarboxylic acid

Ans: B

Q.39. Which of the following is true about Glutathione reductase?

- A. Sulphur containing enzyme
- B. Important in methemoglobinemia
- C. Free radical scavenger
- D. All

Ans: C

Q.40. Cobalt forms a component of which vitamin

- A. Biotin
- B. Vitamin B12
- C. Vitamin A
- D. Tocopherol

Ans: B

Q.41. Lumbar hemivertebra results due to the abnormal development of:

- A. Dorsal sclerotome
- B. Intermediate cell mass
- C. Notochord
- D. Ventral sclerotome

Ans: D

Q.42. Which of the following attains adult size before birth:

- A. Ear ossicles
- B. Maxilla
- C. Mastoid

D. Parietal bone

Ans: A

Q.43. All are true about trigone of bladder except:

A. Mucosa is loosely attached to the underlying musculature

B. Mucosa is smooth

C. Lined by transitional epithelium

D. Derived from absorbed part of the mesonephric acid

Ans: A

Q.44. Vertical crest in fundus of the internal auditory canal is k/a:

A. Bill's bar

B. Ponticulus

C. Cog

D. Falciform crest

Ans: A

Q.45. Structure superficial to mylohyoid in anterior digastric Δ is

A. Deep part of submandibular gland

B. Hypoglossal nerve

C. Part of parotid gland

D. Mylohyoid artery & nerve

Ans: D

Q.46. The neck of pancreas is related on its posterior surface

A. Gastroduodenal artery

B. Superior mesenteric vein

C. Inferior vena cava

D. Bile duct

Ans: B

Q.47. Injury of which of these nerve cause vocal cord paralysis:

A. Recurrent laryngeal

- B. External laryngeal
- C. Internal laryngeal
- D. Superior laryngeal

Ans: A

Q.48. The commonest variation in the arteries arising from the arch of aorta is:

- A. Absence of brachiocephalic trunk
- B. Left vertebral artery arising from the arch
- C. Left common carotid artery arising from brachiocephalic trunk
- D. Presence of retroesophageal subclavian artery

Ans: C

Q.49. Cephalic index is useful for determination of

- A. Age
- B. Sex
- C. Race
- D. Religion

Ans: C

Q.50. Minimum quantity of blood required to be preserved for chemical analysis is:

- A. 2 ml
- B. 10 ml
- C. 50 ml
- D. 100 ml

Ans: B