

# Medicine Track

## Final M.B.B.S Examination MCQs

**11 March MMIV, Thursday**

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with input from members of the class.*

## INTERNAL MEDICINE

### CARDIOLOGY

1. Which of the following about severe mitral regurgitation is TRUE?
  - a) Loud S3
  - b) As far as possible, mitral valve repair is preferred over replacement
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
2. In which of the following is endocarditis prophylaxis NOT indicated?
  - a) Secundum ASD
  - b) Small VSD
  - c) Bicuspid aortic valve
  - d) Mitral valve prolapse with regurgitation
  - e) Patent Ductus Arteriosus
3. Which drug is NOT the standardized for use in IHD?
  - a) Beta-blockers
  - b) GTN
  - c) Low molecular weight heparin
  - d) Diuretics
  - e) G IIb/III
4. The physiological mechanism for essential hypertension is an increase in
  - a) Cardiac output
  - b) Peripheral vascular resistance
  - c) Venous return
  - d) Blood viscosity
  - e) Circulating volume
5. Which is the most suitable anti-hypertensive to use in the elderly?
  - a) Doxazosin
  - b) Enalapril
  - c) Hydroxychlorothiazide

- d) Atenolol
  - e) Hydralazine
6. Which is true about atrial fibrillation?
- a) Is rare in sick sinus syndrome
  - b) Can cause cardiomyopathy if tachycardia is left untreated for a long period
  - c) Should be cardioverted in all patients
  - d) Is not associated with an increased risk of embolisation
  - e) Rate during exercise is better controlled with digoxin than with  $\beta$ -blockers
7. 40 year old obese lady with chest pain for past 3 days, associated with non-productive cough, now presents with respiratory distress? Which investigation would you NOT do?
- a) Chest X-ray
  - b) Serial ECGs
  - c) Urine myoglobin
  - d) Troponin T / cardiac enzymes
  - e) E
8. Troponin T
- a) Is a cardiac enzyme
  - b) Raised within 1 hour of AMI
  - c) More sensitive than creatinine kinase in detecting AMI
  - d) Found only in cardiac muscle
  - e) Cleared from the circulation within 72 hours
9. Control of hypertension
- a) Confers the same risk benefits for MI as for stroke
  - b) Most can be controlled by single drug
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
10. Lipid panel : TG 2.5, TC 5.2, HDL 0.7, LDL 2.8?? Most appropriate therapy?
- a) Simvastatin
  - b) Fenofibrate
  - c) C
  - d) Lovastatin
  - e) E

## **RESPIRATORY MEDICINE / PULMONOLOGY**

11. Pulmonary embolism
- a) Almost always manifest with tachycardia
  - b) Fast CT is the diagnostic investigation of choice
  - c) Usually shows a wedge shaped lesion on CXR
  - d) D
  - e) E
12. Causes of pulmonary fibrosis include the following EXCEPT

- a) Nitrofurantoin
  - b) Morphine
  - c) Cyclophosphamide
  - d) Bleomycin
  - e) Busulphan
13. Woman develops left sided pleural effusion. Which is FALSE?
- a) Can be due to pericarditis
  - b) Can be due to pancreatitis
  - c) Negative microscopy of malignant cells excludes lung cancer
  - d) Transudate makes TB very unlikely
  - e) E
14. 56 year old man presents with fever, tachycardia, & respiratory distress within 48 hours of an abdominal operation. What is the most likely aetiology?
- a) Pulmonary embolism
  - b) Pneumonia
  - c) Atelectasis
  - d) Acute myocardial infarction
  - e) Pneumothorax
15. The following are causes of decreased lung diffusion capacity of carbon monoxide EXCEPT
- a) Bronchial asthma
  - b) Fibrosing alveolitis
  - c) Emphysema
  - d) Atelectasis
  - e) Pleural effusion
16. The following are true of Cheyne-Stokes breathing EXCEPT
- a) Indicates impending respiratory arrest
  - b) Occurs in left ventricular failure
  - c) Occurs in drug overdose
  - d) Alleviated partly by O<sub>2</sub>
  - e) Occurs in global brain ischaemia
17. A 25 year old man complains of fever, chills & rigours & right sided chest pain. Examination revealed classic features of consolidation on the right. Which is FALSE?
- a) Diagnosis is lobar pneumonia
  - b) *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is the most likely aetiological agent
  - c) Antibiotics should be instituted before results of culture
  - d) May be associated with blood stained sputum
  - e) Erythromycin is better than Benzyl Penicillin in treatment
16. A middle-aged lady presents with left sided pleural effusion. Which is TRUE?
- a) Transudate makes TB highly unlikely
  - b) She may have constrictive pericarditis
  - c) Pancreatitis may be a cause
  - d) She will need a pleural tap & biopsy
  - e) Absence of malignant cells excludes a cancer

