

MONSTER

# FCPS-1 SURGERY 2015

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PAST PAPERS

Doc Ali Hassan

6/9/2015

These past papers are composed by other members of this group, I have just re-compiled for the ease of Surgery candidates. Remember me in your Prayers, JazakAllah.

# **SURGERY**

**JAN 2015**

**1<sup>ST</sup> JAN 2015**

**1. Most appropriate about Clavipectoral Fascia:**

- A. Above the clavicle connects with Pretracheal Fascia
- B. Part of Endothoracic 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

**3. Patient with fluid loss now shows metabolic acidosis and hypokalemia. Most fluid loss will be through:**

- A. Stomach
- B. Colon**
- C. Pancreas
- D. Duodenum
- E. Jejunum

**4. Fracture of surgical neck of Humerus damage to:**

**A. Axillary Nerve**

**5. Inversion of foot by which muscle:**

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

**D. Tibialis Posterior**

**6. Pain from Gallbladder felt in Anterior Triangle of neck, this mechanism of Referred Pain appropriate statement is:**

- A. Vagus Nerve has wide distribution in thorax and most of abdominal organs
- B. Accessory 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. Triceps- C8

All other options were wrong but didn't 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
- (some say inclusion and some say LOFLAR)

**10. Giant Cell Tumors histological finding:**

- A. Spotted calcifications
- B. Soap Bubble appearance**

**11. Blast Cells in peripheral blood:**

- A. Iron deficiency anemia
- 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 ans**
- 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:**

- 1. Measles
- 2. Rubella
- 3. Chicken pox
- 4. Infectious mononucleosis**
- 5. Mumps

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

- 1. Cryptococcosis
- 2. Mucormycosis
- 3. Rhinophycomycosis
- 4. Histoplasmosis

**5. Aspergillus**

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

- 1. Simple hyperplasia
- 2. Complex hyperplasia without atypia
- 3. Complex hyperplasia with atypia**
- 4. Squamous metaplasia
- 5. Chronic endometritis

**20. Regarding CSF**

- 1. Formed by ependymal cells
- 2. Formed 500ml/day**
- 3. Formed only 30percent by chorioid plexus
- 4. Arachnoid villi are visible

There were two questions about CSF.

**21. Age estimation at fifth 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:**

- 1. Broad ligament**
- 2. Round ligament
- 3. Cardinal ligament
- 4. Uterosacral ligament
- 5. Uterocervical ligament

**27. Highest number of alpha receptors are present in:**

- 1. Trigone
- 2. Neck of bladder and proximal urethra**
- 3. Penile urethra
- 4. Membranous urethra
- 5. External urethral opening

**28. Regarding elbow joint:**

- 1. Capsule deficient posteriorly
- 2. Covered all around by muscles
- 3. Hinge joint**
- 4. Supination occurs here
- 5. 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**

1. Social crisis
2. Personal crisis
- 3. Situational crisis**
4. Developmental crisis

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

1. Superior thyroid artery
2. Lingual nerve
- 3 Mandibular nerve
- 4. Facial nerve**

**42. Function exclusively linked with vit E:**

1. Carbohydrate metabolism
2. Endothelial protection
- 3. Skin integrity**

**43. Which one combination is correct:**

1. Thiopental reduces heart rate
2. Profofol 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. Tranverse 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

B. VIII

C. IX

**D. Prothrombin (or Thrombin) was an option**

(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:**

Any blood with Rhpositive?

cant rem options and correct ones

**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 we 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 bif 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/mm<sup>3</sup>. Appendicectomy was performed. Which of the following would be seen on histology**

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

**73. Myxomas most common location:**

- A. Left Atrium**

**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.[1] 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 follow seniors advice)**

**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 (seniors confirmed)**

**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

**85. Which tumor involves extension to nerve sheath:**

1. Myxomas

2. Adenomas

3. Hemangiopericytoma

**4. Carcinoma expleomorphic adenoma**

**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. Sretptococcus**

D. Staph

**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. O-

D. A-

**98. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> found in:**

- A. Peroxisome
- B. Mitochondria**
- 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. Protooncogenes**

**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 BI Agonists:**

- A. Increase HR**

**106. Poliomyelitis:**

- A. Anterior horn cell defect**

**107. Scenario about CHF than asked about reason for edema:**

- A. Dec Colloid osmotic pressure**

**108. Regarding P Value:**

- A. Checks probability**
- B. Percentile something..

**109. Regarding H<sub>2</sub> Blockers:**

**A. Inhibits both gastric acid secretion and parasympathetic**

**110. Mechanism of Vibrio cholera:**

- A. Cl channel
- B. dec HCO<sub>3</sub>
- 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 :)

**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 hialine surfaces
- D. lateral malleolar ligament on medial side
- E. Deltoid is on malleolar side

**we had so many questions who had such vague statements, and missing key words. so cant really decide the most appropriate one for this question also.**

**(It 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. Nucleus Pulposus herniation will cause compression of:**

**A. L5-S1 (OR L4-L5)** was in a option  
other options seemed incorrect

**116. Retention of CO<sub>2</sub>:**

**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 i guess i have seen this question somewhere.

**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. hCO<sub>3</sub>

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. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> excretion**

**About 10 or 15 repeated. so do Asim n Shoab well!**

There were questions about:

- Cruciate Anastomosis
- Medial Geniculate Nucleus
- Internal Thoracic Artery
- Pituitary Tumour
- Meningitis type values were given
- Resp Alkalosis n compensation
- Cervical Vertebra osteology
- Foreign body in Supine Position
- Development of brain which give rise to which

**BY: DR. SEA SHELL**

# **SURGERY**

**FEB 2015**

## **4TH FEB 2015**

**Q1. Diabetic ketoacidosis pt managed bt died. most likely infection is?**

- a. mucur [ANSWER]
- b. candida
- c. E. coli

**Q2. The specific feature of Apoptosis**

- a. cell shrinking [ANSWER]
- b. karyolysis
- c. hyperchromasia
- d. cell swelling

**Q3. A tumor with all germ layers**

- a. teratoma [ANSWER]
- b. mixed mesodermal tumor
- c. cysts

**Q4. An obese man with h/o atherosclerosis underwent laparotomy due to bleeding in abdomen n during surgery, his small gut was purple n sup mesenteric artry was blocked , so what is dx**

- a. wet gangrene [ANSWER]

- b. dry gangrene
- c. thrombosis
- d. volvulus

**Q5. ADH is inhibited by**

- a. alcohol [ANSWER]
- b. aldosterone
- c. rennin

**Q6. Wound of surgery with green discharge is due to**

- a. pseudomonas [ANSWER]
- b. salmonella
- c. candidiasis
- d. mycobacterium

**Q7. Hiv associated with**

- a. decreased CD4 [ANSWER]
- b. cytotoxic T cell

**Q8. Open wound healing includes**

- a. myofibroblast [ANSWER]
- b. fibroblast
- c. macrophages
- d. lymphocytes

**Q9. S1 is lost so there will be**

- a. ulcer on medial n lat sole
- b. loss of sensation on lat leg
- c. flexion of ankle affected
- d. loss of ankle jerk [ANSWER]

**Q10. Cardiac output depends on**

- a. venous return [ANSWER]
- b. exercise
- c. stroke volume or [ANSWER]
- d. EDV

**Q12. Following has highest clearance value**

- a. inulin
- b. para amino hippuric acid [ANSWER]
- c. K
- d. Na

**Q13. Apex of heart is**

- a. about 8cm from mid line [ANSWER]
- b. in 3rd intercostal space
- c. inguinal canal
- d. pulmonary trunk

**Q14. FRC is sum of**

- a. vital capacity plus tidal vol
- b. vital capacity plus exp reserve vol
- c. ERV and RV [ANSWER]
- d. can be measured on spirometry

**Q15. A girl of 11 yr was referred to x ray department for xray of elbow joint to know age,**

- a. capitulum
- b. trochlea
- c. med epicondyle
- d. lateral epicondyle [ANSWER]

**Q16. Quadrate lobe**

- a. functionally part of rt lobe
- b. drains into left hepatic duct [ANSWER]
- c. lies between inf vena cava and lig venosum.

**Q17. Intrinsic pathway is activated by**

- a. contact of tissue collagen when it comes in contact [ANSWER]
- b. factor X

**Q18. Which is not a 'basic tissue of body'?**

- a. nerves
- b. muscles
- c. blood [ANSWER]
- d. epithelium
- e. connective tissue

**Q19. Cervical rib attached to transverse process of cervical rib will compress:**

a.C5

b. C8

c.T1 [ANSWER]

**Q20. Aortic aneurysm which structure not compressed:**

a. Esophagus

b. Trachea

c.left primary bronchus

d.Thoracic duct

e. Phrenic nerve [ANSWER]

**Q21. Resting membrane potential achieved by:**

a.diffusion of potassium outside the cell

b.Na K pump [ANSWER]

c.is same for all types of cell

**Q22. What is median if values are 20 20 25 30 35 40 25 30:**

a.27.5 [ANSWER]

b.25

c.30

**Q23. Dead organisms in vaccine :**

A. Measles

B. Mumps

C. Tetanus

d.pretussis [ANSWER]

**Q24. 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 [ANSWER]

b.Right gastric

c.Left gastroepiploic

d.Short gastric vessels

**Q25. Patient is pregnant and suddenly faints due to less blood ot brain or something. She'll be positioned in left lateral and not right lateral to avoid compression to which abdominal structure:**

a.IVC [ANSWER]

b.SVC

c. Liver

**Q26. Post op wound having greenish pus discharge organism involved:**

a. Staph Aureus

b.pseudomonas [ANSWER]

c. Streptococcus Virid



d. Kliebsella

**Q27. Common carcinogen of Ca cervix:**

- a. HPV [ANSWER]
- b. HSV
- c. Chronic irritation
- d. IUD

**Q28. Chronic Myeloid Leukemia**

- a. chromosome 9&22 [ANSWER]
- b. chromosome 11& 22
- C. chromosome 14 & 22

**Q29. common Post op infection in hospital cause by which organism :**

- a. Staph Aureus [ANSWER]
- b. pseudomonas
- c. e.coli
- d. Kliebsella

**Q30. Steroids drug action on cells:**

- a. act on genes [ANSWER]
- b. Adenyl cyclase
- c. CGmp
- d. Ip3

**Q31. 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]

**Q32. blood supply of head of humerus is**

- a. anterior circumflex artery [ANSWER]
- b. posterior circumflex artery
- c. suprascapular artery
- d. subscapular artery

**Q33. Organelle have microtubules in its structure:**

- a. Golgi apparatus
- b. Mitochondia
- c. centriole [ANSWER]

**Q34. blood supply of head of femor is**

- a. femoral artery and obturator artery
- b. obturator artery
- ?

