

UPSC CMS 2020 Question Paper with Answers

PAPER 1

Compiled by Tauseef Khan, medicoholic.com

1. A chronic alcoholic develops a paroxysm of palpitations after alcohol binge. Which of the following Arrhythmia is most likely?

- (a) Ventricular fibrillation
- (b) Ventricular premature complex
- (c) Atrial flutter
- (d) Atrial fibrillation

(d) Atrial fibrillation

2. An elderly-man with history of Diabetes mellitus and Coronary Artery Disease comes for follow-up, with complaints of muscle pains. Which one of the following drugs could be the most likely cause?

- (a) Aspirin
- (b) Glimepiride
- (c) Enalapril
- (d) Atorvastatin

(d) Atorvastatin

3. A 40-year old lady comes to outdoor clinic with complaints of sudden onset chest pain. The chest X-ray shows bilateral Pneumothorax. Examination reveals abnormalities of body habitus-including long arms, legs and finger (arachnodactyly), scoliosis, high arched palate, joint hypermobility, and a pansystolic murmur at cardiac apex. Which one of the following diseases is most likely?

- (a) Takayasu's arteritis
- (b) Raynaud's syndrome
- (c) Marfan's syndrome
- (d) Rheumatic heart disease-Mitral regurgitation

(c) Marfan's syndrome

4. All of the following are indications for treadmill testing/exercise-testing EXCEPT:

- (a) To confirm the diagnosis of angina
- (b) To evaluate stable angina
- (c) To assess outcome after coronary revascularization

(d) To evaluate the treatment efficacy of antianginal drugs

(d) To evaluate the treatment efficacy of antianginal drugs

5. Kussmaul's sign is present in all of the following conditions, EXCEPT:

- (a) Massive Pulmonary Embolism
- (b) Restrictive Cardiomyopathy
- (c) Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
- (d) Right Ventricular Infarction

(c) Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

6. Which one of the following is NOT a common cause of atrial fibrillation?

- (a) Mitral regurgitation
- (b) Hypothyroidism
- (c) Hypertension
- (d) Acute myocardial infarction

(b) Hypothyroidism

7. In an ECG recording, P wave is produced by:

- (a) Atrial depolarisation
- (b) Atrial repolarisation
- (c) Ventricular depolarisation
- (d) Ventricular repolarisation

(b) Hypothyroidism

8. Which one of the following modalities is NOT used in the treatment of ventricular tachycardia?

- (a) DC Cardioversion
- (b) Injection Lignocaine
- (c) Injection Amiodarone
- (d) Injection Adenosine

(d) Injection Adenosine

9. Which one of the following drugs is a Direct Renin Inhibitor?

- (a) Benidipine
- (b) Azilsartan
- (c) Aliskiren
- (d) Lisinopril

(c) Aliskiren

10. All of the following are causes of systolic hypertension with wide pulse pressure EXCEPT:

- (a) Aortic regurgitation
- (b) Thyrotoxicosis
- (c) Patent ductus arteriosus
- (d) Aortic stenosis

(d) Aortic stenosis

11. Signet-ring sign on CT-chest is suggestive of:

- (a) Bronchiectasis
- (b) Active alveolitis
- (c) Aspergilloma
- (d) Sarcoidosis

(a) Bronchiectasis

12. Oral corticosteroids are best introduced in the treatment of chronic bronchial asthma when it is:

- (a) Mild persistent
- (b) Moderate persistent
- (c) Severe persistent
- (d) Very severe persistent

(d) Very severe persistent

13. An 18-year old male has insulin dependent diabetes, with malabsorption syndrome and bilateral upper lobe bronchiectasis. A diagnostic work-up will include all EXCEPT:

- (a) 24 hour fecal fat-estimation
- (b) CT-chest
- (c) Lung biopsy
- (d) DNA sequencing study

(c) Lung biopsy

14. Which one of the following antigens is commonly associated with causation of Farmer's lung?

- (a) Penicillium
- (b) Actinomycetes
- (c) Aspergillus
- (d) Candida

(b) Actinomycetes

15. The Gene X-pert test used for MTB detection has the additional advantage of detection of which of the following?

- (a) INH resistance
- (b) Rifampicin resistance
- (c) Multi drug resistance
- (d) Ethambutol resistance

(b) Rifampicin resistance

16. The most common cause of chronic type II respiratory failure is:

- (a) Severe pneumonia
- (b) Severe COPD
- (c) Severe bronchial asthma
- (d) Severe pulmonary thromboembolism

(b) Severe COPD

17. The most frequent symptom in respiratory diseases is:

- (a) Breathlessness
- (b) Chest pain
- (c) Hemoptysis
- (d) Cough

(d) Cough

18. A 26-year old young lady attends medical emergency and is labelled as acute severe asthma by the emergency physician. Which one of the following is unlikely to be a part of the prescription?