- f) E
17. 65 year old smoker with chronic bronchitis suddenly develops a fever, cough & SOB.  
Which is the most likely organism?
- a) *Haemophilis influenzae*
  - b) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
  - c) *Staphylococcus aureus*
  - d) D
  - e) E
18. 19 year~old with acute respiratory distress, is diagnosed to have a right pneumothorax.  
What would be your findings on examination?
- a) Tracheal deviation to right
  - b) Decreased resonance to percussion on right
  - c) Pulsus paradoxus
  - d) Bronchial breath sounds
  - e) E
19. What is true for patient with small spontaneous pneumothorax for the first time
- a) Reassurance
  - b) Admit for the night to watch for complications
  - c) Chest tube insertion
  - d) Aspirate with fine needle & send home
  - e) Risk of recurrence is <5%
20. In an asthmatic well~controlled on oral theophylline, what could trigger off an attack?
- a) Oral contraceptives
  - b) Rifampicin
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
21. Which is TRUE about ARDS?
- a) Associated with a low mortality rate
  - b) Usually does not require mechanical ventilation
  - c) Occurs after acute pancreatitis
  - d) D
  - e) E
22. Pulmonary infarction
- a) A
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E

## RENAL MEDICINE / NEPHROLOGY

23. Causes of acute renal failure include the following EXCEPT :

- a) Leptospirosis
  - b) Eclampsia of pregnancy
  - c) Analgesic use
  - d) Gram negative sepsis
  - e) Acute pyelonephritis
24. Diagnosis if the urine cannot be acidified below a pH of 5.2
- a) Chronic renal failure
  - b) Renal tubular acidosis
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
25. The following are complications of NSAIDS EXCEPT
- a) Hyperkalaemia
  - b) Nephritic syndrome
  - c) Acute renal failure
  - d) Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
  - e) Interstitial nephritis
26. Which of the following causes of acute renal failure carries the best prognosis?
- a) Acute glomerulonephritis
  - b) Acute tubular necrosis
  - c) Acute cortical infarct
  - d) Cortical necrosis
  - e) Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis (RPGN)
27. Which condition is least likely to predispose to UTIs?
- a) Duplex kidneys
  - b) Gout
  - c) Prolonged analgesic use
  - d) Vesicoureteric reflux
  - e) Polycystic kidneys

## NEUROLOGY

28. Drug of choice for status epilepticus is
- a) Lorazepam
  - b) Thiopentone
  - c) Carbamazepine
  - d) Zolpidem
  - e) Chloromethiazole
29. 1<sup>st</sup> line drug in status epilepticus is
- a) Lorazepam
  - b) Chloromethiazole
  - c) Valproate
  - d) Carbamazepine
  - e) Phenytoin

30. The following are true about CNS infections EXCEPT
- a) Permanent blindness can result
  - b) Hemiparesis can result
  - c) Can cause significant mortality
  - d) Intrathecal antibiotics are effective
  - e) Empirical therapy should be started before CSF results are obtained
31. Normal pressure hydrocephalus presents with the triad of ataxia, dementia &
- a) Central scotoma
  - b) Papilloedema
  - c) Headaches
  - d) Obesity
  - e) Urinary incontinence
32. What is NOT seen in complete third nerve palsy?
- a) Complete ptosis of upper lid
  - b) Failure of adduction
  - c) Failure of accommodation
  - d) Failure of reaction to light
  - e) Ipsilateral anhydrosis
33. Common peroneal nerve palsy, UNTRUE
- a) Ankle jerks are preserved
  - b) Weakness of dorsiflexors
  - c) Wasting of the anterior tibial muscles
  - d) Absence of sensation over the lateral calf
  - e) E
34. If the jaw jerk is hyperreflexic, where is the lesion likely to be?
- a) At the Foramen magnum
  - b) Below foramen magnum
  - c) Medulla
  - d) Below pons
  - e) Above pons
35. Which finding effectively rules out a lesion of the corticospinal tract in the brain?
- a) Wasting
  - b) Fasciculations
  - c) Clasp knife spasticity
  - d) Clonus
  - e) Extensor plantar reflex