**Q35.function of anterior cricuiate ligmant is**

- a.prevents forward sliding of the tibia on the femur [ANSWER]
- b.prevents backward sliding of the tibia on the femur

**Q36.if iodine is nt used for formation of thyroid hormorne,then iodine excreted which site of the body**

- a.stool
- b.urine [ANSWER]
- c.salivary gland

**Q37. Mucus not secreted by:**

- a. Larynx
- b. Trachea
- c.terminal bronchioles [ANSWER]
- d. Nasopharynx

**Q38.coagulative necrosis occurs due to**

- a.ischmia [ANSWER]

**Q39. A man of 70 has recurrent UTI cause (No clue was mentioned regarding bedridden):**

- a. Instrumentation
- b.outflow obstruction [ANSWER]
- c. Diverticulum
- d.catheterization

**Q40. Plasma Protein Binds With All Except:**

- a.oxygen [ANSWER]
- b. CO2
- c. Iron
- d. Bilirubin
- e. Thyroxin

**Q41. Which drug cause tachycardia in therapeutic doses:**

- a.morphine [ANSWER]
- b. Fentanyl
- c.afentanyl
- d.pethidine

**Q42. Highest bioavailability of anti emetics:**

- a.metaclopramide [ANSWER]
- b. Qdansetron

**Q43.f there is abnormal metabolism of amino acid.which of the following amino acid will appear in urine**

- a.alanine
- b.tryosine
- c.tryptophan

**Q44.nerve supply of extensor digiti minimi**

- a.deep radial nerve [ANSWER]
- b.superficial radial nerve

**Q45. Pregnant lady anaemic, Best lab investigation:**

- a.S. ferritin
- b .CBC [ANSWER]
- c. TIBC

**Q46. HIGHEST % OF PROTEIN IN WHICH:**

- a. VLDL
- b.HDL [ANSWER]
- c. LDL
- d. Chylomicrons

**Q47.Rotator cuff is formed by**

a.supraspinatus,infraspinatus,teres minor and subscapularis [ANSWER]

**Q48. Decrease Insulin will leads to:**

- a.Increase activity of Lipoprotein Lipase
- b.ketogenesis in liver [ANSWER]

**Q49.the structure which prevents muscle from tearing under a constant pressure**

- a.ruffinis endings
- b.golgi tendon organ [ANSWER]
- c.merkle cells
- d.muscle spindle

**Q50. First heart sound:**

- a. Atrial systole
- b.isovolumic contraction [ANSWER]
- c. Isovolumic relaxation
- d. Rapid ejection

**Q51.regarding golgi tendon organ it**

- a.senses dynamic length of muscle
- b.senses muscle tension [ANSWER]
- c.alpha motor neuron stimulation
- d.involved in reciprocal innervation

**Q52. 55yrMan With Weakness And DysphagiaTarget Cells, Blood Profile With :**

- a. AOCD
- b.iron deficiency anemia [ANSWER]

**Q53.optic chiasma lesion causes**

- a.bitemporal hemianopia [ANSWER]
- b.right homonymous hemianopia
- c.left homonymous hemainopia
- d.ipsilateral temporal hemianopia

**Q54. Antioxidant Vitamin:**

- a.vit A
- b.vit E [ANSWER]
- c. vit C

**Q55. Which of the following does not increase in stress for surgery:**

- a.ADH
- b.insulin [ANSWER]
- c. Glucagon
- d. ACTH

**Q56. Biguanides side affects:**

- b. Elevated ALT
- b.diarrhea and flatulence [ANSWER]

**Q57. Patient with Gastrectomy presents with Anemia after One and half year, what will you give:**

- a. Vit C
- b.VIT B12 [ANSWER]
- c.Iron
- d. Blood transfusion

**Q58. Data is collected for some clinical trial based on presence or absence of Vomiting. What type of data it is**

- a. Ordinal
- b.nominal [ANSWER]
- c. Parametric

**Q59. Aphasia (Non-fluent) after stroke or Trauma which area of Brain is involved:**

- a. Wernickes
- b.brocas [ANSWER]
- c. Temporal region
- d. Pyrimidal gyrus

**Q60. What cytoskeletal structure connects Extracellular matrix to Intracellular:**

- a. Integrins
- b. cadherins [ANSWER]
- c. Intermediate Filaments
- d. Microtubules

**Q61. Which Antiemetic has high bioavailability:**

- a. Prochlorperazine
- b. metoclopramide [ANSWER]
- c. Ondansetron
- d. Droperidol

**Q62. Cardiac defects in fetus of mother suffering from rubella infection will occur if:**

- a. 3rd month
- b. 4th month
- c. 5th to 10th week [ANSWER]
- d. 7th month.

**Q63. In chorea which nucleus is affected**

- a. putamen
- b. caudate [ANSWER]

c. globus pallidus

**Q64. In athetosis which nucleus is affected**

- a. putamen
- b. caudate [ANSWER]
- c. globus pallidus

**Q65. Down's Syndrome:**

- a. Extra chromosome
- b. increase incidence with increasing mother age [ANSWER]

**Q66. Pulmonary vasoconstriction occurs due to:**

- A. Raised PCO<sub>2</sub>
- b. reduced systemic pO<sub>2</sub> [ANSWER]
- C. Reduced pH

**Q67. Most important buffer in blood:**

- a. Hb
- b. HCO<sub>3</sub> [ANSWER]

**Q68. Which vitamin acts as a cofactor in oxidation of fatty acids:**

- a. Vit B1
- b. biotin [ANSWER]

c. Vit C

**Q69. oxytocin and vasopressin originated from:**

a. Neurohypophysis

b. Adrenal medulla

c. hypothalamus [ANSWER]

**Q70. If FACTOR IX not available:**

a. Cryoprecipitate

b. FFP [ANSWER]

c. platelets

d. whole blood

**Q71. in von willebrand factor which one is given**

a. Cryoprecipitate [ANSWER]

b. FFP

c. platelets

d. whole blood

**Q72. Lt kidney is not related anteriorly to**

A. Diaphragm [ANSWER]

b. splenic flexure colon

c. 3rd part of duodenum

**Q73. On xray, shadow of heart, right border is formed by**

a. Right atrium

b. Ascending aorta

c. Left ventricle

d. SVC [ANSWER]

e. IVC

**Q74. right border of heart is formed by**

a. Right atrium [ANSWER]

b. right atrium and svc

c. Left ventricle

d. SVC

e. IVC

**Q75. which artery occlusion cause posterior 1/3rd of inter ventricular septum m.i**

a. left c artery

b. rca [ANSWER]

c. inter ventricular artery

**Q76. golgi tendon organ is associated with:**

a. measurement of length in muscle [ANSWER]

b. measurement of tension developed in muscle [ANSWER]

**Q77. Metaplasia**

- a. Increase in number of cells
- b. Size increase
- c. transformation of one with other epithelium [ANSWER]

**Q78. patient with seizures hypotonia anticalcium antibodies present what is the diagnosis**

- a. Duchenne
- b. Becker
- c. Lambert Eaton syndrome [ANSWER]

**Q79. which of the following drain into superior mesenteric lymph node?**

- a. Jejunum [ANSWER]
- b. 4th part of duodenum
- c. Descending colon
- d. Cecum

**Q80. Fever chills 10 days. Pain in chest on lying. structure involved**

- a. Pleura
- b. Pericardium [ANSWER]
- c. Myocardium

**Q81. The muscle that causes eversion of foot.**

- a. Tibialis post
- b. Peroneus longus [ANSWER]

**Q82. Burkitt's lymphoma?**

- a. CMV
- b. EBV [ANSWER]
- c. Malaria
- d. HIV

**Q83. Post synaptic sympathetic mainly secretes**

- a. Acetylcholine
- b. nor epinephrine [ANSWER]
- c. Adrenaline

**Q84. muscle is stretched, relaxation will occur due to:**

- a. muscle spindle
- b. Golgi tendon organ [ANSWER]

**Q85. Cervical carcinoma is associated with?**

- a. Trichomonas vaginalis
- b. HPV [ANSWER]
- c. Candida albicans

**Q86. Parotid gland**

- a. Lat pterygoid lies anterior to pterygoid
- b. ext carotid passes through superficial gland
- c. facial nerve supplies it

**Q87. Broder's classification of tumour**

- a. degree of differentiation [ANSWER]
- b. degree of mitosis
- c. grading on histopathology

**Q88.mucus not secreted by**

- a.larynx
- b.terminal bronchioles [ANSWER]
- c.trachea
- d.nasopharynx

**Q89.Effect of drug on a body**

- a.pharmakokinetics
- b.pharmodynamics [ANSWER]

**Q90.Most common known cause of hepatocellular carcinoma in developing countries**

- a.Hepatitis B
- b.Hepatitis C
- c.both hep b and hep c [ANSWER]

**Q91.Carpal Tunnel Syndrome**

- a. Anesthesia of thenar muscles
- b.wasting of thenar muscle [ANSWER]
- c.Injury to ulnar nerve
- d.Injury to radial nerve

**Q92.Gluteus medus and minumus cause**

- a. Adduction and lateral rot
- b.abduction and medial rotation[ANSWER]
- c.Extension
- d.Flexion
- e. Standing from sitting

**Q93.para sympathetic stimulation cause ..**

- a.periphral vaso dilation
- b.decrease heart rate [ANSWER]
- c.thick and viscus saliva setction

**Q94.widest epidural space??**

- a.just below foraman magnum
- b.L2 [ANSWER]
- c .T12

**Q95.Which one is used for beta oxidation of fatty acifds and CHO**

- a. biotin [ANSWER]
- b. pantathenic acid
- c.vit B12

**Q96.Which is not blood supply of scalp**

- a.occipital artery
- b.maxillary artery [ANSWER]
- c.supra orbital artery
- d .supra trochlear artery

**Q97.Pancreatitis in fluid accumulation??**

- a.Sub diapgrm
- b.Sub phrnic
- c.Para colic gutter [ANSWER]
- d.lessor sac

**Q98.Extent to which tissue disturbed by occlusion of its venous or arterial supply does not depend on**

- a.anatomical pattern of vascular supply
- b.velocity of blood in tissue [ANSWER]



c. general state of blood

**Q99. Anion gap**

a. difference b/w measured cation and unmeasured anion [ANSWER]

**Q100. infective endocarditis diagnostic investigation?**

a. ASO titre

b. blood culture [ANSWER]

**Q101. Essential fatty acid?**

a. linoleic acid [ANSWER]

b. palmitic acid

**Q102. a pt with history of bleeding gums n wounds prolonged bleeding time and PT 28SEC ( control 12sec) what was the diagnosis?**

a. hemophilia

b. Christmas

c. von Willebrand disease

d. factor 7 deficiency [ANSWER]

**Q103. drug which is analgesic but not anesthetic**

a. desflurane

b. isoflurane

c. nitrous oxide [ANSWER]

**Q104. 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

[ANSWER]

c. interventricular septum

**Q105. regarding cimetidine intake what effect causes**

a. Agranulocytosis

b. inhibition of hepatic enzymes

[ANSWER]

c. antiestrogenic effect

**Q106. a drug causing ↑GFR will do it by following mechanism**

a. ↓ing blood flow

b. increasing hydrostatic pressure

**Q107. Plasmodium falciparum causes:**

a. Hemolytic anemia

b. black water fever [ANSWER]

**Q108. axons arise from conical shape part of neuron cell body called.**

a. perikaryon

b. axon hillocks [ANSWER]

c. Dendrites

**Q109. peptic ulcer profusely bleeding from posterior wall of**

**duodenum...which artery involved?**

a. gastroduodenal [ANSWER]

b. gastroduodenal

**Q.110. Epithelium of kidney is developed from**

a. endoderm only

b. ectoderm only

c. mesoderm only [ANSWER]

