

KERALA PG 2006 QUESTION PAPER WITH KEYS

ANATOMY

1. Lymphatic drainage of breast is not to...
 - a. internal mammary
 - b. supraclavicular
 - c. axillary
 - d. inguinal
2. Chief inspiratory muscle is...
 - a. diaphragm
 - b. Pect. Major
 - c. Pect. Minor
 - d. ext. intercostals
3. Root value of phrenic nerve
 - a. C3,4,5
 - b. C2,3,4
 - c. C5,6,7
 - d. C1,2,3
4. short head of biceps femoris is supplied by
 - a. obturator nerve
 - b. femoral nerve
 - c. tibial part of sciatic nerve
 - d. common peroneal nerve
5. Which is not a content of spermatic cord?
 - a. Cremasteric artery
 - b. Testicular artery
 - c. Pampiniform plexus
 - d. Ilioinguinal nerve
6. superior pancreaticoduodenal is a branch of
 - a. splenic artery
 - b. celiac trunk
 - c. gastroduodenal artery
 - d. superior mesenteric
7. Inflammation of Meckel's diverticulum may produce symptoms resembling...
 - a. appendicitis
 - b. colitis
 - c. gastroenteritis
 - d. int. obstruction
8. The hepatopancreatic duct opens into
 - a. 1st part of duodenum
 - b. 2nd part
 - c. 3rd part
 - d. 4th part
9. the left suprarenal vein drains into
 - a. IVC
 - b. Left renal vein
 - c. Rt renal vein
 - d. Portal vein
10. Ophthalmic artery passes through
 - a. Optic canal
 - b. Superior orbital fissure
 - c. Inferior orbital fissure
 - d. Infraorbital foramen
11. Which is not a part of Waldeyer's ring?
 - a. Lingual tonsil
 - b. Palatine tonsil
 - c. Adenoids
 - d. Thyroid gland
12. false regarding thyroid gland
 - a. Dense capillary plexus deep capsule
 - b. Capsule is formed by condensation of prevertebral fascia
 - c. It moves with deglutition with larynx
 - d. It has two lobes
13. posterior belly of digastric is developed from
 - a. 1st arch
 - b. 2nd
 - c. 3rd
 - d. 4th
14. basilar artery divides to form
 - a. Posterior cerebral
 - b. Posterior inferior cerebellar
 - c. Ant cerebral
 - d. Middle cerebral
15. inferior sagittal sinus joins the great cerebral vein to form
 - a. inferior petrosal sinus
 - b. straight sinus
 - c. transverse sinus
 - d. occipital sinus
16. Which is the only abductor of vocal cord?
 - a. Lateral cricoarytenoid
 - b. Posterior cricoarytenoid
 - c. Cricothyroid
 - d. Vocalis
17. Inferior tibiofibular is a...
 - a. Synchondrosis
 - b. Syndesmosis
 - c. Symphysis
 - d. Synarthrosis
18. Cells lining the cerebral cavities?

- a. Astrocytes
- b. Ependymal cells
- c. Oligo dendrocytes
- d. Shawn cells

PHYSIOLOGY

19. The rapid depolarization in cardiac muscle is due to
 - a. Ca^{++}
 - b. Na^{++}
 - c. K^{++}
 - d. Mg^{++}
20. The resting membrane potential of smooth muscle cells is
 - a. -20 to -30
 - b. -50- to -70
 - c. -70 to -90
 - d. -90 to -110
21. False about saltatory conduction
 - a. It occurs in nonmyelinated nerves
 - b. Depend on nodes of ranveir
 - c. It's a fast process
 - d. Lower energy is consumed
22. FALSE about excitatory post synaptic potential
 - a. Its localized
 - b. Summating
 - c. It weans of in exponential rate
 - d. Hyperpolarisation occurs
23. central chemo receptors are stimulated by
 - a. H^+ ions
 - b. Co_2
 - c. Hypoxia
 - d. Hco_3
24. prolactin inhibiting substance is
 - a. dopamine
 - b. adrenalin
 - c. thyroxin
 - d. ACTH
25. Duration of atrial systole
 - a. .53
 - b. .28
 - c. .08
 - d. .11
26. Peripheral resistance is inversely proportional to
 - a. Diameter
 - b. Vasomotor tone
 - c. Cardiac output
 - d. Viscosity
27. ADH is released in
 - a. Increased ECF volume
 - b. Increased ECF osmolarity
 - c. Increased BP
 - d. Deceased ECF osmolarity
28. Which is ideal for GFR estimation
 - a. Inulin clearance
 - b. PAHA clearance
 - c. Urea clearance
 - d. All the above
29. Lifespan of RBC is...
 - a. 100days
 - b. 120 days
 - c. 60 days
 - d. 160 days
30. Which of the following is true about surfactant
 - a. It decreases the complianc
 - b. It degreases pulmonary edema
 - c. It increases surface tension
 - d. It enhance the collapse of alveoli
31. What is the pressure of inspiration?
 - a. Intra plural
 - b. Trans pulmonary
 - c. Trans chest wall
 - d. Intra bronchial
32. Heart muscle acts as a functional syncytium because
 - a. Striations
 - b. Gap junctions
 - c. Long action potential
 - d. It is involuntary
33. Bleeding time is done to assess
 - a. Platelet function
 - b. Intrinsic pathway
 - c. Extrinsic pathway
 - d. Coagulation cascade
34. Angiotensin is activated in
 - a. lung
 - b. liver
 - c. kidney
 - d. intestine
35. Which is the corpus luteum salvage hormone which maintains corpus luteum
 - a. B-HCG
 - b. FSH
 - c. AFP
 - d. Estrogen
36. Velocity of blood flow is inversely proportional to
 - a. Square of radius
 - b. Compliance of vessel wall
 - c. Cardiac output

- d. Stroke volume
- 37. Systolic BP is directly proportional to
 - a. Compliance of vessel wall
 - b. Stroke volume
 - c. Radius of vessels
 - d. Elasticity of vessel
- 38. normal pco₂ of arterial blood
 - a. 20
 - b. 40
 - c. 60
 - d. 80