## **GASTROENTEROLOGY & HEPATOLOGY**

36. 56 year old otherwise healthy Indian presents with 3 days of vomiting following his usual heavy alcoholic binge. His vomitus is found to contain blood. What is the most likely cause of the haematemesis?

- a) Mallory Weiss Syndrome
  - b) Oesophageal cancer
  - c) Gastric cancer
  - d) Peptic ulcer
  - e) E
37. Which is the first / earliest sign of circulatory hypovolaemia in someone with an acute GIT haemorrhage?
- a) Tachycardia of >100 / minute
  - b) Postural drop in systolic BP by > 20 mmHg
  - c) Decreased Hb
  - d) Raised urea level
  - e) Paradoxical pulse
38. Obese man who complains of heartburn after meals, especially chocolates & coffee, & whose OGD shows erosions of the lower oesophagus is likely to have
- a) Decreased gastric emptying
  - b) Increased gastric secretions
  - c) Inappropriate relaxation of the lower oesophageal sphincter
  - d) D
  - e) E
39. Which is true about ulcerative colitis?
- a) Rarely involves the rectum
  - b) Can involve the entire GIT
  - c) Can be associated with arthritis
  - d) Diagnosis is made by jejunal biopsy
  - e) May cause malabsorption
40. 37 year old man with hepatitis has the following results :
- |                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| (1) Anti-HAV IgM    | -ve |
| (2) Anti-HBc IgM    | -ve |
| (3) HBsAg           | +ve |
| (4) HBeAg           | -ve |
| (5) HBV delta agent | -ve |
- f) Acute Hepatitis A infection
  - g) Acute Hepatitis B infection
  - h) Chronic hepatitis B infection with superimposed Hepatitis A
  - i) Chronic hepatitis B with probable "seroconversion"
  - j) Hepatitis B carrier with Hepatitis D superinfection
26. What is true about patient presenting with RHC pain & jaundice?
- a) Absence of RHC mass excludes pancreatic tumour
  - b) Absence of pain excludes gallstones
  - c) Investigation of choice would be abdominal ultrasound
  - d) D
  - e) E
27. Young woman with history of jaundice now has .... 2cm liver & 4 cm spleen?

- a) Positive AMA
  - b) Raised AFP
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
28. Stool culture of patient with diarrhoea showed leukocytes mixed with mucus. What is the most likely aetiological agent?
- a) *Clostridium difficile*
  - b) *Giardia lamblia*
  - c) *Klebsiella oxytoca*
  - d) *Vibrio cholerae*
  - e) Rotavirus
29. Which of the following is true for a 50 year old lady presenting with cholestatic jaundice?
- a) If there is no abdominal pain, gallstones are unlikely
  - b) If the gallbladder is impalpable, carcinoma of the pancreas is unlikely
  - c) The next investigation of choice would be an oral cholecystogram
  - d) The next investigation of choice would be an ultrasound of the hepatobiliary system
  - e) If the jaundice resolves spontaneously, acute hepatitis is unlikely

## ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM

30. Hypopituitarism
- a) Loss of libido or amenorrhoea, or both are often early features
  - b) Aldosterone will be low, predisposing to postural hypotension
  - c) Hyponatraemia is likely to occur in times of stress
  - d) Once glucocorticoid levels are adequately replaced, further adjustments of dose are not required.
  - e) In males, potency is rarely achieved even with adequate replacement
31. In autoimmune hypoadosteronism, what will manifest
- a) Hypertension
  - b) Postural hypotension
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
32. Diabetes Mellitus can occur with the following EXCEPT
- a) Thyrotoxicosis
  - b) Cushing Syndrome
  - c) Acromegaly
  - d) Haemochromatosis
  - e) Phenylketonuria



## HAEMATOLOGY

33. Which of the following causes microangiopathic haemolysis?

- a) DIVC
- b) ITP
- c) Osler-Rendu-Weber
- d) D
- e) E

34. In a PBF, target cells are seen in

- a) Liver disease
- b) B12 deficiency
- c) Folate deficiency
- d) Uraemia
- e) Anaemia of chronic disease

## ONCOLOGY

35. An elderly woman with multiple myeloma presents in a stuporous state. Which is the most important immediate investigation to perform?

- a) Liver Function Tests
- b) Serum calcium
- c) ESR
- d) Uric acid levels
- e) E

36. Which cancer has been proven to have the greatest decrease in mortality following early detection & treatment?

- a) Breast
- b) Lung
- c) Nasopharyngeal (NPC)
- d) Bladder
- e) Prostate

37. Immediate treatment for spinal cord compression from metastatic tumour would be

- a) Decompressive laminectomy
- b) High dose Dexamethasone
- c) Radiotherapy
- d) Chemotherapy
- e) Watch & wait for spontaneous remission

38. Which is FALSE about the chemotherapeutic agent & its adverse effect?

- a) Cisplatin – renal toxicity
- b) Bleomycin – Pulmonary toxicity
- c) Doxorubicin – Cardiotoxicity
- d) Vincristine – myelosuppression
- e) Cyclophosphamide – haemorrhagic cystitis

39. Which is NOT found in tumour lysis syndrome?
- a) Hyperkalaemia
  - b) Hyperphosphataemia
  - c) Hypocalcaemia
  - d) Hypoglycaemia
  - e) Hyperuricaemia
40. An anterior mediastinal mass in a 55 year old man cannot be
- a) Thymoma
  - b) Pericardial cyst
  - c) Teratoma
  - d) Retrosternal goitre
  - e) Neuroblastoma
41. Multiple myeloma causes
- a) Hyperkalaemia
  - b) Hypokalaemia
  - c) Hypocalcaemia
  - d) Hypercalcaemia
  - e) Hyponatraemia
42. Old lady with bone pain & anaemia presents with seizures altered mental status for the first time. What is the likely cause?
- a) Hypercalcaemia
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E

## **RHEUMATOLOGY & IMMUNOLOGY**

43. The following are used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis EXCEPT
- a) Hydroxychloroquine
  - b) Gold salts
  - c) Copper salts
  - d) NSAIDs
  - e) Steroids
44. In a young lady with facial rash & proximal muscle weakness, the most likely diagnosis would be
- a) SLE
  - b) Dermatomyositis
  - c) Systemic sclerosis / Scleroderma
  - d) Sjogren syndrome
  - e) Rheumatoid arthritis
45. Rheumatoid Arthritis can cause the following lung lesions EXCEPT
- a) Pulmonary oedema
  - b) Lung fibrosis

- c) Pleural effusion
  - d) Lung nodule
  - e) Pulmonary hypertension
46. Which is true about gout?
- a) Allopurinol is used in the acute treatment
  - b) Colchicine should be used in acute gout
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
47. What is true about Polyarthriti nodosa?
- a) More common in females
  - b) Good prognosis
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
48. Sacroiliti is rarely seen in
- a) Ankyloing spondyliti
  - b) Reiter's disease
  - c) Crohn Disease
  - d) Ulcerative Coliti
  - e) Rheumatoid arthritis
49. American College of Rheumatologi' diagnosti criteria for SLE doe NOT include
- a) Discoid rash
  - b) Neutropaenia
  - c) Endocarditi
  - d) Oral ulcers
  - e) Proteinuria of  $> 500 \mu\text{g} / \text{day}$

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

50. Which is not usually harboured in healthy adults?
- a) CMV
  - b) EBV
  - c) Herpes Simplex
  - d) Varicella Zoster
  - e) Influenza
51. Which is true about Dengue Fever?
- a) Commonly result in DIVC
  - b) A person can only be infected once
  - c) A vaccine is available
  - d) Antivirals are effective in its treatment
  - e) Cause atypical lymphocyte on PBF

52. In an asymptomatic patient, normal physical examination findings with a VDRL titre of 1:8 & reactive / positive TPHA, what is the most likely diagnosis?
- a) False positive
  - b) Primary syphilis
  - c) Secondary syphilis
  - d) Tertiary syphilis
  - e) Latent syphilis
53. The following predispose to candidal vaginitis EXCEPT
- a) Multiple myeloma
  - b) Diabetes mellitus
  - c) Advanced age
  - d) Use of topical broad-spectrum antibiotics
  - e) Pregnancy
54. SARS coronavirus
- a) Leads to ARDS in the majority
  - b) Easily transmissible by airborne route
  - c) Causes lymphopaenia
  - d) IV Ribavarin is an effective treatment
  - e) Diagnosed by antigen detection in nasopharyngeal aspirates
55. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* can cause the following
- a) Haemolysis
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
56. 1<sup>st</sup> line treatment for community-acquired pneumonia includes the following EXCEPT
- a) Amoxycillin
  - b) Amoxycillin-Clavulanate
  - c) Erythromycin
  - d) Co-Trimoxazole
  - e) Ciprofloxacin

## DERMATOLOGY

57. Patients with atopic eczema are prone to viral infections because of
- a) Use of topical steroids
  - b) Impaired neutrophil chemotaxis
  - c) Altered T cell function
  - d) Decreased levels of immunoglobulins
  - e) Increased viral colonies on the skin
58. Skin manifestations of malignancy include :
- a) Alopecia areata
  - b) Hypopigmentation
  - c) Acanthosis nigricans

- d) Acne vulgaris
  - e) Hyperhidrosis
59. Occupational dermatitis
- a) Is due to an allergic phenomenon
  - b) Does not affect co-workers
  - c) Worsens during the holidays
  - d) Typically affects the fingers, hands, forearms, face & neck
  - e) Is excluded in someone working at the same job for the past 10 years

## BIOCHEMISTRY

60. An elderly patient with  $K^+$  of 2.5 mmol could be due to
- a) Thiazide diuretics
  - b) Hypoaldosteronism
  - c) Acute renal failure
  - d) D
  - e) E
61. Hyperuricaemia is seen in
- a) Diabetic ketoacidosis
  - b) Psoriasis
  - c) Post myocardial infarction
  - d) Sarcoidosis
  - e) Strenuous exercise
62. Symptoms of hypercalcaemia include :
- a) Tetany
  - b) Carpopedal spasm
  - c) Polyuria & thirst
  - d) Diarrhoea
  - e) Cramps
63. 52 year old lady presented with oliguria. Laboratory investigations revealed the following : K 6.8 mmol/L, Na 136 mmol/L, Urea 2.5 mmol/L, Creatinine 510 mmol / L. What is the immediate management?
- a) Oral Resonium A
  - b) ECG
  - c) IV 20 ml 10% Ca Gluconate
  - d) Repeat  $K^+$  levels
  - e) Renal ultrasound
64. Patient with some lab results
- a) Metabolic acidosis
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E

## GERIATRIC MEDICINE

65. Which is NOT a cause of faecal incontinence in the elderly?
- a) Old age
  - b) Constipation
  - c) Parkinson Disease
  - d) D
  - e) E
66. Causes for falls in the elderly include the following EXCEPT
- a) Chronic subdural haematoma
  - b) Dementia
  - c) Parkinson Disease
  - d) Poor vision
  - e) Impaired proprioception
67. Which is true about palliative care?
- a) Parenteral morphine preferred for its greater efficacy
  - b) Should be cautious about prescribing opioids in such elderly patients
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E

## DRUGS / PHARMACOLOGY & POISONING

68. Patients taking monoamine oxidase inhibitors should not be on
- a) Propranolol
  - b) Cimetidine
  - c) Ephedrine
  - d) Lithium
  - e) Hydrochlorothiazide
69. Which drug can be prescribed at the usual dose in renal impairment?
- a) Amikacin
  - b) Doxycycline
  - c) Cisplatin
  - d) Allopurinol
  - e) Digoxin
70. Hydroxychloroquine causes
- a) Alopecia
  - b) Skin atrophy
  - c) Deafness
  - d) Retinitis
  - e) Cataracts
71. Which is NOT a contraindication for beta blockers?