- d. endoderm + mesoderm
- e. ectoderm + mesoderm

**Q111. deep inguinal ring is present in**

- a. transversus abdominis muscle
- b. transversalis fascia [ANSWER]
- c. internal oblique muscle

**Q112. wash red blood cell use to abolish**

- a. hypersensitivity [ANSWER]
- b. Infection
- c. Transfusion reaction

**Q113. Scrotal carcinoma - spread to**

- a. Deep inguinal
- b. Superficial inguinal [ANSWER]
- c. Para-aortic

**Q114. parathyroid glands are developed from**

- a. 1st pharyngeal pouch,
- b. 2 pouch
- c. 3rd pharyngeal pouch
- d. 4th p pouch

[ANSWER] both 3rd and 4th correct

**Q115. In IV drugs abusers**

- a. Libman Sacks endocarditis
- b. bacterial endocarditis [ANSWER]
- c. Mitral valve carditis
- d. Rheumatic fever or heart disease

**Q116. true abt vertebral column**

- A. cervical nerves originate above corresponding vertebra [ANSWER]
- B. vertebral artery arches ant part of post arch of axis

**Q117. papillary carcinoma of thyroid occurs due to**

- a. radiation [ANSWER]

**Q118. seminoma in male ,if same origion occurs in overy then its called**

- a. yolk sac
- b. embryonal
- c. dysgerminoma [ANSWER]

**Q119. which of the following is premalignant lesion**

- a. lichen planus [ANSWER]

**Q120. ewing sarcoma occurs which site of bone**

- a. diaphysis [ANSWER]
- b. epiphysis
- c. metaphysis

**Q121. spermatogenesis is stimulated by**

- a. fsh
- b. testosterone
- c. LH
- d. FSH and testosterone [ANSWER]

**Q122. an old diabetic develops sensory abnormalities of left foot and ulcer of big toe .the pathogenesis of this condition is best described by**

- a. angiopathy with neuropathy [ANSWER]
- b. accelerated atherosclerosis
- c. microangiopathy
- d. vascular occlusion with infection

**Q123.a pt is having generalized pain,and taking nsaid drugs,nw developed swelling n big toe, wht will b present in fluid**

a.mono sodium urate crystals  
[ANSWER]

**Q124.type 1 hypersensity reaction**

**Q125.cardiac reserve**

a.increase in athelete [ANSWER]

**Q126.regarding neutrophil correct statment is**

a.migrate into and out of blood stream  
[ANSWER]  
b.more phagocytic n blood stream  
c.decrease n infective carditions  
d.decrease whn corticosteroid given

**Q127.regarding vit k**

a.is a water soluble  
b.produced by intestinal bacteria  
[ANSWER]  
c.present n large amount n human and cow milk

**Q128.human placenta has**

a.amnion on its fetal side [ANSWER]  
b.chorio allantoic placenta  
c.get separated along the stratum spongiosum  
d.get seperated whn is rupture of may uterine arteries

**Q129.regarding vertebra**

a.31 pairs of spinal nerve  
b.each cervical nerve arises above the crossponding vertebra [ANSWER]

**Q130.regarding oculomotor nerve**

a.arising from trigeminal gangalion  
b.all the fibers going to sphincter pupillae muscle parasymphatic  
[ANSWER]

**Q131.ulcer caused by anarobic staphylococcus**

a.arterial ulcer  
b.venous ulcer  
c.marjulan ulcer

**Q132.epididymis drain into**

a.vasdeferens [ANSWER]  
b.ejaculatory duct  
c.seminal vesicle

**Q133.person naked n room,temperatue 21 centigrade ,humidity present,loss of heat by.**

a.insensible perspiration  
b.sweating  
c.conduction and radiation [ANSWER]  
d.urination

**Q134.a pregant lady has bile duct obstruction,whch s marker best**

a.gama glutamyl transferase  
[ANSWER]  
b.LDH  
c.ALT  
d.alkaline phosphatase

**Q135.regarding lesser sac**

a.double peritoneal layer [ANSWER]

**Q136.congenital cataract caused by**

a.rubella [ANSWER]

**Q137.lidocaine mechanism of action**

a.blocks na channels [ANSWER]

b. block k channels

**Q138.extent to which tissue disturbed by occlusion by its venous or arterial supply doesn't depend on**

a.velocity of blood in tissue

b.anatomical pattern vascular supply

c.general state of blood

**Q139.when head of fetus became exactly half of the length at crl**

a.3 month [ANSWER]

b.4th month

c.7th month

**Q140.malignant neoplasia which rarely metastasized**

a.basal cell carcinoma [ANSWER]

b.breast carcinoma

c.bronchial carcinoma

**Q141.most appropriate about clavipectoral fascia**

a.covers pectoral minor [ANSWER]

b.covers pectoral major

**Q142.lysozyme has secretion against bacterial iron, bcz they contain**

a.hydrolases [ANSWER]

b.oxidases

**Q143.normal t cells and low b cells and mild anemia**

a.bruton [ANSWER]

b.aplastic anemia

c.thalassemia

**Q144.cricoid cartilage**

**Q145.blood supply of heart is regulated by**

a.local metabolites [ANSWER]

**Q146.coronary artery corpus callosum forms**

a.join 2 hippocampus

b.posteriorly forms a ridge

c.join parts in same cerebral hemisphere

**Q147.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 6-8 meters long

[ANSWER]

**Q148.right horizontal semicircular canal stimulated**

a.head tilt to right [ANSWER]

b.head tilt to left

**Q149.end product of purine metabolism**

a.uric acid [ANSWER]

**Q150.basic scavengers**

a.macrophages [ANSWER]

**Q151.great cerebral vein does not drain into**

a.occipital vein [ANSWER]

**Q152.acute inflammation protein more than 3**

a.exudate [ANSWER]

**Q153.regarding gap junctions**

**Q154.recurrent ulcers in mouth**

a.atrophic stomatitis [ANSWER]

**Q155.orofecal transmission**

a.hep e [ANSWER]

**Q156.elderly with scenario of malnutrition the most unlikely is**

a.thrombocytopenia [ANSWER]

**Q157. cause of death in clostridium infection**

a.toxemia [ANSWER]

b.toxic shock syndrome

**Q158.vocal cords atrophy**

**Q159.correct about aorta**

a.lies to rt of cisterna chyli

b.divides at L5

c.gives branches to parities at L1

d.gives renal arteries at L2 [ANSWER]

**Q160.a girl has midline neck swelling ,histology shows normal thyroid tissue ,which epithelium**

a.simple columnar with ciliated cells

b.cuboidal follicular [ANSWER]

c.stratified squamous

**Q161.a child came with bleeding , which investigation will u do**

a.aptt [ANSWER]

b.bleeding time

c.clotting time

d.pt

**Q162. farmer with migratory lesion on foot**

a.leishmania

b.strongyloides stercoralis

c.cutaneous larva migrans [ANSWER]

**Q163.nerve loss in urogenital ,which nerve is severed**

a.obturator

b.pudendal [ANSWER]

**Q164.true about thoracic duct ,drain into**

a.right brachiocephalic

b.svc

c.at confluence of left subclavian and left jugular [ANSWER]

**Q165.** a man comes ist time to pak, develops fever thn coma, on investagation 10 percent platelets ,wbc dec?

- a. meningoenkephalitis
- b. dengue
- c. falciparum [ANSWER]

**Q166.** main class associated with antigen presenting cells

- a. mhc1
- b. mhc2 [ANSWER]

**Q167.** about posterior triangle correct statement is

- a. apex is mid of clavicle
- b. formed by ant border of sternocleidmastoid
- c. contains subclavian, three trunks of brachial plexus [ANSWER]

**Q168.** tumor n children with blue cells and high levels of catecholamines

- a. neuroblastoma
- b. neuroblastoma [ANSWER]
- c. wilms tumor

**Q169.** abt trichomonas vaginalis correct is

- a. can b a commensal n vagina
- b. sexually transmitted [ANSWER]
- c. treated wid quinolones

**Q170.** gustarty sweating is caused by

- a. submandibular excision

- b. superficial parotectomy [ANSWER]
- c. wisdom tooth extraction

**Q171.** regarding thyroid

- a. lymphatic drainage n deep cervical lymph node [ANSWER]
- b. isthmus is level of c4 and c5
- c. its covered by prevertebral fascia

**Q172.** secondry center of ossification is

- a. epiphysis [ANSWER]
- b. diaphysis
- c. metaphysis

**Q173.** which of following predisposes carcinoma of billery system

- a. clonarchis sinensis [ANSWER]
- b. taenia solium

**Q174.** which of the following is hypovoliume.

- a. oliguria [ANSWER]

**Q175.** starling effect

- a. increase venous return [ANSWER]

**Q176.** slow growing tumor of parotid gland

- a. pleomorphic adenoma [ANSWER]

**Q177.** propulsive movement of intestine effected ,due to lesion of

- a. aurbach [ANSWER]
- b. myentric plexes

**Q178.absolute lymphocytes with b  
sore throat**

a.infectious mononucleosis [ANSWER]

**Q179.K excretion n diet distal tubules**

a.distal tubules [ANSWER]

**Q180.narrowest part of urethra**

a.external meautis [ANSWER]

**Q181. ca prostate spread by**

a.vertbral plexus [ANSWER]

**Q182.INH**

a.pyridoxine [ANSWER]

**Q183.after non-lethal MI in 4 minutes**

a.arrhythmias [ANSWER]

b.complete recovery

**Q184.Artenoid cartilage**

a.give attachment to inferior constrictor  
[ANSWER]

**Q185.opsonization occurs**

a.help of c3b [ANSWER]

**Q186.subdural hematoma**

a.diploc fracture [ANSWER]