BIOCHEMISTRY

- 39. In humans carbohydrates are stored as...
 - a. Glucose
 - b. Glycogen
 - c. Starch
 - d. Cellulose
- 40. NADP is not needed in
 - a. Steroid synthesis
 - b. Urea synthesis
 - c. Fatty acid synthesis
 - d. Reduced glutathion synthesis
- 41. Which acts a an antioxidant at low oxygen tension
 - a. Vit C
 - b. Beta carotene
 - c. Vit E
 - d. Selenium
- 42. VMA is a metabolite of
 - a. Adrenaline
 - b. Thyroxin
 - c. Serotonin
 - d. Growth hormone
- 43. Xeroderma pigmentosa is due to
 - a. Base excision defect
 - b. Nucleotide excision defect
 - c. Sos repair defect
 - d. Cross linking defect
- 44. Which of the following blotting technique does not exist?
 - a. Western
 - b. Southern
 - c. Eastern
 - d. Northern
- 45. PCR is used in
 - a. Medico legal
 - b. Amplification of gene
 - c. Identification of organism
 - d. All
- 46. Proteins seen in chromosomes are called
 - a. Nucleotides
 - b. Histones
 - c. Apoproteins
 - d. Glycoprotein
- 47. Strand of DNA from which mRNA is formed by transcription is called
 - a. Template
 - b. Anti template
 - c. Coding
 - d. Transcript
- 48. Mesosomes are prokaryotic counterpart of eukaryotic....
 - a. Mitochondria
 - b. ER
 - c. Golgi apparatus
 - d. Nucleus
- 49. Vitamin given in pregnant women to prevent neural tube defects
 - a. Folic acid
 - b. B12
 - c. Vit c
 - d. Vit A
- 50. Most essential fatty acid is
 - a. Linolenic acid
 - b. Linoleic acid
 - c. Archdonic acid
 - d. Eicosapentanoic acid
- 51. Which is not an essential amino acid?
 - a. Tryptophan
 - b. Threonine
 - c. Histidine
 - d. Cystein
- 52. Structure of myoglobin
 - a. Monomer
 - b. Homodimer
 - c. Heterodimer
 - d. Homotetramer
- 53. Enzyme deficient in criggler najer syndrome
 - a. UDP glucoronyl transferase 1
 - b. UDP glucoronyl transferase 2
 - c. Bilirubin synthase
 - d. Heme synthase
- 54. Which is not an aromatic amino acid?
 - a. Phenyl alanine
 - b. Tyrosine
 - c. Tryptophan
 - d. Valine
- 55. Which does not have cholesterol
 - a. Vit D
 - b. Estrogen

- c. Adrenalin
 - d. Progesterone
56. Which bond resist denaturation?
- a. Peptide
 - b. Hydrogen
 - c. Disulphide
 - d. Electrostatic
57. In which phase DNA doubling occur
- a. G1
 - b. S
 - c. G2
 - d. M
58. Albinism is due to
- a. Decreased melanocytes
 - b. Focal loss of melanocytes
 - c. Decreased melanin synthesis
 - d. Generalized vitiligo
59. Normal serum Bilirubin level
- a. .3-1.2
 - b. 2-4
 - c. .1-.5
 - d. 1-2

MICROBIOLOGY

60. Which of the following is not an RNA virus
- a. Hep A
 - b. Hep B
 - c. Hep C
 - d. Hep D
61. Time interval between introduction of bacteria into a culture medium and starting of multiplication is
- a. Lag phase
 - b. Log phase
 - c. Stationary phase
 - d. Decline phase
62. Sporulation occurs during
- a. Lag phase
 - b. Log phase
 - c. Stationary phase
 - d. Decline
63. Which method is used for destroying useless hospital waste products
- a. Hot air oven
 - b. Incineration
 - c. Autoclave
 - d. Heat sterilization
64. Which of the following is not a sporicide?
- a. Glutraldehyde
 - b. Alcohol
 - c. Formaldehyde
 - d. Phenol
65. The organism causing serious form of weil's disease
- a. Leptospira interorgans
 - b. Leptospira icterohaemorrhagicae
 - c. Borelia
 - d. Listeria
66. Which form of actinimycosis is not seen?
- a. Cervico facial
 - b. Thoracic
 - c. Abdominal
 - d. Madura foot
67. Organism with sterols on their cell wall...
- a. Mycoplasma
 - b. Bacillus
 - c. Streptococcus
 - d. Spirillum
68. Ability of an organism to invade and multiply in the host is called
- a. Infectivity
 - b. Virulence
 - c. Pathogenicity
 - d. Infestivity
69. Which is not seen in botulism
- a. Vomiting
 - b. Diarrhea
 - c. Constipation
 - d. Weakness
70. Which of the following is not a malignancy causing DNA virus
- a. EBV
 - b. HBV
 - c. HPV
 - d. HSV
71. The process by which bacterium receives genetic material from surrounding medium is called
- a. Transduction
 - b. Transformation
 - c. Lysogenic conversion
 - d. Conjugation
72. Which organism act as the control of autoclave?
- a. Mycobacterium
 - b. Bacillus stearothermophilus
 - c. Corynebacterium
 - d. Clostridium perferingens
73. Water can perineum is caused by
- a. Gonococcus
 - b. Ureoplasma
 - c. Streptococcus
 - d. Chlamydia

74. In vitro test for virulence of Pneumococcus
- Intra peritoneal inoculation in mice
 - Rat tail inoculation
 - Mouse foot pad inoculation
 - Armadillo inoculation
75. Bacteria surviving alkaline media
- Vibrio
 - E coli
 - Salmonella
 - Shigella

PHARMACOLOGY

76. Which is long acting and potent NSAID?
- Piroxicam
 - Ibuprofen
 - Ketoprofen
 - Metamizole
77. Drug having analgesic and modest anti-inflammatory property
- Paracetamol
 - Nimesulide
 - Ketorolac
 - Diffunizole
78. The dose related side effect of Iso nicotinamide hydralazide (INH) is
- Hyper uricemia
 - Hepatotoxicity
 - Renal toxicity
 - Neurotoxicity
79. diuretic of choice for a patient who has hypercalciuria and renal stones
- furosemide
 - thiazide
 - spironolactone
 - Ethacrynic acid
80. Orally effective drug in candidiasis
- Miconazole
 - Ketoconazole
 - Clotrimazole
 - Icönazole
81. Drug of choice of actinimycosis
- Penicillin
 - Sulfonamides
 - Tetracycline
 - Azithromycin
82. Which of the following is a drug with high therapeutic index?
- Penicillin
 - Chloremphenicol
 - Tetracycline
 - Erythromycin
83. Which of the following is not used in renal failure?
- Pefloxacin
 - Cephaloridine
 - Doxycycline
 - Cephaperazone
84. Metronidazole is a
- Luminal amoebicide
 - Tissue amoebicide
 - Both
 - None
85. Which of the following is not used in enterococcal infection?
- Vancomycin
 - Linezolid
 - Teichoplanin
 - Cephalexin
86. Norfloxacin is used in
- Systemic bacterial infection
 - Bacterial diarrheas
 - Localized abscess
 - Pneumonia
87. Dose of acetaminophen in children
- 5-10mg/kg/day
 - 5-10mg/kg/dose
 - 10-15mg/kg/day
 - 10-15mg/kg/dose
88. Benzoil peroxide is effective in
- Acne
 - Psoriasis
 - Contact dermatitis
 - Tinea
89. What is not true of bupivacaine
- Less cardio toxic than lignocaine
 - Long acting
 - Mixing with adrenaline helps to use higher amount of it
 - Used for regional anesthesia
90. Which of the following is a mood stabilizer?
- Li
 - Haloperidol
 - Amytryptiline
 - Diazepam
91. Digoxin act by inhibiting
- Na K ATPase
 - Ca channels
 - K channels
 - Adenyl cyclase
92. Orally effective iron chelating agent
- EDTA

- b. Defriprome
 - c. Penicillamine
 - d. BAL
93. Beta lactamase resistant penicillin
- a. penicillin
 - b. cloxacillin
 - c. carbenicillin
 - d. ampicillin
94. Drug of choice for typhoid fever
- a. Ciprofloxacin
 - b. Ampicillin
 - c. Chloremphenicol
 - d. Tetracycline
95. GTN is given sublingually why?
- a. To avoid first pass metabolism
 - b. Rapid effect
 - c. Gastric irritation
 - d. To avoid side effects
96. Antidote of Digoxin
- a. Potassium
 - b. Lignocaine
 - c. Fab fragment
 - d. Propanolol
97. Ciprofloxacin act by
- a. Inhibiting protein synthesis
 - b. Inhibiting DNA function
 - c. Inhibiting cell wall synthesis
 - d. Inhibiting glycolysis
98. Which of the following is an antifungal
- a. Flucytosin
 - b. Cytosine arabinoside
 - c. 5 fluourasil
 - d. Procarbazine
- PATHOLOGY**
99. Which tumor arises from epiphysis?
- a. Osteoclastoma
 - b. Osteochondroma
 - c. Osteoid osteoma
 - d. Enchondroma
100. TNF is secreted by activated...
- a. Macrophages
 - b. Neutrophils
 - c. Lymphocytes
 - d. Eosinophils
101. Anitskov's cells are modified...
- a. Neutrophils
 - b. Macrophages
 - c. Lymphocytes
 - d. Eosinophils
102. Plasma cells are activated
- a. B cells
 - b. T calls
 - c. Macrophages
 - d. Monocytes
103. Most common glomerulonephritis is
- a. Membranous GN
 - b. IgA nephropathy
 - c. PSGN
 - d. RPGN
104. Ig active in type 1 hypersensitivity
- a. A
 - b. E
 - c. D
 - d. G
105. IG which is seen in breast milk and secretions
- a. A
 - b. E
 - c. G
 - d. D
106. Most common tumor of heart
- a. Myxoma
 - b. Fibroma
 - c. Myoma
 - d. Angioma
107. Common Karyotype of complete mole
- a. 46xx
 - b. 47xxy
 - c. 69xxy
 - d. 45xo
108. Benign tumor of the muscle is called
- a. Leiomyoma
 - b. Rhabdomyoma
 - c. Fibroma
 - d. Angiomyoma
109. Which is the feature of malignant pheochromocytoma
- a. Vascular invasion
 - b. Metastasis
 - c. Abnormal mitoses
 - d. Capsular invasion
110. The process in which leucocytes are arranged along the endothelium is called
- a. Margination
 - b. Rolling
 - c. Diapedesis
 - d. Chemo taxis
111. Cell involved in immunity against parasitic infestation
- a. Neutrophils
 - b. Eosinophils
 - c. Basophil
 - d. Lymphocyte

112. Which is not a feature of neoplastic cells
- Hyperchromasia
 - Pleotropism
 - Atypical mitoses
 - Nucleo cytoplasmic ratio 1:4
113. Condition which does not have granuloma
- TB
 - Sarcoidosis
 - Leprosy
 - Infarction
114. Aflatoxin b causes which cancer?
- Liver
 - Lung
 - Kidney
 - Stomach
115. Which is the most common thyroid cancer?
- Papillary
 - Medullary
 - Follicular
 - Anaplastic
116. Anti GBM antibodies are seen in
- Wagner's granulomatosis
 - Good pastures syndrome
 - PAN
 - SLE
117. False about chemokines
- Pleotropic
 - Produced by single type of cells
 - Specific action
 - Involved in inflammation
118. Hyaline arteriosclerosis is seen in
- Malignant hypertension
 - Benign hypertension
 - PAN
 - SLE

FORENSIC MEDICINE

119. Section of IPC dealing with grievous injury
- 375
 - 376
 - 320
 - 302
120. Bullet which disintegrates into fragments on hitting the target is
- Dum dum bullet
 - Yawning bullet
 - Fangible bullet
 - Incendiary bullet
121. Rate of cooling of body after death
- .5-.7 C/hr

- 1-2 C/hr
 - 2-4C/hr
 - .2-.4 C/hr
122. Lucid interval is seen in
- Extradural hemorrhage
 - Subdural hemorrhage
 - Subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - Intracerebral hemorrhage
123. Bad trip is associated with
- LSD
 - Cocaine
 - Cannabis
 - Morphine
124. Hallucination of worm crawling over the body occurs in
- Morphine
 - Cocaine
 - Cannabis
 - LSD
125. A bruise becomes yellow on...
- 2-3 days
 - 5-6days
 - 7-12 days
 - after 2wks
126. Trichology is the study of
- Hair
 - Nail
 - Skin
 - Bones
127. The disorder associated with impulse to consume alcohol is called
- Kleptomania
 - Dipsomania
 - Pyromania
 - Nymphomania
128. Patient coming to doctors room is a type of ... consent
- Informed
 - Implied
 - Written
 - Verbal
129. Molotov Cocktail is
- An incendiary bomb
 - Drug combination
 - Mixture of liquor
 - A type of food dish

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

130. Division of study subjects into case and control is called
- Matching
 - Randomization
 - Blinding
 - Stratification

131. Which of the following is a characteristic of a sensitive test?
- Low false positive
 - High true positive
 - High true negative
 - Low false negative
132. Disease under natural conditions transmitted from vertebrate animal to man is...
- Zoonoses
 - Exotic
 - Epizoonotic
 - Amphixenotic
133. Holder method of pasteurization is not effective to kill
- Brucella
 - Coxiella
 - Mycobacterium
 - Salmonella
134. The first case introduced into the case population group to be studied is called
- Index case
 - Primary case
 - Initial case
 - Reference case
135. Period during which 50% of cases in the community develop illness after introduction of the causating agent is called
- Incubation period
 - Median incubation period
 - Serial interval
 - Mean interval
136. Loss of an anatomical structure of a physiological function is called
- Disability
 - Impairment
 - Handicap
 - Paralysis
137. Which of the following is not a bacterial zoonosis
- Bovine TB
 - Anthrax
 - Brucellosis
 - Rabies
138. Mala N is...
- POP pill
 - Mini pill
 - Combined pill
 - Once a month pill
139. Which of the following is a barrier contraception
- Male sterilization
 - Female sterilization
 - Spermicidal
 - Natural
140. A series of posters which are continuous and gives an idea about a subject is called
- Flanel graph
 - Exhibit
 - Model
 - Flip chart
141. Which programme is not under Dept. of health and family welfare?
- Vit A prophylaxis
 - Mid day meal
 - Nutritional anemia prophylaxis programme
 - Iodine deficiency control programme
142. Best method to prevent the transmission of TB
- Chemoprophylaxis
 - Treatment of case
 - Isolation
 - BCG
143. Which is not a measure of dispersion
- Mean deviation
 - Standard deviation
 - Mode
 - Range
144. In a standard normal curve
- SD=0
 - MEAN=1
 - SD=1
 - Mode = 1
145. Graphical representation of frequency distribution curve is
- Pie chart
 - Bar diagram
 - Histogram
 - Pictogram
146. A group of 4-8 qualified discussing a topic in front of people is called
- Group discussion
 - Panel discussion
 - Symposium
 - Lecture
147. Japanese encephalitis is transmitted by
- Aedes
 - Culex
 - Anopheles
 - Mansonia

148. The sputum from one patient is disinfected immediately following expectoration, this is
- Concurrent
 - Precurrent
 - recurrent
 - Terminal
149. Cognition is...
- Skill
 - Practice
 - Knowledge
 - Affect
150. If a disease is allowed to persist in a community where it ceases to be a health problem, its called
- Eradication
 - Elimination
 - Control
 - Prevention

MEDICINE&CHEST

151. Which is not seen in CRF?
- Hyper calcemia
 - Hyperphosphatemia
 - Skeletal deformities
 - Rugger jersey spine
152. Which disease will not cause osteomalacia?
- Cushing syndrome
 - Primary biliary cirrhosis
 - Hyperthyroidism
 - Hyperparathyroidism
153. Which is not a seronegative arthritis...?
- Gouty arthritis
 - Reactive arthritis
 - Ankylosing spondylitis
 - Psoriatic arthritis
154. Shrinking lung is seen in...
- SLE
 - Cryptogenic fibrosing alveolitis
 - Asbestosis
 - Ca lung
155. most common type of broncogenic carcinoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Adenocarcinoma
 - Small cell carcinoma
 - Brochio alveolar
156. Which group of lymphnodes is classically involved in IMN?
- Posterior cervical
 - Ant cervical
 - Pretracheal
 - Submandibular
157. Most abundant islet cell type is
- B cell
 - D cell
 - A cell
 - G cell
158. somatostatin is produced by
- A cell
 - B cell
 - C cell
 - D cell
159. Drug of choice in allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis...
- Prednisolone
 - Ketoconazole
 - Griseofulvin
 - Fluconazole
160. Cystic fibrosis is inherited as...
- AD
 - AR
 - SXR
 - SXD
161. Secondary hypertension is not seen in...
- Hyperthyroidism
 - Cushing syndrome
 - Addison's disease
 - Conn syndrome
162. Pruritus is not seen in...
- hyperthyroidism
 - polycythemia rubra Vera
 - hyperparathyroidism
 - uremia
163. Vitamin deficiency which causes spinocerebellar ataxia
- B12
 - E
 - C
 - A
164. Chyne stroke breathing is produced due to
- CO2 retention
 - Increased CO2 sensitivity
 - Hypoxia
 - Acidosis
165. What is false regarding iron absorption
- 10% of dietary iron only is absorbed
 - it occurs in jejunum
 - ascorbic acid increases iron absorption

- d. Fe administration increases incidence of breath holding spells
166. Risk stratifying investigation of unstable angina?
- Trop T
 - CPK
 - LDH
 - SGOT
167. Which is associated with Tuberculosis?
- Silicosis
 - asbestosis
 - bagassosis
 - bysinosis
168. What is the target BP of CRF
- 140/90
 - 135/85
 - 130/80
 - 150/100
169. Minimum urine output needed to excrete solutes at highest concentration
- 100-300ml
 - 300-700ml
 - 700-900ml
 - 50-100ml
170. Antiretroviral drug causing urinary stones
- Zidovudine
 - Lamivudine
 - Indinavir
 - Nelfinavir
171. Atropine causes
- Bradycardia
 - Tachycardia
 - Aggravation of heart block
 - Decreased vasomotor tone
172. Drug of choice in motion sickness
- Hyocine
 - Domperidone
 - Promethazine
 - Metachlorpromide
173. Thalamic lesion will not produce
- Sensory loss
 - Cog wheel rigidity
 - Sensory disturbance of half of the body
 - Tingling sensations
174. HIV is not seen in
- Tears
 - Cervical secretion
 - semen
 - blood
175. Cardiac tamponade causes pulsus...
- Alternans
 - Bigemini
 - Paradoxus
 - Parvus
176. Anemia in CRF is not due to
- Decreased erythropoietin
 - Increased destruction
 - Decreased production
 - Increased demand
177. Which is rarely seen in secondary hyperthyroidism
- Cardiac failure
 - Ophthalmoplegia
 - Tachycardia
 - Nodular thyroid
178. Which is not seen in heat stroke
- Rhabdomyolysis
 - Pancreatitis
 - Hypovolemia
 - Seizures
179. Drug used in the prophylaxis of meningococcal meningitis
- Rifampicin
 - Penicillin
 - Chloremphenicol
 - Erythromycin
180. Beta blockers is contraindicated in
- Post myocardial infarction
 - Follow up after myocardial infarction
 - Heart block
 - Hypertension
181. Acute cor pulmonale is caused by
- Pulmonary embolism
 - COPD
 - Mitral stenosis
 - Emphysema
182. Most common site of brain abscess is
- Cerebrum
 - Cerebellum
 - Brainstem
 - Medulla
183. Antiarrhythmic causing hypothyroidism
- Amiodarone
 - Amrinone
 - Digoxin
 - Procainamide
184. The stimulus for parathyroid secretion is?
- Decreased ionized calcium

- b. Decreased total calcium
- c. Decreased non ionized calcium
- d. Decreased serum phosphate

SURGERY

185. What is not true about pyronies disease?
- a. It is associated with fibrosis in the penis
 - b. Associated with dupuytren's contracture
 - c. It shows a self limited course
 - d. Medical treatment is effective
186. Most common cause of unilateral hydrocele is...
- a. Pelviurethral obstruction
 - b. Ureteric stone
 - c. BPH
 - d. Constrictions
187. Most common cause of chronic pancreatitis is...
- a. Alcohol consumption
 - b. Gall stone
 - c. Metabolic disorders
 - d. Trauma
188. Which is a high grade salivary gland carcinoma?
- a. Adenocarcinoma
 - b. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - c. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - d. Acinic cell carcinoma
189. Which is the most common site of Ca pancreas?
- a. Head
 - b. Body
 - c. Tail
 - d. Neck
190. Whipple triad is seen in
- a. Glucogonoma
 - b. Insulinoma
 - c. Gastrinoma
 - d. Ca pancreas
191. Which is a feature of filarial epididymo orchitis
- a. Absence of involvement of seminal vesicles on PR
 - b. Eosinophilia
 - c. Microfilaria in blood
 - d. ALL THE ABOVE
192. Pathognomic feature of pelvic abscess
- a. Bloody diarrhea
 - b. Loose stools
 - c. Mucous diarrhea
 - d. Constipation
193. Strangury means...
- a. Painless terminal Hematuria
 - b. Painful Hematuria
 - c. Extreme wrenching sensation at the end of micturition causing distress
 - d. Pain during micturition
194. Most common hernia is
- a. Inguinal
 - b. Femoral
 - c. Umbilical
 - d. Epigastric
195. Funiculitis is inflammation of
- a. Vas deference
 - b. Round ligament
 - c. Epididymis
 - d. Testis
196. Epiplocele is also called
- a. Omentocele
 - b. Omphalocele
 - c. Enterocoele
 - d. Gastrocele
197. Most common mediastinal tumor is
- a. Germ cell tumors
 - b. Neural tumors
 - c. Thymoma
 - d. Lymphoma
198. Cullen sign is
- a. Around umbilicus
 - b. In the flanks
 - c. In the epigastrium
 - d. In the back
199. Thyroglossal cyst moves with protrusion of tongue because of attachment to
- a. Foramen caecum
 - b. Thyroid cartilage
 - c. Pharyngeal wall
 - d. Tonsils
200. False about paget's disease of the nipple
- a. It is an eczematous condition
 - b. Associated with underlying carcinoma
 - c. Leads to destruction of whole nipple
 - d. Associated with poor prognosis

201. What is the most common cause in an elderly man coming with history of urinary retention?
- BPH
 - Ca prostate
 - Bladder neck hypertrophy
 - Constriction
202. Which type of breast carcinoma is multicentric and bilateral?
- Ductal
 - Lobular
 - Colloid
 - Medullary
203. Most common type of breast carcinoma
- Lobular
 - Ductal
 - Medullary
 - Colloid
204. Most common site of ectopic testis is
- Lumbar
 - Sup inguinal pouch
 - Sup. Perineal pouch
 - Root of penis
205. Tumor arising from totipotent cell
- Teratoma
 - Seminoma
 - Myoma
 - Lipoma
206. Bag of worms feel is seen in
- Hernia
 - Varicocele
 - Hydrocele
 - Orchitis
207. What is oligospermia?
- Sperm count less than 20m/cmm
 - Absence of sperms
 - Absence of semen
 - Decreased spermatogenesis
- OBS&GYN**
208. What is the treatment of choice for Ca vulva stage1?
- Partial vulvectomy
 - Radical vulvectomy
 - Chemotherapy
 - Radiotherapy
209. Which will not come in between cytotrophoblast and maternal blood?
- Decidua parietalis
 - Syncytiotrophoblast
 - Inter villous space
 - Basement membrane
210. Which is the largest skull diameter?
- Occipito bregmatic
 - Submento bregmatic
 - Mentovertical
 - Occipito frontal
211. Inversion of uterus is not caused by
- Controlled cord traction
 - Undue fundal pressure
 - Fundal attachment of placenta
 - Faulty placental extraction
212. Single most effective drug used in the prophylaxis of gestational trophoblastic disease...
- Methotrexate
 - Cytosine arabinoside
 - L asparaginase
 - Procarbazine
213. Drug used for the management of ectopic pregnancy
- Methotrexate
 - Mifeprestone
 - Cytosine arabinoside
 - Procarbazine
214. Drug used in genital herpes infection
- Acyclovir
 - Zidovudine
 - Stavudine
 - Lamivudine
215. What is not true of sertoi cell tumor
- It secrete female hormone
 - It secrete male hormone
 - It produces feminization
 - It can cause gynaecomastia
216. Granulosa cell tumor secrete...
- Testosterone
 - Estrogen
 - No hormone
 - Progesterone
217. Which type of Ca cervix is most sensitive to radiotherapy?
- Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Adenocarcinoma
 - Endometrioid carcinoma
 - Mixed
218. What is the first step in the management of atonic PPH?
- IV fluids
 - Uterine packing
 - Internal iliac artery ligation
 - Uterine artery ligation

219. Which screening test is not done in pregnant women?
 a. VDRL
 b. Hep A
 c. Hep B
 d. Hep C
220. Which is not used as tocolytic
 a. Beta agonist
 b. Beta blockers
 c. MgSo4
 d. Ca channel blockers
221. HSV2 causes
 a. Genital herpes
 b. Genital warts
 c. Herpes zoster
 d. Genital ulcer
222. Antidote of MgSO4
 a. Vit K
 b. Ca gluconate
 c. Insulin and dextrose
 d. NaHCO3
223. Which is not produced by retained placenta?
 a. Super involution of uterus
 b. Atonic PPH
 c. Secondary PPH
 d. Puerperal sepsis
224. Karyotype of partial mole...
 a. 46xy
 b. 69xxy
 c. 45xo
 d. 46xxy
225. Earliest ectopic to undergo rupture is
 a. Interstitial
 b. Isthmic
 c. Ampullary
 d. Ovarian
226. 3 pad test is done for...
 a. stress incontinence
 b. rectovaginal fistula
 c. urinary fistula
 d. urethrocele
227. Boney's test is done for
 a. Stress incontinence
 b. Urinary fistula
 c. Urge incontinence
 d. Urinary retention
228. Which of the following does not favor breech
 a. prematurity
 b. twin
 c. post maturity
 d. polyhydramnios
229. Which is not vertically transmitted?
 a. CMV
 b. Toxoplasmosis
 c. HIV
 d. HSV
230. In complete breech, what is maintained
 a. Universal flexion
 b. Universal extension
 c. Flexion at hip extension at knee
 d. Extension of hip flexion of knee
231. Wt of placenta at term?
 a. 300g
 b. 500g
 c. 700g
 d. 100g
- PAEDIATRICS**
232. Which is the most common cause of temper tantrums in children?
 a. Autism
 b. Attention deficit hyperactivity
 c. Improper teaching of habits
 d. Behavioral problems
233. Which is uncommon in TOF?
 a. Brain abscess
 b. Infective endocarditis
 c. Cardiac failure
 d. Cerebral venous thrombosis
234. SSPE is a complication of
 a. Measles
 b. Mumps
 c. Rubella
 d. Varicella
235. A child came to casualty with tetany what will you do?
 a. Inj. Phenytoin
 b. Inj. Phenobarbitone
 c. Inj. Calcium gluconate
 d. Wait and watch
236. Most common solid tumor of childhood among the following?
 a. Ganglioneuroma
 b. Neuroblastoma
 c. Retinoblastoma
 d. Wilms tumor
237. Wilms tumor commonly present as
 a. Hematuria
 b. Abdominal pain
 c. Abdominal mass
 d. Intracranial metastasis

238. Most important factor determining closure of ductus arteriosus is
- Prostaglandins
 - Oxygen tension
 - Pulmonary pressure
 - Systemic pressure
239. Organism causing diarrhea in young children commonly
- Rota virus
 - Calci virus
 - E coli
 - Staphylococcus
240. 2nd phase of bronchial asthma can be prevented by
- beta agonists
 - steroid
 - xanthine derivatives
 - anticholinergics
241. Which is characteristic of hemophilia?
- Petichae
 - Hemarthroses
 - Mucocutaneous bleeds
 - Intracranial bleeds
242. Which is not seen in Dushne muscular dystrophy
- Pseudohypertrophy
 - Intellectual impairment
 - Tongue fasciculations
 - SXR inheritance
243. Which is seen in APGAR score?
- Color
 - Bilirubin
 - Blood group
 - Respiratory rate

ORTHOPAEDICS

244. Chronic fluorosis is caused by drinking water with fluoride content of...
- 1-5ppm
 - 5-10ppm
 - >10ppm
 - <1ppm
245. Psoriatic arthritis classically involves
- PIP joint
 - DIP joint
 - MCP joint
 - CMP joint
246. Most common malignant bone tumor is
- Ewing's sarcoma
 - Osteo sarcoma
 - Metastasis

- Chondrosarcoma
247. Most common benign tumor of the bone
- Osteo chondroma
 - Osteoid osteoma
 - Enchondroma
 - Bone cyst
248. Painful arc is due to
- Sub acromial bursitis
 - Rotator cuff injury
 - Short head of biceps injury
 - Latisimus dorsi injury
249. Ortolani test is done in
- DDH
 - Perthes disease
 - Post. Dislocation of hip
 - Septic arthritis
250. Bony ankylosis is seen in
- TB arthritis
 - Septic arthritis
 - Psoriatic arthritis
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
251. Diagnostic investigation of multiple myeloma
- Lytic bone lesions
 - Bence Jones protein
 - Alkaline phosphatase
 - Serum electrophoresis

ENT

252. All the following complication of otitis media are extra cranial except
- Citelli's abscess
 - Bezold's abscess
 - Peri sinus abscess
 - Luc's abscess
253. Most common nasal polyp
- Ethmoidal
 - Sphenoid
 - Atrochoanal
 - Frontal
254. Dysphonia plica ventricularis is produced from
- Vocal cord
 - Ventricular fold
 - Aretenoid
 - Epiglottis
255. Tracheostomy opening is put on... tracheal rings
- 1-2
 - 2-3
 - 4-7
 - 5-6
256. Malignant otitis externa is caused by

- a. Streptococcus
 - b. Pseudomonas
 - c. Staphylococcus
 - d. Malignancy
257. Most frequent complication of Tracheostomy?
- a. Surgical Emphysema
 - b. Aspiration
 - c. Recc. Laryngeal nerve injury
 - d. bleeding

OPHTHALMOLOGY

258. Herpes virus causes
- a. Dendritic ulcer
 - b. Serpigenous ulcer
 - c. Hypopion corneal ulcer
 - d. Corneal erosion
259. Salmon patch is seen in
- a. Retinitis pigmentosa
 - b. Interstitial keratitis
 - c. Cataract
 - d. Tuberos sclerosi
260. Which of the following is not a cause of congestion of optic disc?
- a. Optic glioma
 - b. Glaucomatous optic atrophy
 - c. Central retinal vein occlusion
 - d. Raised ICT
261. Progressive pterygium causes
- a. Myopia
 - b. Hypermetropia
 - c. Astigmatism
 - d. Cataract
262. Cobblestone appearance is seen in...
- a. Trachoma
 - b. Bacterial conjunctivitis
 - c. Vernal conjunctivitis
 - d. Viral conjunctivitis
263. Colored halo not seen in...
- a. Glaucoma
 - b. Purulent conjunctivitis
 - c. Early stage of cataract
 - d. Spring catarrh
264. Ulcer serpens is caused by
- a. Pneumococcus
 - b. Corynebacterium
 - c. Moorens ulcer
 - d. Herpes virus
265. Most serious injury to eye is caused by...
- a. Nitric acid
 - b. HCl

- c. Sulphuric acid
 - d. Lime
266. Most common intra ocular tumor of childhood
- a. Malignant melanoma
 - b. Retinoblastoma
 - c. Hemangioma
 - d. Rhabdomyoma
267. Earliest sign of Vit A deficiency
- a. Night blindness
 - b. Corneal xerosis
 - c. Conjunctival xerosis
 - d. Bitot spots
268. Phaco emulsification is done with
- a. Laser
 - b. Ultrasound
 - c. Cryo
 - d. UV

SKIN

269. Drug which is topically useful in taenia cruris
- a. Fluconazole
 - b. Griseofulvin
 - c. Terbinafin
 - d. Nystatin
270. Slow growing tumor of skin which rarely metastasizes to lymphnodes is
- a. Melanoma
 - b. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - c. Basal cell carcinoma
 - d. Angiosarcoma
271. Which is used in keratinized skin?
- a. Salicylic acid
 - b. Fluconazole
 - c. Steroids
 - d. Coal tar
272. Permethrin is used in the topical treatment of
- a. Scabies
 - b. Tinea
 - c. Acne
 - d. Psoriasis

ANAESTHESIA

273. Which is an ideal method to prevent aspiration pneumonia?
- a. Cuffed endotracheal tube
 - b. Inhalational anesthesia
 - c. Increase intraabdominal pressure
 - d. Full stomach
274. Propofol, Thiopentone are...
- a. Inducing agents
 - b. maintenance agents

- c. Reversing agents
 - d. Local anesthetics
275. Pt on steroid therapy require during surgery
- a. Hydrocortisone only
 - b. Insulin only
 - c. Both
 - d. None
276. Which is true about anesthesia in a patient with Heart Disease?
- a. Control of HT need not be done prior to surgery
 - b. Anemia need not be corrected prior to surgery
 - c. Recent MI is a contraindication for elective GA
 - d. Antibiotic prophylaxis is not needed in RHD
277. Best device for selective bronchial intubation is
- a. ET tube
 - b. Endobronchial tube
 - c. Tracheostomy tube
 - d. Airway
278. In case of an Inhalational anesthetic its diffusion is
- a. Directly proportional to water solubility
 - b. Inversely proportional particle size
 - c. Inversely proportional to pulmonary blood flow
 - d. Inversely proportional to partial pressure

RADIOLOGY&RADIOTHERAPY

279. Rat tailing in lower end of esophagus is seen in
- a. Achlasia cardia
 - b. Infiltrating carcinoma
 - c. Esophageal diverticulum
 - d. It's a nonspecific sign
280. Radio nucleotide of choice for renal function
- a. DTPA
 - b. MIBG
 - c. Thallium
 - d. Sulphur
281. Adder head appearance is seen in
- a. Ureterocele
 - b. Duplication of ureter
 - c. Urethral diverticulum
 - d. Megaureter
282. True about radiotherapy during pregnancy
- a. No shielding is given
 - b. Shielding given pregnancy continued
 - c. MTP advised prior to RT
 - d. MTP advised after RT
283. Fatal dose of radiation
- a. 1 rad
 - b. 5 rads
 - c. 50 rads
 - d. 500 rads
284. Sentinel loop in acute pancreatitis is
- a. Esophagus
 - b. Duodenum
 - c. Jejunum
 - d. Stomach
285. Which of the following is a radiolucent stone?
- a. Uric acid
 - b. Oxalate
 - c. Cystein
 - d. Triple phosphate
286. Chain of lakes appearance is seen in
- a. Carcinoma pancreas
 - b. Chronic pancreatitis
 - c. Acute pancreatitis
 - d. Pancreatic pseudo cyst
287. Double bubble sign is seen in
- a. Annular pancreas
 - b. Lobular pancreas
 - c. Ca pancreas
 - d. Pancreatitis

PSYCHIATRY

288. Which is not caused by phenothiazines?
- a. Akathisia
 - b. Tardive dyskinesia
 - c. Urinary retention
 - d. Diarrhea
289. Schizophrenia is characterized by...
- a. Delusion and hallucinations
 - b. Loss of consciousness
 - c. Mood changes
 - d. Loss of sleep
290. beta blockers are effective in
- a. Mania
 - b. Anxiety
 - c. Depression
 - d. Schizophrenia
291. Not true of bulimia nervosa?
- a. Amenorrhea
 - b. Binge eating

- c. Purgation and vomiting
 - d. Normal body contour maintained
292. Not true of anorexia nervosa
- a. Loss of 10% of body wt
 - b. Amenorrhea
 - c. Over consciousness about body contour
 - d. Loss of weight according to the patient
293. ECT is most effective in
- a. Conversion disorder
 - b. Severe depression
 - c. Mania
 - d. Dissociative disorder
294. Hyper awareness of ones own body is called
- a. Somatisation
 - b. Hypochondriac
 - c. Somatoform
 - d. Conversion
295. Which is not a tricyclic antidepressant?
- a. Amytryptiline
 - b. Fluoxetine
 - c. Imipramine
 - d. Amoxapine

ANSWER KEY

ANATOMY

(Ref: BD Chaurasya 4th edition)

1. D (BDC VOL1, pg 42)
2. A (BDC VOL 1, pg 203)
3. A (BDC VOL 3, pg 193)
4. D (BDC VOL2, pg 90)
5. D (BDC VOL 2, pg 208)
6. C (BDC VOL 2, pg 263)
7. A (BDC VOL2, pg 252)
8. B (BDC VOL2, pg 248)
9. B (BDC VOL2, pg 307)
10. A (BDC VOL3, pg 110)
11. D (BDC VOL3, pg 216)
12. B (BDC VOL3, pg 166)
13. B (BDC VOL3, pg 289)
14. A (BDC VOL3,pg 385)
15. B (BDC VOL3, pg 96)
16. B (BDC VOL3, pg 243)
17. B (SARP)
18. B

PHYSIOLOGY

(Ref: Ganong 22nd Edition)

19. B (Ganong 78)
20. B (Ganong 82)
21. A (Ganong 57)
22. D (Ganong 89)
23. A (Ganong 675)
24. A (Ganong 423)
25. D (Ganong 567)
26. A (Ganong 582)
27. B (Ganong 729)
28. A (Ganong 706)
29. B (Ganong 532)
30. B Ganong 655,656)

31. C
32. B (Ganong 78)
33. A (Need a ref?)
34. A (Ganong 455)
35. A (Ganong 449)
36. A (Ganong 587)
37. B (Ganong 586)
38. B Ganong 667)

BIOCHEMISTRY

(Ref: Vasudevan 4th edition)

39. B (Vasudevan 96)
40. B (Vasudevan 168)
41. (No idea, please help!)
42. A (Vasudevan 190)
43. B (Vasudevan 402)
44. C (Vasudevan 438,439)
45. D (Vasudevan 443)
46. B (Vasudevan 398)
47. A (Vasudevan 405)
48. A (Ananthanarayanan 13)
49. A (Vasudevan 292)
50. B (Vasudevan 156)
51. A (Vasudevan 20)
52. A (Vasudevan 267)
53. A (Vasudevan 256)
54. D (Vasudevan 18)
55. C (Vasudevan 190)
56. A (Vasudevan 31)
57. B (Vasudevan 424)
58. C (Vasudevan 192)
59. A (Vasudevan 502)

MICROBIOLOGY

(Ref: Ananthanarayanan 7th edition)

60. B (Ananthanarayanan 547)

61. A (Ananthanarayanan 19)
62. C (Ananthanarayanan 20)
63. B (Ananthanarayanan 25)
64. B (Ananthanarayanan 30)
65. B (Ananthanarayanan 393)
66. D (Ananthanarayanan 400)
67. A (Ananthanarayanan 395)
68. A (Ananthanarayanan 64)
69. B (Ananthanarayanan 264)
70. D (Ananthanarayanan 576)
71. B (Ananthanarayanan 55)
72. B (Ananthanarayanan 28)
73. A (Ananthanarayanan 227)
74. A (Ananthanarayanan 220)
75. A (Ananthanarayanan 305)

PHARMACOLOGY

(Ref: Thripathi 5th edition)

76. A (Thripathi 178)
77. C (Thripathi 178)
78. B (Thripathi 700)
79. B (Thripathi 530)
80. B (Thripathi 720)
81. A (Thripathi 657)
82. A (Thripathi 656)
83. B (Thripathi 666)
84. C (Thripathi 751)
85. D (All others are used)
86. B (Thripathi 650)
87. D (Thripathi 182)
88. A (Thripathi 800)
89. A (Thripathi 326)
90. A (Thripathi 414)
91. A (Thripathi 460)
92. B (Thripathi 815)
93. B (Thripathi 659)
94. A (Thripathi 649)
95. A (Thripathi 490)
96. C (Thripathi 463)
97. B (Thripathi 628)
98. A (Thripathi 719)

PATHOLOGY

(Ref: Robbins and Cotran

Pathological basis of disease 7th edition)

99. A (Robbins 1302)
100. A (Robbins 71)
101. B (Robbins 593)
102. B (Robbins 198)
103. B (Robbins 986)
104. B (Robbins 207)
105. A (Ananthanarayanan 88)
106. C (Robbins 613)
107. A (Robbins 1110)
108. A (Robbins 1322)
109. B (Robbins 1221)