- a) Asthma
  - b) Left ventricular systolic failure / dysfunction
  - c) Impotence
  - d) Peripheral ischaemia
  - e) E
72. Which is an early sign of salicylate poisoning?
- a) Purpura
  - b) Hypercapnia
  - c) Hyperpnoea
  - d) Loss of consciousness
  - e) Hyperpyrexia
73. Methyl dopa can cause all EXCEPT
- a) Nasal congestion
  - b) Postural hypotension
  - c) Urinary retention
  - d) Haemolytic anaemia
  - e) Impotence
74. Which anti-diabetic drug has the longest duration of action & is thence most likely to accumulate?
- a) Tolbutamide
  - b) Glibenclamide
  - c) Glipizide
  - d) Metformin
  - e) E

## GENERAL INTERNAL MEDICINE

75. The following are features of hypoperfusion EXCEPT
- a) Oliguria
  - b) Lactic acidosis
  - c) Altered mental status
  - d) Hypoxaemia
  - e) Respiratory alkalosis
76. Which causes gynaecomastia?
- a) Addison Disease
  - b) Hypopituitarism
  - c) Digoxin therapy
  - d) Chronic renal failure
  - e) Chronic bronchitis
77. Causes of generalised pruritis without any skin lesions is most likely to be due to
- a) Cholestasis
  - b) Hodgkin Lymphoma
  - c) Leprosy

- d) Secondary syphilis
  - e) Hepatitis A
78. Polyuria does NOT occur in / with
- a) Diabetes insipidus
  - b) Hyperparathyroidism
  - c) Water intoxication
  - d) Recovery phase of acute tubular necrosis
  - e) Mannitol therapy
79. Causes of painful ulcers in the mouth & genital area include :
- a) Reiter's
  - b) Behcet's
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
80. Hypotension will NOT result in
- a) Respiratory alkalosis

# *P*aediatric*s* & Neonatolog*y*

## **GENERAL PAEDIATRICS**

81. Kid who pulls to stand, has a well-developed pincer grip & waves bye-bye & has a social smile is likely to be :
- a) 8 months
  - b) 10 months
  - c) 12 months
  - d) d
  - e) e
82. Squints
- a) Usually due to watching too much TV
  - b) Caused by reading at too young age
  - c) Must be investigated by 6 months
  - d) Can be left alone until 2 years
  - e) E
83. Boy with acute scrotal pain after playing develops fever. What is the immediate management?
- a) Surgical exploration
  - b) Watch & wait
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E



## **CARDIOLOGY**

84. Patients with Marfan Syndrome are predisposed to
- a) Coronary aneurysms
  - b) Coronary dissection
  - c) Aortic aneurysm
  - d) Aortic dissection
  - e) E

## **RESPIRTORY MEDICINE / PULMONOLOGY**

85. In a 2 year old kid with acute onset of stridor without preceding history, what is most unlikely?
- a) Epiglottitis
  - b) Acute CROUP
  - c) Foreign body ingestion
  - d) Laryngomalacia
  - e) E
86. Child asthmatic suddenly develops SOB & found to be tachycardic with bilateral widespread rhonchi. What is the immediate management?
- a) Nebulized O<sub>2</sub> & Salbutamol
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
87. Meconium aspiration
- a) A
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
88. Hyaline membrane disease
- a) Give surfactant
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
89. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
- a) A
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) E
  - e) E

## RENAL MEDICINE / NEPHROLOGY

90. 1 year old boy with UTI . What is true?
- a) Investigate with IVU
  - b) Give Co~Trimoxazole
  - c) Diagnosis of UTI confirmed by bag urine culture of  $>10^5$  single colony organisms
  - d) D
  - e) E
91. Teen with recurrent UTIs & nocturnal enuresis till age 6 has urea of 50 & creatinine of 200 & small scarred kidney on DMSA. What is the most likely cause?
- a) Reflux nephropathy
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E

## NEUROLOGY

92. Kid with vomiting, truncal ataxia & other signs of raised ICP. Most likely diagnosis is
- a) Brainstem glioma
  - b) Cerebral astrocytoma
  - c) Posterior fossa tumour
  - d) D
  - e) E
93. Which is true about infantile spasms?
- a) Generalized tonic~clonic seizures
  - b) Good prognosis with no learning impairment
  - c) Tuberous sclerosis is a cause
  - d) Valproate is the drug of choice
  - e) E
94. Most common type of cerebral palsy is
- a) Mixed
  - b) Dyskinetic
  - c) Spastic
  - d) Ataxic
  - e) E
95. 2 year old boy who has never learnt to sit has wasting below the knees & areflexia. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- a) Spinal muscular atrophy
  - b) Duchenne muscular atrophy
  - c) Charcot Marie Tooth
  - d) D

- e) E
96. Girl with unilateral headaches occurring once a month lasting several hours at a time but still able to carry out normal activities. What is your management?
- a) Reassure
  - b) Paracetamol when symptomatic
  - c) Ergot with onset of subsequent headaches
  - d) CT brain for intracranial lesion
  - e) E
97. Hydrocephalus in a kid
- a) May be due to Dandy Walker malformation
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E

## **GASTROENTEROLOGY & HEPATOLOGY**

98. 3 year old with painless rectal bleeding 1-2 times a week for the past 7 weeks, whose blood is fresh & amounting to 100 ml each time is likely to have
- a) Colonic polyps
  - b) Ulcerative colitis
  - c) Anal fissure
  - d) D
  - e) E
99. Parents complain that their 4 month old kid passes 8-10 stools per day, which are soft & yellow. Kid is fed purely breast milk. Birth weight was 3.5 kg & weighed ?? at 21 days, What would you advise?
- a) Reassure
  - b) Change to soy based formula
  - c) Test stools for reducing sugars
  - d) Culture stools for ova
  - e) E
100. Parents complain that their 4 week old child is still jaundiced. What would be the most important question to ask?
- a) Is he purely breastfed?
  - b) Family history of liver disease
  - c) What colour are the stools?
  - d) Did the kid receive phototherapy at birth?
  - e) E
101. 2 month old kid presents with bilious vomiting. What is the investigation of choice?
- a) Abdominal X-ray
  - b) Barium meal & follow through
  - c) Abdominal ultrasound
  - d) CT abdomen
  - e) E

## ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM

102. What is true about management of diabetic ketoacidosis?
- a) Rehydration solution of choice is normal saline
  - b)  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  should be given routinely if pH is 7.2
  - c)  $\text{K}^+$  replacement is not needed if  $\text{K}^+$  is normal
  - d) Subcutaneous insulin is sufficient
  - e) Rehydration should be done over 24 hours if  $\text{Na}^+$  is 147 mmol/L
103. Infant born 2 hours ago noted to have blood sugar of 1.5 mmol/L? Cause?
- a) Hyperinsulinism
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
104. 2 year old girl with presents with bilateral breast buds. What is the most important investigation you would do?
- a) Pelvic ultrasound
  - b) Serum basal oestradiol
  - c) Serum basal gonadotrophin
  - d) MRI brain
  - e) Ct hypothalamus & pituitary

## HAEMATOLOGY & ONCOLOGY

105. 3 year old with 4 weeks history of jaundice & pallor is likely to have
- a) Beta thalassaemia major
  - b) G6PD deficiency with chronic haemolysis
  - c) HbE thalassaemia
  - d) HbH disease
  - e) Beta thalassaemia minor

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES, IMMUNOLOGY & ALLERGY, RHEUMATOLOGY, DERMATOLOGY

106. Hand Foot & Mouth Disease patient can return to school within
- a) 3 days
  - b) 2 weeks
  - c) 4 weeks
  - d) 6 weeks
  - e) 8 weeks
107. Contraindications of DPT vaccine
- a) Developed encephalopathy previously to DPT

- b) Developed high fever of  $>40^{\circ}\text{C}$  previously to DPT
  - c) Recent URTI
  - d) D
  - e) E
108. Standard therapy for Kawasaki Disease
- a) IVIG
  - b) Steroids
  - c) Heparin
  - d) D
  - e) E
109. 3 year old girl with fever & purpuric rash on the extensor surfaces of LL? What would be the next step?
- a) Check urine for nephropathy
  - b) Blood cultures
  - c) Watch & wait
  - d) D
  - e) E
110. 3 year old kid with eczema over develops diarrhoea after consuming eggs for the first time. What is true?
- a) Avoid immunizations containing egg white
  - b) Allergy to egg white can be diagnosed by measuring IgE levels to egg white
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
111. Management of 3 year old with eczema over flexure, ears & face?
- a) Sedating antihistamines at night to relieve pruritis
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E

## GENETICS

112. Man claims to have a long history of some rare disease dating back to 1803. He claims only the men are affected but they never pass the disease to their sons. What can the disease be?
- a) Haemophilia A
  - b) Neurofibromatosis
  - c) Beta thalassaemia
  - d) Spina bifida
  - e) E

113. 35 weeks pregnant mother finds that her foetus has spina bifida & some malformation at the head. She is reluctant to terminate the pregnancy & her husband says that he will abide by her decision. What would you do?
- a) Agree with the mother
  - b) Persuade the father to make a decision
  - c) Send the couple for family therapy
  - d) Refer them to the Spina Bifida support group
  - e) Send them home to discuss further
114. Child born with swollen LL. Pulses difficult to palpate while UL pulses full. Diagnosis?
- a) Turner
  - b) Down
  - c) Edward
  - d) Patau
  - e) E

## **Psychiatric Medicine**

115. Common treatments for bipolar disorder include all except
- a) Hypnotherapy
  - b) Antipsychotics
  - c) Antidepressants
  - d) Mood stabilizer
  - e) ECT
116. Which has the lowest suicide risk?
- a) Male
  - b) Past psychiatric history
  - c) Teenager
  - d) Leaving suicide note
  - e) e
117. Which is NOT a feature of depression?
- a) Grandiose ideas
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
118. Features of Korsakoff psychosis?
- a) Tachycardia
  - b) B

- c) C
  - d) D
  - e) Confabulation
119. Alcohol intoxication
- a) Dose dependent
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
120. Conduct disorder most likely in
- a) Child with dysfunctional family
  - b) Girls
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) E
121. Which is unsuitable for behavioural therapy?
- a) A
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) Delusional disorder
122. What is true about schizophrenia?
- a) Poor prognostic factors are avolition & asociality
  - b) Affects 1 % of population
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) Due to family interference
123. Compared to TCAs, SSRIs
- a) Cause greater weight gain
  - b) More dangerous in overdose
  - c) Greater dependence potential
  - d) Fewer side effects on the CVS
  - e) Contraindicated in renal failure
124. What is NOT true about hypochondriacal disorder?
- a) Pol
  - b) B
  - c) C
  - d) D
  - e) S
125. The appropriate treatment of recurrent mania would be
- a) Lithium
  - b) Antipsychotics e.g. Carbamazepine

- c) Antidepressants
  - d) Psychotherapy
  - e) Tranquilizers e.g. Diazepam
126. The following are true about ADHD except
- a) Child is impulsive
  - b) Short attention span hinders academic performance
  - c) Usually unwilling to attend school
  - d) Psychostimulants can be used to treat
  - e) Boys are more affected than girls
127. OCD may not respond to
- a) Exposure therapy
  - b) Response prevention
  - c) Fluoxetine
  - d) Clomipramine
  - e) Chlormazine
128. In which situation is Behavioural therapy not advised?
- a) Common goals between therapist & patient
  - b) Lack of motivation by patient
  - c) Identifiable end point
  - d) D
  - e) E
129. The following theories have been used to explain schizophrenia
- a) Noradrenergic
  - b) Serotonergic
  - c) Dopaminergic
  - d) Cholinergic
  - e) Endorphin
130. Drug of choice in acutely violent patient is
- a) 5 mg Haloperidol IM
  - b) 10 mg Diazepam IM
  - c) Oral amitriptyline
  - d) D
  - e) E
131. Cause of depression in elderly?
- a) Stroke
  - b) Parkinson Disease
  - c) Dementia
  - d) Deafness
  - e) Cancer