**Q187.fracture of 9th and 10th ribs will  
cause injury of which organ**

a.spleen [ANSWER]

b.pancreas

**BY: DR. BADAL KHAN.**

# **SURGERY**

**APRIL 2015**



**22 APRIL 2015**

**Q1. Saphenous nerve terminal br of**

**A. femoral**

B. obturator

c. sciatic

**Q2. Adductor muscle hamstring muscle supplied by which nerve**

**A. tibial**

B. Obturator

C. femoral

D. common peroneal

**Q3. gracilis nerve supplied by ,**

**A. obturator nerve**

b. femoral

c. common peroneal

**Q4. Adductor brevis supplied by,,**

**A. ant branch of obturator nerve**

b. femoral

c. common peroneal

**Q5. Fracture of surgical neck of humerus, artery damaged,**

a. axillary nerve

**B. post. circumflex humeral**

**Q6. common bile duct parts,,**

a. omental, retroduodenal, paraduodenal

**B. omental, retroduodenal, paraduodenal, intraduodenal**

c. retroduodenal, paraduodenal, intraduodenal

**Q7. human intermediate host ,,**

**A. hydatid cyst**

**Q8. loss of small muscle of one hand damage,**

**A. C8, T1**

B. ulnar

c. radial

D. C5 C6

**Q9. inion landmark for what,**

a. glabella

b. pterion

**C. external occipital prominence**

D. internal occipital groove

**Q10. gastroduodenal artery branch of,**

**A.right hepatic artery**

b.celiac

c.splenic

**Q11. regarding tramadol true is,**

a.kappa nd meu

b.strong kappa

c.weak kappa

d.strong meu

**E.weak meu agonist**

**Q12.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

**Q13.Radiotherapy most sensitive to,**

a.craniopharyngioma

b.pineal tumor

c.midbrain glioma

**D.glial glioma**[confirm it ]

**Q14.bilateral exopthlmos, antithyroid antibody present,,**

**A.graves**

b.hashimotos

**Q15.epitheial changes in endocervix in squamous tissue due to ,,**

**A.metaplasia**

b.dysplasia

**Q16.normal rasonance area in,,**

**A. right 2nd to 4th midclvicular line**

b. right 4 to 6 midclavicular

c.left 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4 mid clavicular

d.left 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4 midaxillary

**Q17.internal carotid a damage, bleeding, at what vertebral tubercle u will press to stop bleeding,,**

a.3<sup>rd</sup>

b.4<sup>th</sup>

c.5<sup>th</sup>

**D.6<sup>th</sup>**

e.7<sup>th</sup>

Q18.cysticercosis caused by,,

**A. ingesting eggs of tenia solium**

b.ingesting cysts of tenia solium

c. eating uncooked meat

d. eating uncooked mutton

Q19. which drug has more effect on  
coxII than cox I ,,

a.aspirin

**B.celexocib**

c. nalproxane

d.ketorolac

Q20. Internal oblique muscle  
aponeurosis,,

a.form conjoint tendon

b. post boundary of inguinal canal

c. external spermatic fascia

**D.conjoint tendon**

Q21. RCA after giving marginal  
branch obstruction affect ,,

a.SA node

**B. AV node**

c. apex of heart

d.right atrium

Q22. penile urethra rupture ,,

**A. scrotum under colles fascia**

b.tunica vahinilis

c.thigh

d.deep fascia

Q23.which one is benign tumor,,

**A. warthin**

Q24.middle rectal artery branch of, ,,

**A.internal iliac**

b.femoral

c.common iliac

d. superior mesenteric

Q25.right testis tumor nodes drain into

,

**A. paraaortic**

b. righ deep inguinal

c.superficial inguinal

Q26.Chlamydial infection causing  
chlamydia psittacosis is,,

**A.obligate intracellular**

b.DNA derived from host

**Q27.scenerio of granuloma wid yellow pigment ,,**

**A. actinomyecets**

**Q28. painful papule at labia ,,,**

a. hsv II

**A.hsv I** [ confirm it by urself]

c. vz

d. CMV

**Q29.most perinium and pelvis nerve supplied by,,**

**A.pudental**

b.femoral

c.obturator

**Q30.maintain flexor tone arm by ,,**

a.corticopinal

b.corticobulbr

c.reticulo spinal

**D.rubro spinal**

**Q31.lower motor neuron lesion...**

**A.muscle wasting**

b.hyperreflexia

c.positive Babinski

d. spasticity

**Q32.hemisetion with total spinal section differentaiad by ,,**

a.paraplegia in extension

b. degre of reflex activity

c.sensory loss permanent

**D.spinal shock**

**Q33.which one is most common exocrine pancreas tumor ,,**

**A.ductal adenocarcinoma**

b.acinar adenocarcinoma

c.mixed

d.intraductal

**Q34.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 [confirm it by urslf ]**

**Q35.gas having mximum diffusion capacity in body fluids,,,**

**A. CO<sub>2</sub>**

b.CO

c.He

d.O<sub>2</sub>

**Q36.dec P<sub>O2</sub> in blood..**

a.CO poisoning

**B.hypoventiltion**

c.anemia

d.cyanide poisong

e.hypoventilation

**Q37.A person living on river side since 2yrs, having blindness, ophthalmologist indentify which larva,,**

**A.onchcerosis**

b. wucheria

c. loa

**Q38.during surgery thyroid nerve present to a distance to superior thyroid artery,**

**A.externl lryngeal**

b.internal laryngeal

c.recurrent

**Q39.antrum of stomach removed wht happen ,**

a.dec compliance

b.inc acid output

c.increase gastrin

**Q40.margins of TB ulcer,**

**A.undermined**

b.everted

c.inverted

**Q41. ulcer due to hypertension,,**

a.decibuts

b.marjolins

**C. martorell**

d.bazin

**Q42. PTU:**

**A. Inhibits synthesis of thyroid hormones**

b.lt homonymous hemianopia

B. Inhibits release of thyroid hormones

**Q43. Right optic tract lesion causes,,**

a.right homonymous hemianopia

**b.left homonymous hemianopia**

**Q44. Internal laryngeal nerve passes through,,**

- a. Arytenoid n cricoids cartilage
- b. Cricoid n thyroid

**C. Thyroid n hyoid**

**Q45. pregnancy related scenario, PT and APTT inc (too long scenario but answer DIC :**

**A. DIC**

**Q46. which is used for screening congenital abnormality,,**

**A. Estrol**

- b. estrone
- c. estradiol

**Q47. phenyl over alcohol anaesthesia ,,**

- a. effect detected soon

**B. less painful**

- c. phenol most potent

**Q48. patient developed hemolysis due to G6PD deficiency next happen,,**

**A. self limiting**

- b. hemolysis with G6PD
- c. autosomal dominant

**Q49. 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

**Q50. 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

**Q51. which one drains into left brachiocephalic vein,,**

- a. superior thyroid
- b. middle thyroid

**C. inferior thyroid**

- d. facial

**Q52. 64 year Old man with posterior cervical lymphadenopathy which is firm**

and mobile. Hb 13-14 hct 40 wbc 7230  
platelets 250000 no hepato  
splenomegaly seen biopsy showed  
numerous small monomorphic  
lymphocytes,,

a.infectious mononucleosis

**b.hodgkin lymphocyte predominant**

c.CLL

d.reactive hyperplasia

**Q53.hb 10, O2 saturation 90, PO2 60 ,  
ask abt to calculate O2 contents,,**

a.10

**B.13**

c.18

d.21

**Q54.girl with h/o of gum bleeding,  
giant platelets , plt count 85k ,,,**

**A.vonwillibrand**

b.bernard solier

c.familial thrombocytopathy

d.thrombocytopenia

e.ITP

**Q55.thiazide and loop diuretic given  
work simultaneously in excretion of Na  
and chloride from,,**

a.ascending loop of henle

b.proximal tubule

**C.distal tubule**

d.descending limb

**Q56. required for transport of B12 in  
blood,**

a.intrinsic factor

b.TC 1

**C. TC2**

d.TC 3

**Q57.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

**Q58.protein content less in glomerular  
filtrate occur due to ,**

**A.pore size and negative charge**

b.rapid active transport absorption

**Q59. increase in aldosterone due to  
inc in,**

**A. HIGH K**

b.angiotensin 2

**Q60.35 year old man bilateral crepts, on xray chest heart fills completely,mass in rt ventricl , what wil b the main cause..**

a.mesothelioma

b.rhabdomyosarcoma

c.angiosarcoma

d.myxoma

**Q61.about flexor hallucis longus,,**

a.tendion can be felt immediately post to medial maleolus

b.inserted on first metarsal base

**Q62.superficial parotid painless tumor, psudopoid growth, contain no capsule on histopatho ,,**

**A.pleomorphic**

b.warthin

c.mucoepidermoid

d.cyst adeno carcimona

**Q63.Hypertensive ulcer**

a.bazin

**B.Martorel**

c.curling

d.decubitus

**Q64.Reflexes correctly marched,,**

**A.Bicep c6**

b.triceps C8

c.abdominal L5 S1

d.knee L4 L5

**Q65.Rt ovarian vein drains into,,**

**A. IVC**

b.renal vein

**Q66.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 coonects internal carotid with posterior cerebral**

e.connect post cerbellar inernal carotid

**Q67.ADH is inhibited by,**

**A.alcohol**

b.increased plasma osmolarity

c.angiotensin 2

d.dec 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 u do dialysis when gfr  
decreases by %,,**

**A. 5**

- b. 20
- c. 30
- d. 40
- e. 50

**Q70. feature of malignancy,,**

a. Invasion

**B. metastasis**

c. high N C ratio

**Q71. Death of Gas gangrene is,,**

**A. Toxemic shock**

b. excessive necrosis

**Q72. big scenario of ischemia but in  
end asking finding in brain ,**

**A. Liquefactive**

b. coagulative

c. caseous

**Q73. infection related to pretracheal  
layer will spread to,,**

**A. Ant mediastinum**

b. sup mediastinum

c. post mediastinum

**Q74. Regarding active transport about  
drugs which is incorrect,,**

a. saturable

b. require energy

**C. all drugs transported by this  
mechanism**

d. involves carriers

**Q75. organism causing cerebral  
malaria,,**

**A. p. falciparum**

b. p. vivax

c. p. malaria

**Q76. p. falciparum disease,,**

**A. black water fever**

**Q77. 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

**Q78. 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

**Q79. Inversion of foot by which muscle:**

- A. Peroneus Longus
- B. Peroneus Brevis
- C. Peroneus tertius
- D. Tibialis Posterior**

**Q80. Anemia with Blast Cells in peripheral blood:**

- A. Iron deficiency anemia
- B. Erythroblastosis fetalis**
- C. Folate deficiency
- D. Bone marrow depression

**Q81. Most common cause of Hepatocellular CA in developing countries:**

**A. HEP B, C**

- B. Hep C
- c. Hep B

**Q82. 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

**Q83. Superior Thyroid artery arise from:**

- A. First branch of Subclavian Artery
- B. External Carotid Artery**
- C. Internal Carotid Artery

**84. Incubation period of which disease is longest:**

- A. Measles
- B. Rubella
- C. Chicken pox
- D. Infectious Mononucleosis**
- E. Mumps

**Q85. 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

**Q86. Age estimation at 5th to 12th week is done through:**

- A. Biparietal diameter
- B. Crown rump length**

- C. Crown heel length
- D. Abdominal circumference

**87. 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**

**Q88. Amoeba causes lesions in which part of gut:**

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

**Q89. Buccopharyngeal Membrane:**

- A. Stomodium from Foregut**
- B. Nose from Pharynx

**Q90. Pretracheal fascia infections spreads to:**

- A. Anterior mediastinum**
- B. Posterior mediastinum

**Q91. Shivering center is located in:**

- A. Anterior hypothalamus
- B. Posterior hypothalamus**

**Q92. 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

**Q93. 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**

**Q94. Which ligament supports odontoid process of axis on atlas,**

- A. Posterior longitudinal ligament
- B. Anterior longitudinal ligament
- C. Transverse ligament**
- D. Ligamentum nuchae