- (a) Albuterol
- (b) Anti-leukotrienes
- (c) Aminophylline
- (d) Magnesium sulphate

(b) Anti-leukotrienes

19. Consider the following statements with regard to respiratory examination:

1. Change in note, when patient phonates "EEE" (Egophony) is characteristic of interstitial fibrosis
2. Whispered pectoriloquy is characteristic of lung consolidation
3. Monophonic wheeze is characteristic of asthma
4. Hyper-resonant note on percussion is characteristic of pneumothorax

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

(d) 2, 3 and 4

20. All of the following are the causes of exudative Pleural Effusion, EXCEPT:

- (a) SVC obstruction
- (b) Fungal infection
- (c) SLE
- (d) Meig syndrome

(a) SVC obstruction

21. Which one of the following is NOT true about Ghrelin?

- (a) It stimulates appetite
- (b) It decreases gastric emptying
- (c) It increases acid secretion
- (d) Fasting increases its secretion

(b) It decreases gastric emptying

22. Faecal elastase test is used for diagnosing which one of the following conditions?

- (a) Lactose intolerance
- (b) Mucosal inflammation
- (c) Bile acid secretory defects
- (d) Pancreatic dysfunction

(d) Pancreatic dysfunction

23. The recent classification system for listing a patient as a candidate for liver transplantation is:

- (a) Child Pugh score
- (b) APACHE score
- (c) MELD score
- (d) Metavir score

(c) MELD score

24. The blood supply of liver consists of:

- (a) 50 % hepatic artery and 50 % portal vein
- (b) 80 % portal vein and 20 % hepatic artery
- (c) 80 % hepatic artery and 20 % portal vein

(d) 70 % hepatic artery and 30 % portal vein

(b) 80 % portal vein and 20 % hepatic artery

25. All of the following conditions are associated with Glomerulonephritis with low complement level, EXCEPT:

- (a) Subacute bacterial endocarditis
- (b) IgA nephropathy
- (c) Systemic lupus erythematosus
- (d) Cryoglobulinaemia

(b) IgA nephropathy

26. Consider the following statements with regard to oral aphthous ulcers:

1. They are superficial and painful
2. They may occur in women just prior to menstruation
3. Oral glucocorticoids may be needed for the treatment of severe, recurrent cases
4. They are pre-malignant and progress over few years to squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 4 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(c) 1, 2 and 3 only

27. Which one of the following statements about Barrett's Oesophagus is NOT correct?

- (a) It is a premalignant condition
- (b) Normal squamous cells lining the lower oesophagus are replaced by columnar cells
- (c) Normal columnar cells lining the lower oesophagus are replaced by squamous cells
- (d) It is an adaptive response to chronic gastro-oesophageal reflux

(c) Normal columnar cells lining the lower oesophagus are replaced by squamous cells

28. The most common cause of acute hepatitis outbreaks in India is:

- (a) Hepatitis E
- (b) Hepatitis C
- (c) Hepatitis B
- (d) Hepatitis A

(a) Hepatitis E

29. Spontaneous esophageal perforation after a bout of forceful vomiting or retching is characteristically seen in which one of the following conditions?

- (a) Menetrier's disease
- (b) Boerhaave's syndrome
- (c) Achalasia of the oesophagus
- (d) Barrett's oesophagus

(b) Boerhaave's syndrome

30. Eradication of helicobacter pylori infection may prove beneficial in the following extragastric disorders EXCEPT:

- (a) Unexplained vitamin B12 deficiency
- (b) Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
- (c) Iron deficiency anaemia without gastro-intestinal bleeding
- (d) Acute glomerulonephritis

(d) Acute glomerulonephritis

31. What is the target blood Haemoglobin level when treating anaemia in Stage-4 chronic kidney disease patient?

- (a) 8 to 10 gm/dL
- (b) 10 to 12 gm/dL
- (c) 12 to 13 gm/dL
- (d) 13 to 14 gm/dL

(b) 10 to 12 gm/dL

32. Which one of the following complications of chronic kidney disease is observed in patients with low parathyroid hormone levels?

