

SECTION A — Surgery / General Medicine / Clinical Sciences

1. Most common cause of ureteric obstruction is

- a) Calculus
- b) Pyelonephritis
- c) Glomerulonephritis

Answer: a) Calculus

Explanation: Ureteric obstruction is most commonly due to ureteric stones (calculi) causing blockage.

2. Initial treatment of chemical burns?

- a) Apply ice
- b) Covering the area
- c) Remove the dressing
- d) Excessive flushing with water

Answer: d) Excessive flushing with water

Explanation: Immediate copious irrigation with water is standard management for chemical burns.

3. Site of portocaval anastomosis?

- a) Anal canal
- b) Fundus of stomach
- c) Duodenum
- d) Jejunum

Answer: a) Anal canal

Explanation: Portocaval anastomoses occur in several sites; one is between superior rectal (portal) and middle/inferior rectal (systemic) veins at the anal canal.

4. Dumping syndrome is seen after

- a) Appendectomy
- b) Gastrectomy
- c) Jejunotomy
- d) Ileum resection

Answer: b) Gastrectomy

Explanation: Dumping occurs after gastric surgery, especially gastrectomy.

5. Hernia most frequently seen in males?

- a) Femoral hernia
- b) Hiatus hernia
- c) Inguinal hernia
- d) Umbilical hernia

Answer: c) Inguinal hernia

6. Major complication of deep vein thrombosis?

- a) Gangrene of foot
- b) Myocardial infarction
- c) *Pulmonary embolism*
- d) Cerebral ischemia

Answer: c) Pulmonary embolism

7. To maximize fertility, treatment of cryptorchidism is done before:

- a) 2 years
- b) 10 years
- c) 20 years
- d) 25 years

Answer: a) 2 years

SECTION B — Obstetrics / Gynaecology / Reproductive Health

8. 40-year-old lady with post-coital bleeding — most important investigation?

- a) Ultrasound
- b) Biopsy of cervix
- c) *Pap smear*
- d) MRI

Answer: c) Pap smear

9. Most common cause of vesicovaginal fistula in Pakistan:

- a) Pelvic inflammatory disease
- b) Carcinoma bladder
- c) Endometriosis
- d) *Obstetric injury*

Answer: d) Obstetric injury

Explanation: Obstetric causes, especially obstructed labour, are common in Pakistan.

10. Emergency medicine to prevent pregnancy after rape:

- a) Estrogen
- b) Progesterone
- c) Combined pills
- d) *Levonorgestrel*

Answer: d) Levonorgestrel

11. In hirsutism, which finding makes PCOS diagnosis less likely?

- a) Hyperinsulinemia
- b) Elevated 17-hydroxyprogesterone
- c) Elevated testosterone

d) Increased LH/FSH ratio

Answer: b) Elevated 17-hydroxyprogesterone

Explanation: Elevated 17-hydroxyprogesterone suggests congenital adrenal hyperplasia, not PCOS.

SECTION C — Microbiology / Infectious Diseases / Immunology

12. Toxin production does NOT play a role in the pathogenesis of:

- a) Tetanus
- b) *Clostridium difficile*
- c) Cholera
- d) Haemophilus influenzae

Answer: d) Haemophilus influenzae

Explanation: H. influenzae disease is not primarily toxin-mediated.

13. Acute consequence of infection:

- a) Muscle wasting and weight loss
- b) Liver cirrhosis
- c) *Fever*
- d) Guillain-Barré

Answer: c) Fever

14. NOT used in immunization programs:

- a) Altered toxins
- b) Human antibodies
- c) Killed organisms
- d) Live attenuated organisms

Answer: b) Human antibodies

15. C-reactive protein may be raised in all EXCEPT:

- a) Diabetes
- b) Autoimmune disease
- c) Tuberculosis
- d) Malignancy

Answer: a) Diabetes

16. Correct definition for fever of unknown origin:

- a) Sustained >3 weeks
- b) Three weeks hospital
- c) *Fever >38.3°C without diagnosis for 3 weeks*
- d) Fever not responding to antibiotics

Answer: c) Fever of over 38.3°C without diagnosis for 3 weeks

17. Staphylococcus aureus does NOT cause:

- a) Toxic shock syndrome
- b) *Scarlet fever*
- c) Scalded skin syndrome
- d) Endocarditis

Answer: b) Scarlet fever

Explanation: Scarlet fever is caused by Streptococcus pyogenes.

18. In febrile returning traveler, most important infection to test for:

- a) *Malaria*
- b) African tick typhus
- c) Dengue
- d) Schistosomiasis

Answer: a) Malaria

SECTION D — Neurology / Systemic Conditions

19. Intrinsic spinal cord lesions:

- a) Motor and sensory isolated
- b) Proximal > distal weakness
- c) *Weakness usually bilateral*
- d) Bladder involvement only if lumbosacral

Answer: c) Weakness is usually bilateral

20. Causes of bilateral spastic paraparesis:

- a) *Vitamin B12 deficiency*
- b) Cerebellar disease
- c) Peripheral neuropathy
- d) Parkinson's disease

Answer: a) Vitamin B12 deficiency

21. Koplik's spots are seen in:

- a) Chicken pox
- b) *Measles*
- c) Mumps
- d) Smallpox

Answer: b) Measles

SECTION E — Paediatrics / Nutrition

22. Milk with lowest protein concentration:

- a) Buffalo
- b) Cow
- c) Goat
- d) *Human*

Answer: d) Human

23. Baby usually starts crawling at:

- a) *6 months*
- b) 9 months
- c) 12 months
- d) 15 months

Answer: a) 6 months

24. Acute inflammation cell:

- a) Monocyte
- b) Basophil
- c) *Neutrophil*
- d) Eosinophil

Answer: c) Neutrophil

25. Necrosis seen in tuberculosis:

- a) Fat
- b) Liquefaction
- c) Coagulation
- d) *Caseation*

Answer: d) Caseation

26. Apoptosis means:

- a) Necrosis
- b) Autolysis
- c) Irreversible damage
- d) *Programmed cell death*

Answer: d) Programmed cell death

SECTION F — Pharmacology / Therapeutics

27. Science dealing with mechanism of drug and effect on body:

- a) *Pharmacodynamics*
- b) Pharmacokinetics
- c) Pharmacology
- d) Pharmacy

Answer: a) Pharmacodynamics

28. Drug that can produce bone marrow suppression:

- a) Ofloxacin
- b) *Chloramphenicol*
- c) Amoxicillin
- d) Cefradine

Answer: b) Chloramphenicol

29. Intermittent fever + splenomegaly — most likely diagnosis:

- a) Hepatitis B
- b) *Malaria*
- c) Typhoid
- d) UTI

Answer: b) Malaria

30. In evaluating bilateral leg oedema, important:

- a) Examining jugular venous pressure
- b) Determining presence of inguinal lymph nodes
- c) Travel history
- d) *All the above*

Answer: d) All the above

SECTION G — General Medicine / Clinical Skills

31. What is albinism?

- a) Patchy pigmentation
- b) Patchy white spots
- c) Generalized discoloration
- d) *Generalized hypopigmentation*

Answer: d) Generalized hypopigmentation

32. Antihypertensive contraindicated in asthma:

- a) *Inderal*
- b) Methyl dopa
- c) Amlodipine
- d) Valsartan

Answer: a) Inderal (propranolol)

33. Repeated sore throat + joint pain + murmur at apex — likely diagnosis:

- a) *Rheumatic fever*
- b) Rheumatoid arthritis
- c) Septic arthritis
- d) SLE

Answer: a) Rheumatic fever

34. In tetany, which electrolyte is decreased?

- a) *Calcium*
- b) Chloride
- c) Sodium
- d) Potassium

Answer: a) Calcium

35. Mask-like face and resting tremor — diagnosis:

- a) Cerebellar tumor
- b) Medullary syndrome
- c) *Parkinson disease*
- d) Pontine hemorrhage

Answer: c) Parkinson disease

36. Antidote for excessive bleeding after heparin:

- a) Ferrous sulphate
- b) Thromboplastin
- c) *Protamine sulphate*
- d) Vitamin K

Answer: c) Protamine sulphate

SECTION H — Endocrine / Paediatrics

37. 45-year-old lady with cold intolerance & weight gain — investigation:

- a) Growth hormone
- b) LFT
- c) *Thyroid function test*
- d) X-ray chest

Answer: c) Thyroid function test

38. Normal neonatal heart rate:

- a) 72
- b) 100
- c) 100–120
- d) *120–160*

Answer: d) 120–160 beats/min

39. Neonatal period extends from birth to:

- a) 1 week
- b) 2 weeks
- c) 3 weeks
- d) *4 weeks*

Answer: d) 4 weeks

40. Anticoagulant safe in pregnancy:

- a) *Heparin*
- b) Warfarin
- c) Phenindione
- d) Sodium oxalate

Answer: a) Heparin

SECTION I — Respiratory / Gastrointestinal / Renal

41. Which is FALSE about persistent cough with normal chest X-ray?

- a) Oesophageal reflux
- b) *Pulmonary fibrosis*
- c) Post nasal drip
- d) Asthma

Answer: b) Pulmonary fibrosis

42. Which does NOT typically cause wheeze:

- a) COPD
- b) Asthma
- c) Bronchiectasis
- d) *Tracheal tumor*

Answer: d) Tracheal tumor

43. Sign that does NOT suggest tension pneumothorax:

- a) Hypotension
- b) Subcutaneous emphysema
- c) Dyspnea
- d) *Tachycardia*

Answer: d) Tachycardia

(All others are classic signs except tachycardia alone.)

44. Weight loss & malabsorption feature of:

- a) Small bowel bacterial overgrowth
- b) Pernicious anemia
- c) Lymphocytic colitis
- d) Lactose intolerance

Answer: a) Small bowel bacterial overgrowth

45. Lactose intolerance causes diarrhoea when consuming:

- a) Fruit
- b) Meat
- c) *Milk*

d) Bread

Answer: c) Milk

46. Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea treated with:

a) *Oral vancomycin*

b) Loperamide

c) IV penicillin

d) Polymeric diet

Answer: a) Oral vancomycin

47. Mechanical dysphagia suggested by:

a) A feeling of a 'lump in the throat'

b) *Food bolus impaction*

c) Coughing on liquids

d) Belching

Answer: b) Food bolus impaction

48. Polyuria may be caused by:

a) Increased ADH

b) *Lithium toxicity*

c) Reduced serum sodium

d) Hypocalcemia

Answer: b) Lithium toxicity

49. In an oliguric patient, sign of fluid depletion:

a) A depressed hematocrit

b) Elevated JVP

c) Pulmonary edema

d) *Postural hypotension*

Answer: d) Postural hypotension

50. Most consistent features of UTI:

a) Nitrate & 10–50 WBC/ml

b) *Pyuria ($\geq 100,000$) + nitrite*

c) Proteinuria & fever

d) Myoglobinuria & muscle pain

Answer: b) Pyuria and nitrite

SECTION J — Microbiology / Public Health

51. Anti-TB drug causing neuritis:

a) Ethambutol

b) *Isoniazid*

- c) Rifampicin
 - d) Streptomycin
- Answer: b) Isoniazid**

52. Which exist in many strains:

- a) Bacteria
 - b) Fungus
 - c) *Virus*
 - d) Protozoa
- Answer: c) Virus**

53. Flu vaccination effective after how many days:

- a) 5
 - b) 10
 - c) 15
 - d) 20
- Answer: c) 15 days**

54. Best recommendation for textile industry worker with asthma:

- a) Regular use of inhalers
 - b) Use of face mask
 - c) *Change of occupation*
 - d) Increased physical activity
- Answer: c) Change of occupation**

Explanation: Avoidance of trigger exposure is most effective.

55. Single most rapid clue to community BCG immunization status:

- a) Mantoux test
 - b) Active TB patients
 - c) *BCG scar mark*
 - d) X-ray chest
- Answer: c) BCG scar mark**

56. Investigation most appropriate for sinusitis:

- a) *CT scan*
 - b) MRI
 - c) Plain X-ray
 - d) Ultrasound
- Answer: a) CT scan**

57. Most common complication of otitis media:

- a) Otitis externa
 - b) Deafness
 - c) *Mastoiditis*
 - d) Pharyngitis
- Answer: c) Mastoiditis**

58. Throat infection spreads to middle ear via:

- a) Blood
- b) *Eustachian tube*
- c) External auditory meatus
- d) Mastoid antrum

Answer: b) Eustachian tube

59. Deficiency of fiber leads to:

- a) Diarrhea
- b) *Constipation*
- c) Vomiting
- d) Nutritional deficiency disease

Answer: b) Constipation

60. Most common fracture of face:

- a) Mandible
- b) Maxilla
- c) *Nasal bone*
- d) Frontal bone

Answer: c) Nasal bone

61. Typhoid drug of choice in pregnancy:

- a) Amoxicillin
- b) Chloramphenicol
- c) Ofloxacin
- d) *Cefixime*

Answer: d) Cefixime

62. Commonest site of ectopic pregnancy:

- a) Abdomen
- b) Ovary
- c) Peritoneum
- d) *Uterine tube*

Answer: d) Uterine tube

63. Used for hearing test:

- a) *Audiometer*
- b) Manometer
- c) Perimeter
- d) Tympanometer

Answer: a) Audiometer

64. Most common cause of retinal hemorrhage in adults:

- a) Diabetes
- b) *Hypertension*
- c) Trauma

d) Cataract

Answer: b) Hypertension

65. Sudden loss of vision with red eye may indicate:

a) *Acute angle glaucoma*

b) Cataract

c) Retinal detachment

d) Corneal ulcer

Answer: a) Acute angle glaucoma

66. Eye sign in Horner syndrome:

a) *Miosis*

b) Mydriasis

c) Red eye

d) Diplopia

Answer: a) Miosis

67. Condition seen in pituitary adenoma:

a) Blindness

b) *Bitemporal hemianopia*

c) Homonymous hemianopia

d) Quadrantanopia

Answer: b) Bitemporal hemianopia

68. LASIK is used for:

a) Cataract

b) Glaucoma

c) *Myopia*

d) Retinal detachment

Answer: c) Myopia

69. Determines eye color:

a) Cornea

b) Conjunctiva

c) Lens

d) *Iris*

Answer: d) Iris

70. Breath-holding spells in a 2-year-old cease at:

a) *3 years*

b) 4 years

c) 5 years

d) 6 years

Answer: a) 3 years