**Q95. C7 Vertebrae has:**

- A. Longest spine**
- B. Broad body

**Q96. conversion of fibronogen into fibrin what will b detected in blood**

**A. Prothrombin**

**Q97. Percentage of Plasma out of ECF:**

- A. 30%**
- B. 20%
- C. 50%

**Q98. Newborn with a Erythroblastosis Fetalis having Blood group B positive what is best for management:**

- A. Any blood with Rhpositive
- B. B Negative**

**Q99. If a person is taking Protein in his diet which will be necessary:**

- A. Riboflavin**
- B. Thiamine

**Q100. 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

**Q101. Renal Column:**

- A. Collecting Duct**
- B. Interlobar artery
- C. Interlobular artery
- D. Minor calyces

**Q102. Function exclusively linked with vit E:**

- A. Carbohydrate metabolism
- B. Endothelial protection
- C. Skin integrity
- D. Germinal epithelial protection**

**Q103. Deep to post digastric and near palatoglossus a structure runs obliquely upwards,**

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

**Q104. Nucleus of general visceral efferents of tenth nerve to palate muscles is present in:**

- A. Locus ceruleus
- B. Tractus solitarius
- C. Nucleus ambiguus [confirm it by urself]**
- D. Nucleus raphe

**Q105. Regarding pneumotoxic center following is true:**

- A. Increases inspiratory potential
- B. Fires dynamic respiratory drive**

**Q106. 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**

**Q107. Regarding Pituitary gland true is :**

- A. TSH**
- B. TRH

**Q108. Blood group A+ transfusions reaction due to:**

- A. A+
- B. B+**
- C. O-
- D. A-

**Q109. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> found in:**

- a. mitochondria
- B. peroxisome ANS [confirm]**
- c. Lysosome
- D. RER

**Q110. ICAM and VCAM are for:**

- A. Leucocyte adhesion**

**Q111. Breast atrophy in young female is due to:**

- A. Estrogen
- B. Estrogen and Progesterone**
- C. Progesterone

Q112. in man causes cancer is:

**A. Protooncogen**

Q113. Essential amino acid:

**A. Phenylalanine**

Q. Joining of ICA and Basilar artery:

**A. Posterior communicating Artery**

Q114. Regarding sympathetic effects Beta Agonists:

**A. Increase HR**

Q115. Poliomyelitis:

**A. Anterior horn cell defect**

Q116. Regarding P Value:

**A. Checks probability**

B. Percentile something.

Q117. Spread of renal tumor will be through:

**A. Renal Vein**

Q118. Retention of CO<sub>2</sub>:

**A. Respiratory failure**

Q119. Antiseptic for skin: not come

**A. Phenol with clorhexidine**

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

Q120. Cardiac disease scenario was there and they asked about the fluid accumulation, proteins more than 3.2 g/dl:

**A. Exudative**

B. Transudative

Q121. Scenario was given about massive splenomegaly with lymphatic obstruction:

**B. Leishmanias**

B. Chronic Malaria

Q122. regarding Gray matter foot processes:

**A. Protoplasmic Astrocytes**

Q125. Cause of global blindness:

A. Herpes Simplex

B. Rubella

**C. Chlamydia Trochamatis**

Q126. Which is normal HB:

**A. HbA**

B. HbF

C. HbC

Q127. Thalassemia carrier percentage in Pakistan:

**A. 5%**

B. 10%

C. 15%

Q128. Surgery for removal of ovary done which is damaged:

**A. Internal Iliac Artery**

B. External Iliac Artery

C. Uterine Artery

Q129. In respiratory Alkalosis renal compensation is:

**A. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> excretion**

**Q130. During mitosis chromosomes double in which phase?**

- A. Prophase
- B. Metaphase
- C. Anaphase
- D. Telophase
- E. Interphase**

**131. Example of observational study:**

- a. Cohort**
- b.cases (include case reports )
- c.mata anylasis

**Q132. most two common pathway of axillary lymph drainage:**

- A. central and apical
- B. Supraclavicular and posterior
- C. Pectoral and lateral
- D. anterior and posterior**

**Q133.true about csf is**

- A.produced by chroid plexus which is cauliflower n shap coverd by smooth muscle and seen by naked eye
- B.daily production is 500 ml per day**
- C.hyperosmolar thn plasma

**Q134.the maximum strengh of wound healing occurs in**

**A.3 month**

**Q135. suboccipital n supply which muscle**

- a.capitis

- b. lattivimus dorsi
- c. trapezius

**D.rectus capitis post**

**Q136. regarding intercostobrchiial nerve true is ,,**

- a. loss of nerve supply
- b.post side of arm

**C. 2nd intercostal sensory**

- d.loss to preganglionic sympethaetic

**Q137.Normal rasonance are,,**

**A. rt 2nd to 4th midclvicular line**

- b.rt 4th to 6th midclavicular

**Q138. in asian population most common cause of macrocytosis**

**A. liver diease**

- b.hemolysis
- c.hypothyrodism
- d. alchol

**Q139.corticoteriod mechanism anti inflammatory**

**A. inhibit phospolipase A2**

- b.inhibit cycloxygenase

c.inhibit lipoxygenase

d) action on leukotriene B

e. inhibit leukotriene D

Q140. scenario about sacroiliac joint pain, loss of lumbar lordosis negative ana,, 22

**A. HLA b27**

b.rA

**Q141.a person standing at same place for 1hour, what will decrease**

a.diameter of aorta

**B.central venous pressure**

c.renalin

d.adh

**Q142.true regarding breast peau d'orange appearance except,,**

**A.orange brown appearance due to necrosis**

b.dimpling of skin due to lymphatic obstruction

c. subcutaneous edema

**Q143.enzymes for abscess formation**

**A.neutrophil**

b.serum

c.lymphocyte

**Q144.A lady presented with leg swelling for last five months and no cough and fever, on investigation there were bilateral pleural effusion and right atrium enlargement...ast 200 ,alt250 ldh dearranged**

a.recurrent thromboembolism

b.rheumatoid arthritis

**C.good posture**

d.renovascular hypertension

e.chronic asthma

**Q145.Estrogen, progesterone and testosterone receptors act through.. ligand channel involves,,**

a.g coupled

b.tyrosine kinase

**C.increase transcription** [confirm it]

**Q146. great trochanteric fracture, cant walk properly painful swelling, next complication**

**A.pulm thromboembolism**

b.soft tissue tumor

**Q147.post triangle relations**

**Q148. acute appendicitis scenario, on pathologicl emanation**

**A. neutrophil n muscular wall**

b. lymphoid hyperplasia with giant cell in muscular wall

**Q149. old man developed discomfort in abdomen with enlargement massive Splenomegaly(3000 gm),,,**

a. sickle cell

b. Mononucleosis

c. portal Hypertension

**D. myelofibrosis**

**Q150. During exercise decreased TPR is due to**

a. Skeletal muscle arterioles dilation due local metabolites

b. due to increase coronary flow to brain

c. increase splanchnic flow

**Q151. man in hot sunny environment fell...finding na 122 due to**

**A. excessive sweating**

B. decrease water intake

c. decrease reabsorption

**Q152. lady presented with persistent asthenuria ( dilute urine) defect,,**

a. high blood urea

**B. low urine nacl [confirm it]**

c. fixed specific gravity or plasma osmolarity

**Q153. about pancreas true is ,**

a. they are inferior to stomach

b. sup mesenteric pass anterior to uncinate process

**Q154. leukocyte adhesion factor is ,,**

**A. integrin**

b. selectin

**Q155. 35 year old man bilat crepts, on xray chest heart fills completely, a mass in rt ventricle**

a. mesothelioma

b. rhabdomyosarcoma

c. angiosarcoma

**D. myxoma**

**Q156. if P53 is mutated what will happen**

**A. cell survival**



Q157. 2ndary cartilagenous joint is

**A. Pubic symphysis**

Q158. Oesophegotomy done, nw stomach blood supply is

a. lt gastric artery

**B. rt gastric artery ANS [confirm it]**

Q159. regarding acetylcholine true is

Q160. regarding acetylcholine true is

Q161. protein synthesis correct squence is

Q162. jejunum blood supply is

**A. SM artery**

b. im artery

Q163. non epithelil origion

**A. sarcoma**

Q164. one question abt bone

Q165. dicumarol side effects

**A. Increase BT**

Q166. regarding breast tumor correct is

Q167. pt and dr relation ,,

**A. reassurance**

Q168. increase amino acid, glucose and fatty acid n blood

**A. Cortsol**

Q169. in children spinal cord level is,,

**A. L3**

Q170. hip extension and leg flexion by ,,

**A. semitandinius**

Q171. gun shot at lateral leg wid foot drop ,site of injury is ,,

**A. neck of fibula**

Q172. long thoracic nerve supply to,,

**A. serratus anterior**

Q173. transplant 5 years back ,maximum chances of what,,

Q174. female wid nausea ,icterus ,hep  
n pregnancy ,which hep wil b  
dangerous n future ,,

**A. HE**  
**P E**

Q175. regarding c1 vertebrea true is,,

**A. no body**

Q176.prolactan antagonist,,

**A. dopamine**

Q177. in malnutrition pt ,wht  
substance u wil check to measure  
estimate malnutrition

**A. Protein**

b.vitmins

c.mineral



# **SURGERY**

**JUNE 2015**

## 10th June 2015

Post No.1

Guys ive collected about 190 plus mcqs i m going to share with u kindly add remaining stems if missing n tell me if there is a mistake ill correct it

**1.A female pt with bleeding from breast.no mass found on examination.no axillary lymph node palpable.wats the diagnosis**

- A.Fat necrosis
- B.Intraductal papilloma
- C.ductal CA
- D.Fibrocystic disease

**2.Regarding Adipose tissue**

- A.insulin cause lipolysis
- B.inc in size by dividing adipocytes
- C.Growth hormone cause deosition of fat dont remember other options

**3.Insulin causes**

- A.dec ketogenesis
- B.inc lipolysis
- C.inc glycogenolysis

**4.pneumothorax**

- A.lung collapse chest inward
- B.lung collapse chest owtward

**5.Breast lymph drainage of inner lower quadrant except (a long scenario actually)**

- A.Pectoral Nodes
- B.inferior phrenic nodes

- C.internal mammary nodes
- D.Apical Nodes

**6.Pain Temp Crude touch fibres of face go to thalamus through trigeminal via**

- A.Trigeminothalamic tract
- B.Trigeminothalamic lemniscus
- C.Dorsal
- D.Anterolateral tract

**7.DOC for systemic fungal infection**

- A.Amphotericin B
- B.Ketoconazole
- C.Iconazole
- D.Nystatin

**8.Decrease surfactant cause**

- A.increase pulmonary compliance
- B.decrease pulmonary compliance
- C.decrease surface tension

**9.Regarding Spleen**

- A. Vertically 12cm
- B. On da right free margin of lesser sac
- C. More echogenic than liver on ultrasound
- D.if ligamentous support become lax it becomes free called wandering spleen

**10.Thorn prick...abscess formation..most likely organism**

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

- |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|
| 1.D? | 2.B? | 3.A  |
| 4.B  | 5.B  | 6.A? |
| 7.A  | 8.B  | 9.D  |
| 10.B |      |      |

**11.15yr child came in peds clinic with history of sore throat & fever for 10 days. now he presented with chest pain not related to respiration. what is the most probable cause:**

- a. lungs
- b. pleura
- c. myocardium
- d. pericardium
- e. costochondral joints

**12.regarding middle colic artery which one is correct,**

- A.supplies mainly left colic flexure,
- B.is a branch of SMA,
- C.supplies cecum only

**13.sickle cell scenario.boy having hb 5.6 deeply jaundiced, ,plt 260000 ndtlc 10000**

- a aplastic crisis
- b painful crisis
- c sequestration crisis
- d hemolytic crisis

**14.Pregnant lady appropriate**

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

**15.Pregnant lady normocytic normochromic anemia appropriate**

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

**16.Aids associated skin lesion**

- A.Kaposi sarcoma
- B.BCC

**17.Sertoli cells appropriate**

- A.secrete testosterone
- B.secrete FSH
- C.secrete LH
- D. provide nourishment and glucose
- E.Forms Blood Testis barrier

**18.Ca channels disease**

- A.Myasthenia Gravis
- B.Lambert Eaton syndrome'
- C.Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy
- D.Beckers myotrophy

dont remember exactly

**19. Proteinuria RBCs RBC casts wats damaged**

- A.Proximal tubule
- B.Glomeruli
- C.Urinary Bladder

**20.serum conc is 10/ml...urinary conc is 100/ml...urine flow rate is 2ml/min wats clearance?**

- A.2ml/min
- B.20ml/min
- C.200ml/min
- D.0.2m/min

11.C                      12.B                      13.D?