- (a) Adynamic bone disease
- (b) Tumoral calcinosis
- (c) Osteitis fibrosa cystica
- (d) Calciphylaxis

(a) Adynamic bone disease

33. All of the following statements about adult polycystic kidney disease are true, EXCEPT:

- (a) It is inherited as autosomal dominant trait
- (b) It is usually associated with marked proteinuria
- (c) It is usually associated with systematic hypertension, from young age
- (d) It is associated with Berry aneurysm

(c) It is usually associated with systematic hypertension, from young age

34. Consider the following statements in relation to an adult patient:
1. Oliguria is defined as passage of urine less than 300 ml per day
 2. Anuria is said to exist when less than 50 ml urine is passed per day
 3. Polyuria is defined as urine volume in excess of 3 litre per day

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2 and 3 only

35. White cell casts in urine examination are strongly suggestive of:

- (a) Nephritis
- (b) Pyelonephritis
- (c) Renal stone disease
- (d) Papillitis

(b) Pyelonephritis

36. A 13-year old boy presents with hematuria, oliguria, edema and hypertension. He has history of sore throat two weeks prior to presentation. Laboratory investigations are remarkable for low C3 and increased titres of ASO and antiDNase. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct about management for this condition?

- (a) Renal biopsy is rarely required for making diagnosis
- (b) Antibiotic treatment is given for streptococcal infection
- (c) Treatment is largely supportive
- (d) Immunosuppressants are to be used for crescentic glomerulonephritis

(d) Immunosuppressants are to be used for crescentic glomerulonephritis

37. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct regarding the risk factors for nephrolithiasis?

- (a) Higher dietary calcium increases risk
- (b) Higher animal protein intake increases risk
- (c) Higher dietary potassium intake lowers risk
- (d) Lower urine citrate increases the risk

(a) Higher dietary calcium increases risk

38. A 60-year old patient is admitted in emergency with seizure, aphasia and altered sensorium. He has history of fever and headache for the preceding 3 days. The CSF examination is unremarkable. What would be the probable diagnosis?

- (a) Multiple sclerosis
- (b) Tubercular meningitis
- (c) Pyogenic (bacterial) meningitis
- (d) Viral encephalitis

(d) Viral encephalitis

39. Drug of choice for the treatment of Trigeminal Neuralgia is:

- (a) Carbamazepine
- (b) Aceclofenac
- (c) Thiamine
- (d) Prednisdone

(a) Carbamazepine

40. Constructional skills is a function of which lobe?

- (a) Dominant temporal lobe
- (b) Non dominant parietal lobe
- (c) Frontal lobe
- (d) Non dominant temporal lobe

(b) Non dominant parietal lobe

41. Vertical gaze palsy with convergence retraction nystagmus is seen in:

- (a) Weber syndrome
- (b) Millard Gubler syndrome
- (c) Claude syndrome
- (d) Parinaud syndrome

(d) Parinaud syndrome

42. A patient on looking forward was found to have his right eye deviated downwards and outwards with pupil dilated. He is suffering from:

- (a) Left 3rd nerve palsy
- (b) Left 6th nerve palsy
- (c) Right 4th nerve palsy
- (d) Right 3rd nerve palsy

(d) Right 3rd nerve palsy

43. All of the following are features of Cauda Equina syndrome EXCEPT:

- (a) Low back pain
- (b) Lower limb areflexia
- (c) Loss of bladder function

(d) Extensor plantar response

(d) Extensor plantar response

44. A 68-year old male presented in OPD with complaints of progressive small handwriting. On examination, he had resting tremor, bradykinesia, rigidity and postural instability. This patient is suffering most likely from:

- (a) Parkinson's disease
- (b) Vascular dementia
- (c) Alzheimer's disease
- (d) Fronto temporal dementia

(a) Parkinson's disease

45. An elderly patient presents with abnormal gait. He has a wide base freezing gait with imbalance, comprising short strides, shuffling along the floor and difficulty with starts and turns. Heel-Shin test is normal. Which one of the following is most likely disorder?

- (a) