

## 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**

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## **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.

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## 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**

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## 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**

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## 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**

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## 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**

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## **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**

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## 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**

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## **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**

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## 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**