14.B                      15.A

16.A                      17.D?                      18.B?

19.B                      20.B?

**21.after total gastrectomy wat occurs**

- A.iron def anemia
- B.Pernicious anemia

**22.best host defence system in alveoli**

- A.lymphatics

- B.alveolar macrophages
- C.nasal cilia

**23.breast surgery done pt cant comb hair due to paralysis of serratus anterior.nerve involved**

- A.suprascapular nerve
- B.long thoracic nerve

**24.DVT most common**

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

**25.14 yr old child with 8%creatinuria BP 180/110.. wat is damaged**

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

**26.after gynecological surgery which anaerobic beta lactamase producing organism causes infection**

- A.Bacteroides
- B.Ecoli
- C.Strept pyogenes

**27.RMP is mainly by**

- A.k efflux
- B.na/k pump

**28.blockage of alpha receptors**

- A.vasoconstriction
- B.vasodilation

**29.dec arterial PO2**

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

**30.Elastic fibers most thick in**

- A.Aorta
- B.renal
- C.brachial

- |       |      |      |
|-------|------|------|
| 21.B  | 22.B | 23.B |
| 24.A  | 25.B |      |
| 26.B? | 27.A | 28.B |
| 29.C  | 30.A |      |

**31.4th Heart sound due to**

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

**32.human is intermediate host in**

- A.Schistosomiasis
- B.Haydatid cyst

**33.which doesnt cross BBB**

- A.levodopa
- B.Dopamine

**34.2yr old female child pale n not thriving dec hb 4.2 anisocytosis poikilocytosis hepatosplenomegaly**

- A.leishmaniasis
- B.thalasemia major
- C.fe def anemia
- D.sideroblastic

**35.aneurysm of 3rd part of subclavian artery which triangle involved**

- A.Anterior
- B.Posterior
- C.Muscular

**36.week 2**

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

**37.Regarding Thymus**

- A.Arch of aorta is anterior to it
- B.has single lobe
- C.extends from below thyroid to T4 vertebral level

**38.Regarding NK cells**

- A.kill virus infected cells without prior sensitization

**39.thyroid CA operated. 3cm mass which has congo stain. wats best marker to monitor**

- A.calcitonin
- B.AFP dont remember other options

**40.knee cant b flexed and hip cant be extended which muscle damaged**

- A.rectus femoris
- B.sartorius
- C.semitendinosus

- |       |       |      |
|-------|-------|------|
| 31.A  | 32.B  | 33.B |
| 34.B  | 35.B? |      |
| 36.B  | 37.B? | 38.A |
| 39.A? | 40.C  |      |

**41.Regarding Popliteus**

- A.medially rotates femur on tibia
- B.Assists in knee extension
- C.lies b/w lateral meniscus and lateral collateral ligament

**42.Meckels diverticulum**

- A.sometimes contain acid secreting mucosa
- B.located in proximal part of ileum

**43.regarding cardiac cycle**

- A.Aortic notch his due to aortic valve
- B.60% Filling in diastole,
- C.max filling in mid atrial contraction, dont remember other options

**44.tubuloglomerular feedback supported by**

- A.dec peritubular na conc
- B.inc peritubular blood flow
- C.inc tubular urine flow

**45.paracetamol**

- A.has very weak antiinflammatory activity

**46.a plumber has history of dyspnea and cough now PH 7.4 bicarb 19 PCO2 31 PO2 62. wats diagnosis**

- A.compensated met acidosis
- B.compensated resp alkalosis
- C.mixed resp alkalosis and met alkalosis
- D.met acidosis
- E.uncompensated resp alkalosis

**47.case of small cell CA n cushingoid features**

- A.ACTH

**48.pt has dec pupil size and droopy eyelid**

- A.home adie pupil]
- B.occulomotor injury
- C.argyl robertson pupil
- D.horner syndrome

**49.pt rt eye cant look laterally**

- A.tumor in frontal lobe

- B.cavernous sinus infection
- C.lateral blow to eye

**50.elderly patient with pneumonia admitted in ward...6 hrs later died**

- A.inc vascular permeability
- B.dehydration
- C.shock

- |       |      |      |
|-------|------|------|
| 41.B? | 42.A | 43.A |
| 44.A? | 45.A |      |
| 46.B? | 47.A | 48.D |
| 49.B  | 50.A |      |

**51.urinary osmolality 1200 serum osmolality 310 diagnosis**

- A.SIADH

**52.urethra damage at urogenital diaphragm urine will leak into**

- A.Retropubic space
- B.sup perineal pouch
- C.medial thigh
- D.ischiorectal fossa

**53.regarding Transitional epithelium**

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

**54.during a histology practical test a medical student observes under microscope a tubular structure having a small lumen lined by transitional epithelium supported by connective tissue lamina propria and three layers of smooth muscle with adventitia as outer most layer what anatomical structure is it?**

- A.prostate
- B.Renal pelvis
- C.Urethra
- D.ureter
- E.urinary bladder

**55.Submandibular gland surgery nerve damaged**

- A.marginal branch of mandibular branch of facial nerve
- B.lingual nerve

**56.70 age female with previous history of MI hb5 TLC 7000 Plt 120000 pt 13 aptt 35 wats best for her**

- A.whole blood
- B.FFP
- C.platelets
- D.RBC concentrate

**57.regarding Cerebellum**

- A.receive proprioceptive info from spinal cord
- B.receive cortical info from cortex
- dont remember other options

**58.infarct near post interventricular septum.artery involed**

- A.LCA
- B.RCA
- C.Rt marginal branch
- D.LCX
- E.Rt interventricular

**59.regarding dilute urine**

- A.positive water clearance
- B.negative water clearance
- dont remember exactly

**60.floor of 4th ventricle's superolateral relation**

- A.superior cerebellar peduncle
- B.middle cerebellar peduncle



C.inferior cerebellar peduncle  
D.pyramidal tracts

51.A                      52.A?                      53.C  
54.C                      55.A  
56.D                      57.A                      58.B  
59.A                      60.D?

**61.regarding atrial fibrillation**

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

**62.Most sensitive cardiac marker**

A.creatine kinase  
B.Troponin T  
C.Myoglobin  
D.LDH

**63.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

**64.alpha sympathetic stimulation**

A.pupils constrict  
B.pupils dilate

**65.parasympathetic stimulation**

A.pupils dilate  
B.pupils constrict

C.inc heart rate  
D.dec GI motility

**66.Bile duct relation with duodenum**

A.supraduodenal retroduodenal infraduodenal intraduodenal  
B.omenta supraduodenal intraduodenal  
C.omenta supraduodenal infraduodenal

**67.Renal artery**

A.interlobar lobar segmental arcuate  
B.lobar interlobular segmental arcuate  
C.segmental interlobar arcuate  
D.lobar segmental interlobar arcuate

**68.Dorsum of nose supplied by**

A.ethmoidal branch of ophthalmic artery  
B.a branch of facial artery

**69.Free radicals formed by radiation they will damage**

A.DNA  
B.cell membrane  
C.mitochondria

**70.virus cause disease**

A.direct action  
B.altering protein synthesis  
C.membrane damage

61.C                      62.B                      63.C?  
64.B                      65.B  
66.A                      67.A                      68.A?  
69.B                      70.B

**71.pt having of hepatoma developed dependent edema and dilated abdominal veins wats the cause**

- A.hepatic vein obstruction
- B.IVC obstruction
- C.portal vein obstruction

**72.female pt with difficulty swallowing..wrinkles which appeared on her skin vanished...difficulty eating with hands...no joint pain..wats the diagnosis**

- A.dermatomyositis
- B.CREST

**73.Regarding Medial geniculate body**

- A.receive visual afferents
- B.attatched with thalamus
- C.located on ventromedial aspect f thalamus

**74.inc ejection fraction causes**

- A.dec EDV
- B.Dec ESV

**75.Macrocytic anemia**

- A.Folic acid deficiency
- B.intrinsic factor deficiency
- C.hemolysis

**76.SA node location**

- A.superior aspect of sulcus terminalis
- B.lower part of crista terminalis

**77.Regarding lignocaine**

- A.cause prolonged seizures
- B.toxicity can be prevented by using 2% preparation
- C.can be prevented by hydrocortisone injection

**78.Femoral artery pulse is felt**

- A.apex of femoral triangle

- B.midpoint of inguinal ligament
- C.mid-inguinal point

**79.tumor suppressor gene**

- A.p53

**80.Diabetic nephropathy 1st manifestation**

- A.inc blood urea nitrogen levels
- B.inc creatinine
- C.inc urinary albumin

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 71.B | 72.B  | 73.B? |
| 74.B | 75.A  |       |
| 76.A | 77.A? | 78.B? |
| 79.A | 80.C  |       |

**81.Mesothelioma most common cause**

- A.tobacco smoking
- B.asbestosis

**82.Gastric lymphoma most common cause**

- A.H-pylori
- B.atrophic gastritis

**83.Host defence against neoplasm**

- A.apoptosis
- B.good health
- C.no family history

**84.most common cause of neoplasm**

- A.overexpression of proto-oncogenes
- B.non-lethal injuryof genes

**85.IVC is formed at**

- A.L5 vertebra

**86.female with exophthalmos inc HR sweating antibodies present**

- A.Hashimoto
- B.Graves

**87.Regarding Down syndrome**

- A.inc incidence with inc maternal age

**88.Dorsal rami supply**

- A.Flexors of trunk
- B.extensors of trunk

**89.female undergoing hysterectomy..there is a chance of damaging ureter while ligating which artery**

- A.Internal ilac artery
- B.Uterine artery

**90.pt underwent trauma now has spastic lower limbs exaggerated lower limb reflexes Babinski sign is positive biceps jerk is absent whr is the injury**

- A.C5-C6
- B.C2-C3
- CL1-L2

81.B                      82.A                      83.A?