110. A (Robbins 53)
111. B (Robbins 82)
112. D (Robbins 274)
113. D (Robbins 83)
114. A (Robbins 924)
115. A (Robbins 1178)
116. B (Robbins 968)
117. B (Robbins 70)
118. B (Robbins 1006)

FORENSIC MEDICINE

(Ref: Essn. of forensic medicine,

Dr. KS Narayana Reddy, 22nd edition)

119. C (Reddy 236)
120. C (Reddy 184)
121. A (Reddy 123)
122. A (Reddy 208)
123. A (Reddy 506)
124. B (Reddy 502)
125. C (Reddy 149)
126. A (No ref, just GK)
127. B (Reddy 384)
128. B (Reddy 39)
129. A (GK)

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

(Ref: Park, 18th edition)

130. B (Park 76)
131. D (Park 117, 118)
132. A (Park 86)
133. B (Park 477)
134. B (Park 88)
135. B (Park 91)
136. B (Park 39)
137. D (Park 217)
138. C (Park 367)
139. C (Park 362)
140. D (Park 662)
141. B (Park 482)
142. B (Park 151)
143. C (Park 646)
144. C (Park 647)
145. C (Park 644)
146. B (Park 663)
147. B (Park 228)
148. A (Park 106)
149. C (Harrison)
150. C (Park 35)

MEDICINE AND CHEST

(Ref: Harrison 16th edition, Ganong 22nd

Edition, Ananthanarayanan 7th edition,

Thripathi 5th edition, Robbins and

Cotran Pathological basis of disease 7th

edition)

151. A (Harrison 1656)
152. A (Harrison 2247)

153. A (Harrison 1993)
154. A (Harrison 1960)
155. B (Harrison 506)
156. A (Harrison 1046)
157. A (Robbins 1189)
158. D (Robbins 1189)
159. A (Harrison 1189)
160. B (Harrison 1543)
161. C (Harrison 1467)
162. C (Harrison)
163. B (Harrison 409)
164. B (Ganong 693)
165. B (Vasudevan 308)
166. A (Harrison 1445)
167. A (Harrison 1523)
168. C (Harrison 1658)
169. B (Harrison 2520)
170. C (Harrison 1127t)
171. B (Harrison 81)
172. A (Harrison 221)
173. B (Harrison 144,1630)
174. A (Harrison 1079)
175. C (Harrison 1416)
176. D (Harrison 1658)
177. B (Harrison 2113)
178. B (Harrison 105)
179. A (Harrison 854)
180. C (Thripathi 127)
181. A (Harrison 1377)
182. A (Harrison 2485)
183. A (Thripathi 482)
184. A (Ganong 392)

SURGERY

(Ref: Bailey and Love 24th edition, Robbins 7th

Edition)

185. D (Bailey 1400)
186. B (Bailey 1314)
187. A (Bailey 1127)
188. B (Bailey 730)
189. A (Robbins 950)
190. B (Bailey 1131)
191. D (Bailey 1409)
192. C (Bailey 1138)
193. C (Bailey 1295)
194. A (Bailey 1275)
195. A
196. A
197. C (Bailey 863)
198. A (Bailey 1124)
199. A (Bailey 777)
200. A (Bailey 837)
201. A (Bailey 1372)
202. B (Robbins 1144)

203. B (Bailey 836)
204. B (Bailey 1404)
205. A (Bailey 1411)
206. B (Bailey 1407)
207. A (Bailey 1416)

OBS AND GYN

(Ref: Shaw's 13th edition, DC Dutta 6th edition,

Robbins 7th edition)

208. A (Shaw's 379)
209. A (Dutta 30)
210. C (Dutta 85)
211. A (Dutta 421)
212. A (Dutta 200)
213. A (Dutta 189)
214. A (Shaw's 114)
215. C (Robbins 1046)
216. B (Shaw's 362)
217. A
218. A (Dutta 414)
219. B (Dutta chapter 10)
220. B (Dutta 508)
221. A (Shaw's 113)
222. B (Dutta 509)
223. A (Dutta 419)
224. B (Dutta 201)
225. B (Dutta 181)
226. C (Shaw's 182)
227. A (Shaw's 189)
228. C (Dutta 375)
229. D (Dutta chapter 19)
230. A (Dutta 375)
231. B (Dutta 29)

PAEDIATRICS

(Ref: OP Ghai 6th edition)

232. C (Ghai 56)
233. C (Ghai 408)
234. A (Ghai 542)
235. C (Ghai 88)
236. B (Ghai 573)
237. C (Ghai 574)
238. B (Ghai 393)
239. A (Ghai 270)
240. B (Ghai 354)
241. B (Ghai 327)
242. C (Ghai 547)
243. A (Ghai 144)

ORTHOPAEDICS

(Ref: Maheswari, 3rd revised edition)

244. B (Park)
245. B (Maheswari 251)
246. C (Maheswari 224)
247. A (Maheswari225)
248. A (Maheswari 259)

249. A (Maheswari 201)
 250. B (Maheswari 165)
 251. D (Maheswari 223)

ENT

(Ref: PL Dhingra 3rd edition)

252. C (Dhingra 98-100)
 253. A (Dhingra 213)
 254. B (Dhingra 379)
 255. B (Dhingra 383)
 256. B (Dhingra 67)
 257. A

OPHTHALMOLOGY

(Ref: AK Khurana 3rd edition)

258. A (Khurana 124)
 259. B (Khurana 135)
 260. B (Khurana 224)
 261. C (Khurana 105)
 262. C (Khurana 100)
 263. D (Khurana 12)
 264. A (Khurana 120)
 265. D (Khurana 382)
 266. B (Khurana 268)
 267. C (Khurana 416)
 268. B (Khurana 202)

SKIN

(Ref: Harrison 16th edition, Thripathi 5th edition)

269. C (Thripathi 723)
 270. C (Harrison 497)
 271. A (Thripathi 797)
 272. A (Thripathi 810)

ANAESTHESIA

(Ref: Thripathi 5th edition)

273. A
 274. A (Thripathi 338)
 275. A
 276. C
 277. B
 278. B (Thripathi 336)

RADIOLOGY&RADIOTHERAPY

(Ref: Harrison 16th edition, Bailey 24th edition)

279. D (Trichur CME)
 280. A (Bailey 1299)
 281. A (Bailey 1310)
 282. C
 283. D (Harrison 488)
 284. C (Harrison 1893)
 285. A (Bailey 1317)
 286. B
 287. A (Bailey 1120)

PSYCHIATRY

(Ref: Thripathi 5th edition, Harrison 16th edition)

288. D (Thripathi 397)
 289. A (Harrison 2559)
 290. B (Thripathi 130)
 291. A (Harrison 432)
 292. D (Harrison 430)
 293. B (Ahuja)
 294. B (Ahuja)
 295. B (Thripathi 405)

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Sorry for any mistakes. We have tried our best to compile this question paper. Thank you.