84.B                      85.A

86.B                      87.A                      88.B

89.B                      90.A

**91.Prostate arterial supply**

- A.Inferior vesical artery
- B.superior vesical artery
- C.internal ilac artery

**92.localized edema cause**

- A.allergy

**93.Regarding Red cells**

- A.larger than all WBCs
- B.Mean MCV is 85 fl
- C.contain remnants of mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum

**94.myeloperoxidase is present in**

- A.lymphocytes
- B.RBCs
- C.Neutrophils

**95.Succinylcholine toxicity in individuals having deficiency of**

- A.Acetyl cholinesterase
- B.pseudocholinestear
- C.MAO

**96.upper origin of external oblique forms digitation with which muscle**

- A.Latissimus Dorsi
- B.Pectorals major
- C.Serratus anterior

**97.Platelet rich plasma is stored at**

- A. 0 deg
- B. 4 deg
- C. 22 deg
- D.40 deg

**98.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
- E.Plasma cell

**99. Remnant of gubernaculum in females**

- A. spermatic cord
- B. Testis
- C. Round ligament of ovary
- D. prostate

**100. vessel having 80% saturation in fetus**

- A. umbilical vein
- B. aorta

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 91.A | 92.A  | 93.B? |
| 94.C | 95.B  |       |
| 96.C | 97.C? | 98.D  |
| 99.C | 100.A |       |

**101. Sciatic nerve is damaged now which nerve supplies sole of foot**

- A. saphenous nerve
- B. sural nerve
- C. common peroneal nerve

**102. trauma to upper limb pt cant feel sensation in little finger and paralysis of dorsal interossei which nerve is damaged**

- A. Ulnar nerve
- B. anterior interosseus nerve
- C. median nerve

**103. Fracture of surgical neck of humerus. nerve damaged**

- A. median nerve
- B. axillary nerve
- C. upper brachial plexus

**104. trauma to shoulder axillary nerve damaged pt cant abduct arm**

- A. above head
- B. 0 to 20 deg
- C. 20-90 deg

**105. which muscle is flexor of elbow joint and supplied by radial nerve**

- A. brachioradialis
- B. brachialis
- C. Biceps brachii

**106. which hormone causes extrahepatic protein catabolism and hepatic protein anabolism**

- A. Thyroid hormone
- B. Epinephrine
- C. Cortisol
- D. growth hormone
- E. insulin

**107. GFR is increased by**

- A. afferent arteriolar constriction
- B. decrease plasma proteins

**108. lumen of allantois doesn't obliterate**

- A. Urachal sinus
- B. urachal cyst
- C. umbilical vein
- D. urachal fistula

**109. abdominal contents pushed through remains of processus vaginalis which occurs**

- A. indirect inguinal hernia
- B. direct inguinal hernia
- C. hydrocoele

**110. left adrenal vein is drained into**

- A. IVC
- B. left renal vein
- C. Inf mesenteric vein

101.B ?                      102.A ?  
103.B                        104.B  
105.A  
106.C                        107.B  
108.D                        109. A  
110.B

**111.Tissue not regenerated**

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

**112.regarding tail of pancreas**

- A.in linorenal ligament
- don't remember the mcq exacty

**113.no lymphoid nodules seen in**

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

**114.CA urinary bladder caused by which parasite**

- A.schistosoma hematobium
- B.clonorchis sinensis

**115.pseudomembranous colitis caused by which**

- A.clostridium perfringens
- B.clostridium dificile

**116a.most common cause of gas gangrene lower limb**

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

I asked the examiner he said it must be perfringens

**116b.osteoblastoma most common site**

- A.diaphysis
- B.Metaphysis
- C.epiphysia plate
- D.epiphysis
- E.Body of vertebra

**117..difference between primary and secondary peristaltic wave**

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

don't remember exact mcq

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

- A.Synchondrosis
- B.syndesmosis
- C.Symphysis

**119.Heart contractility depend on**

- A.ca++ ions

**120.Regarding thyroid gland**

- A.change in epithelium occurs with function

111.C	112.A	113.A
114.A	115.B	
116a.B?	116b.A?	117.A?
118.C	119.A	120.A

**121.fast adapting phasic receptors**

- A.Pacinian
- B.meisners
- C.Baroreceptors

**122.rapidly adapting receptors**

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

2 similar questions were asked one in both papers a and b

**123.which of the following inhibits the muscle to stretch beyond limits**

- A.golgi tendon organ
- B.muscle spindle

**124.Dead space does not change in**

- A.standing
- B.old age
- C.shallow breathing
- D.Deep inspiration
- E.Tracheostomy

**125.chlorthiazides cause**

- A.hyperuricemia
- B.hyperkalemia
- C.hypercalcemia

**126.max triglycerides found in**

- A.VLDL
- B.chylomicrons
- C.LDL
- D.HDL
- E.IDL

**127.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

**128. pyruvate is intermediade between**

- A.glucose and acetyl coA
- B.acetoacetic acid and actyl coa
- C.Fat metabolism and acetyl coA
- D.carbohydrates and proteins

**129.pt with back pain lytic lesions in vertebra and ribs on xray.. most appropriate investigation for diagnosis**

- A.MRI
- B.Immune electrophoresis
- C.CT scan

**130.patient with history of multiple myeloma now has hypercalcemia , polyuria and confusion urine osmolality is 310mosm/l**

**wats the reason of polyuria**

- A.ADH cant act on tubules
- B.dec ADH formation
- C.psychogenic polydipsia

don't remember the actual stems

121.A

124.D

126.B

128.A?

130.A?

122.A

125.C

127.E

129.B

123.B

**131.pulmonary atery supply**

- A.Bronchi
- B.Bronchioles
- C.Alveoli

**132.Regarding bronchopulmonary segment**

- A.airated by primary bronchus
- B.airated by secondary bronchus

- C. irritated by tertiary bronchus
- D. not in touch with all other segments

**133. 55 yr old diabetic hypertensive hypothyroid DOC for HTN**

- A. Propanolol
- B. Verapamil
- C. Captopril
- D. Nefidipine

**136. 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.

**137. sarcoidosis histological picture**

- A. Granuloma with asteroid bodies
- B. non-caseating granuloma

**138. ADH formed in**

- A. posterior pituitary
- B. supraoptic nucleus
- C. ventromedial nucleus

**139. 42 yr old female and dyspareunia and midcycle pain n bleeding her cervix was hypertrophic.. vagina and uterus normal which initial investigation should be done**

- A. colposcopy with biopsy
- B. cervical smear
- C. endoscopy

**140. metaplasia is caused by**

- A. chronic irritation

- |       |        |       |
|-------|--------|-------|
| 131.C | 132.C  | 133.C |
| 136.C | 137.A? |       |
| 138.B | 139.B  | 140.A |
- (plz dont mind numbering error ☺)

**141. most common cause of PRIMARY HCC**

- A. hep C
- B. alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency
- C. Aflatoxins

**142. Two liters Normal saline infusion**

- A. dec urinary sodium
- B. inc blood volume
- C. dec intracellular volume

**143. patient bp 90/50.. why is isoflurane contraindicated**

- A. dec cardiac contractility
- B. vasodilation of blood vessels

**144. Regarding popliteus**

- A. assist in knee extension
- B. cause medial rotation of femur on tibia
- C. located in between lateral meniscus and lateral collateral ligament
- D. supplied by obturator nerve

**145. Otic ganglion is located immediately below**

- A. Foramen ovale
- B. Foramen rotundum
- C. Foramen lacerum

**146.DIC initiated by**

- A.thromboplastin
- B.Factor 13

**147.Tachyphylaxis**

- A.Rapid dec in drug action
- B.Gradual dec in drug action

**148.Fastest speed of impulse in**

- A.ventricular fibers
- B.AV node
- C.AV bundle
- D.purkinje fibers

**149.a student asked a pt to clench his teeth then followed his masseter inferiorly on lower mandibular marginal he felt a pulsation which artery was it**

- A.Lingual
- B.Facial
- C.Maxillary
- D.External carotid

**150.pt cant open mouth which muscle injured**

- A.Masseter
- B.medial pterygoid
- C.lateral pterygoid
- D.Buccinator
- E.Platysma

- |        |       |        |
|--------|-------|--------|
| 141.A? | 142.B | 143.B? |
| 144.A  | 145.A |        |
| 146.A  | 147.A | 148.D  |
| 149.B  | 150.C |        |

**151.Abdominal migraine cause**

- A.IMA
- B.SMA

**152.Middle colic artery is a branch of**

- A.SMA
- B.IMA
- C.Aorta

**153.There are no blood agglutinins in which blood group**

- A. AB-
- B.AB+
- C O+

**154.Insulin increased by**

- A.Glucagon
- B.Growth hormone

**155.pt has Gonococcus infection what is quicked way to check it**

- A.ZN stain
- B.Gram stain
- C.Culture

**156.pt took cotrimoxazole developed black urine reason?**

- A.G6PD
- B.Malaria

**157.Whcih prolongs the life of corpus luteum**

- A.testosterone
- B.endogenous FSH LH
- C.Endogenous HCG

**158.Which artery has branches that are end arteries**

- A.Coronary artery
- B.Central artery of Retina

**159.pt has Christmas disease...factor 9 not available wats best substitute**

- A.Cryoprecipitate



B.FFP

C.Whole blood

**160.Metaplasia**

A.functional change in cells

B.change in size and shape of cells

151.B

154.A

156.A

158.A?

160.B

152.A

155.B

157.C

159.B

153.B

**161.pseudomonas causes shock**

A.endotoxin

**162.which are bipolar neurons**

A.posterior root ganglion cells

B.anterior horn cells

C.posterior horn cells

D.Olfactory cells

**163.memory function of which lobe?**

A.parietal

B.Temporal

C.Frontal

D.Occipital

E.insula

**164a.GH increased by**

A.exercise

B.hyperglycemia

**164b.Pellagra caused by def of**

A.Vit B1

B.Vit.B6

C.nicotinic acid

**165.which is caused by DNA virus**

A.influenza

B.infectious mononucleosis

**166.cervical lymphadenopathy...reed stern berg cells seen**

A.hodgkin lymphoma

**167.pt with normal internal genital organs with ambiguous genitalia karyotype 46 XX**

A.Adrenogenital syndrome

B.Craniopharyngioma

**168.Area 3,1,2**

A.All somatic sensation

**169.Basal ganglia excitatory pathway neurotransmitter released**

A.serotonin

B.Dopamine

**170.Pregnant lady with rheumatic heart disease ...most dangerous complication for her**

A.MR

B.AR

161.A

164a.A

166.A

169.B

162.D

164b.C

167.A

170.B

163.B

165.B

168.A

**171.Which hormone causes smooth muscle constriction**

A. Aldosterone

B.ADH

**172.Ethics principle**

A. Autonomy Beneficence. Non-maleficence  
Equity

**173.Regarding mean**

A.it is some of individual value divided by total  
number of values  
B.its a good measure of central tendency

**174.Brocas Area**

A.Sup temporal lobe  
B.afluent aphasia

**175.infraorbital artery is a branch of**

A.maxillary  
B.facial  
C.opthalmic

**176.painful swelling at site of amputation**

A.neuroma  
B.ganglioneuroma

**177.Sulfur containing amino acid**

A.Arginine  
B.Cysteine

**178.pt on oral anticoagulation which test  
for monitoring**

A.PT  
B.APTT

**179.pyogenic meningitis**

A.dec glucose

**180.Axillary sheath from**

A.pretracheal sheath  
B.prevertebral fascia  
C.carotid sheath

171.B	172.A	173.A
174.B	175.A	
176.A	177.B	178.A
179.A	180.B	

**181.Anterior duodenal perforation whr  
does the fluid accumulate**

A.lessor sac  
B.left paracolic gutter  
C.rt subphrenic space  
D.left subphrenic space  
there was no option of right paracolic gutter

**182.hormone responsible for oxidative  
phosphorylation and inc in body  
temperature**

A.Thyroid hormone  
B.Growth hormone  
C.Insulin

**183.Pt had severe headache...CSF showed  
blood tinge**

A.sub-dural hemorrhage  
B.sub-arachnoid haemorrhage

**184.young pt had diarrhea PT deranged  
platelets normal hb normal**

A.Vit k deficiency

**185.Edema is caused by**

A.dec hydrostatic pressure  
B.inc osmotic pressure  
C.blocked lymphatics

**186.lower esophagogastric junction and  
fundus removed wat will happen**

A. loss of receptive relaxation  
B.inc gastrin production  
C.inc acid production

**187.Regarding Trachea**

- A.from upper border of C6-T4
  - B.Recurrent laryngeal nerve in front
- dont remember other options

**188.pt with rt sided weekness of facial muscles cant blow air wats the reason of weakness**

- A.facial nerve palsy

**189. Regarding Vibrio cholera caused diarrhea**

- A.inc chloride channels
- B.causes dec absorption of food which leads to osmotic diarrhea

**190.first response for bleeding**

- A.wound contraction

- |        |        |       |
|--------|--------|-------|
| 181.E  | 182.A  | 183.B |
| 184.A  | 185.C  |       |
| 186.A? | 187.B? | 188.A |
| 189.A  | 190.A  |       |

**191.potent chemotactic factor**

- A.C3a
- B.C5a

**192.Disease transmitted by mosquito**

- A.Filariasis

**193.Left coronary artery divides into**

- A.LCX and anterior interventricular artery

**194.Pt breathing fast then slow then again fast**

- A.chyne stoke breathing

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 191.B | 192.A | 193.A |
| 194.A |       |       |

**BY: DR. OMAIR ARSHAD DAR.**

|

# **SURGERY**

**14<sup>TH</sup> AUG 2015**

## **SURGERY 14<sup>TH</sup> 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.Doesnt cause relaxation of LES

**4)Presence of oropharyngeal phase?**

- A.Doesnt cause relaxation of LES

**5)Deficiency of surfactant causes?**

- A. Decrease recoil of lungs
- B. Decrease complaine

**6)True for cricoid cartilage?**

- A. Vocal cords are attached to it
- B. Inferior constrictor attached to it

**7)After abdominal n 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)Mesiothelioma 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.Epinephrine

**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 Eaton 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.Occulomotor 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 tat gives strenght during wound healing?**

A.Type 1

B.Type 3

**61)Sertoli cells most appropriate is?**

A.Produce fluid rich in glucose and protiens (nutrients).

B.Maintain blood testis barriers.

**62)Rapidly adapting receptors ?**

A.Pacinian

B.Free nerve endings

C.Meissners

**63)What is crown lump lenght 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 studybig 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. Whole blood

**71) Common bile duct parts?**

a. omental, retroduodenal, paraduodenal

B. omental, retroduodenal, paraduodenal, intraduodenal

c. retroduodenal, paraduodenal, intraduodenal

**72) Bilateral exophthalmos, antithyroid antibody present,**

A. Graves

b. Hashimoto's

**73) Organism causing cerebral malaria?**

A. P. falciparum

B. P. Vivax

C. P. Malariae

**74) Location of femoral artery?**

A. Mid inguinal point

B. Mid point of inguinal ligament.

**75) Skeletal system develops from?**

A. Mesoderm only

B. Mesoderm and neural crest cells

**76) What preventive step is must in ICU?**

A. Washing hands again and again.

B. Keeping re-usable equipment sterilized

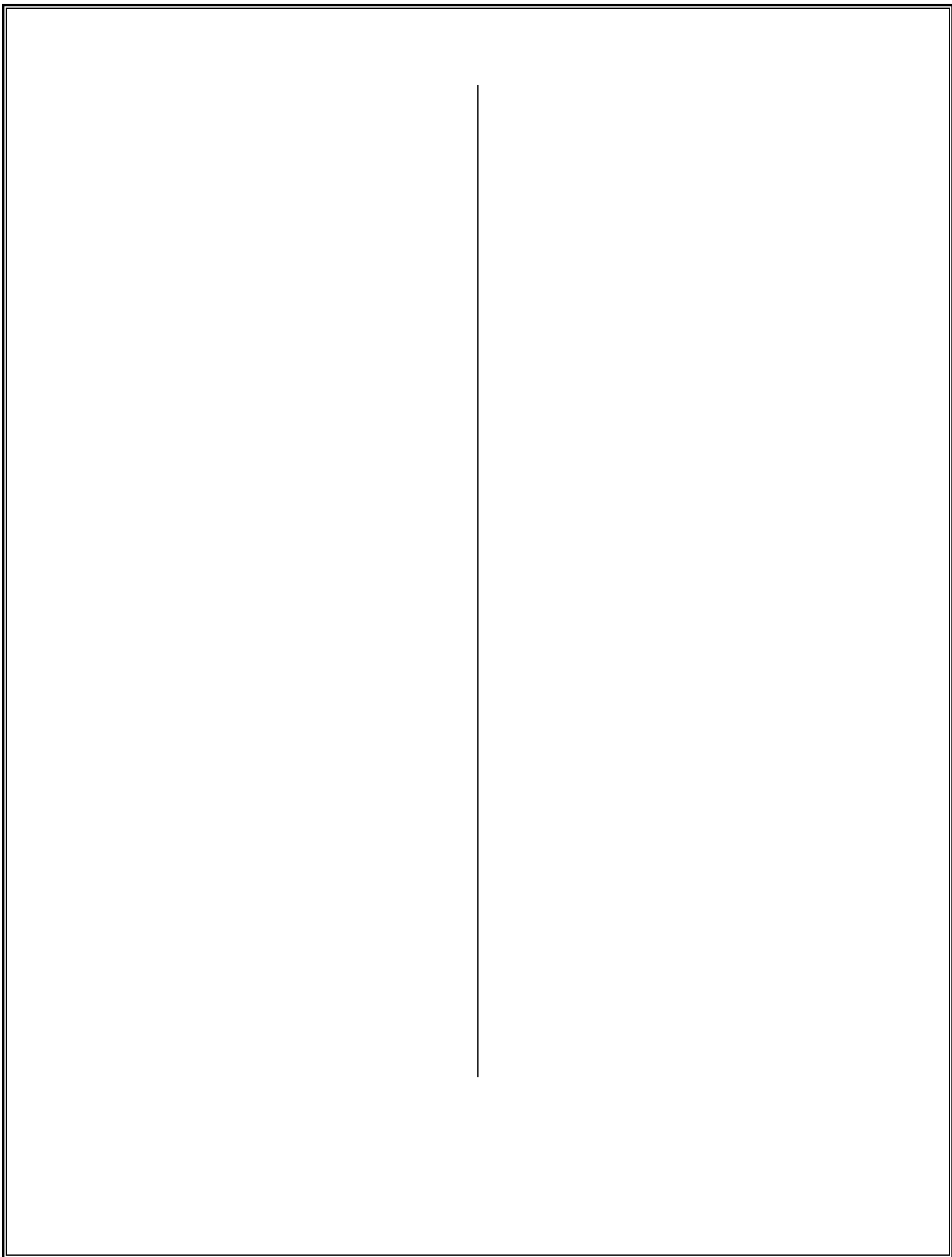
C. Wearing Gloves

**77) Thalamus relations Question.**

**78) Pt breathing fast then slow then again fast**

A. Cheyne-Stokes breathing

**BY: DR. ALI HASSAN**



# **SURGERY**

**18<sup>TH</sup> AUG 2015**

## **18<sup>TH</sup> AUG 2015 SURGERY**

### **1- Eating undercooked and raw meat can cause infestation by...**

dracunculosis  
echinococcus granulosus  
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) jugular 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.Strept Pyogenes
- B.Staph aureus [Ans]
- C.Pseudomonas aeruginosa

**21- A 5 or 6 years child who develops muscular weakness. Anti voltage gated calcium chanel antibodies are present**

- A.Myasthenia Gravis
- B.Lambert Eaton syndrome' [Ans]
- C.Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy
- D.Beckers 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 HCO<sub>3</sub> ions

**23- human is intermediate host in**

- A.Schistosomiasis
- B.Haydatid 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.ischiorectal fossa

- e- Scrotum [Ans]

**28- Infarction of posterior 1/3 of interventricular septum.artery involed**

- 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- Thallassemia
- 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 ventricle

**35- GFR is increased by**

- A.afferent arteriolar constriction
- B.decreased 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?**

- A.Giant cell tumour
- B.Osteoblastoma

**38- Primary cartilaginous joints example is**

- a- intervertebral 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- Marjolin's ulcer
- b- Bazin's disease
- c- Melanocyte'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 ha 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- clavipectoral fascia covers**

- 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.mucur [Ans]
- b.candida
- c.E.coli

**52—Dead organisms in vaccine:**

- A.Measles
- B.Mumps
- C.Tetanus
- d.pretussis[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.chromosome11&22
- C.chromosome14&22

**55-common Postop infection in hospital cause by which organism:**

- a.Staph Aureus[ANSWER]
- b.pseudomonas
- c.e.coli
- d.Kliebsella

**56-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[ANSWER]

**57-if iodine is nt used for formation of thyroid hormorne,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. tyrosine
- c. tryptophan
- d. Lysine [Ans?]

**60- nerve supply of extensor digiti minimi**

- a. deep radial nerve [ANSWER]
- b. superficial radial nerve

**61- Rotator 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 PCO<sub>2</sub>
- b. reduced systemic pO<sub>2</sub> [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 mesenteric lymph node?**

- a. Jejunum [ANSWER]
- b. 4th part of duodenum
- c. Descending 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 prolonged 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.isofurane
- c.nitrous oxide [ANSWER]

**76- A drug causing ↑GFR will do it by following mechanism**

- a.↓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 2days 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- axon arise from conical shape part of neuron cell body called.**

- a.perikaryot

- b.axon hillocks [ANSWER]
- c.Dandrites

**79- peptic ulcer profusely bleeding from posterior wall of duodenum...which artery involed?**

- 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.1<sup>st</sup> pharyngeal pouch,
- b.2<sup>nd</sup> pouch
- c.3<sup>rd</sup> pharyngeal pouch
- d.4<sup>th</sup> pouch [ANSWER]

**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 corresponding vertebra
- B.vertebral artery arches ant part of post arch of axis *there were other options with the orientation of facets tc 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 premalignant 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, what will be 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. mesentery 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

**BY: DR. ABDULLAH KHALID**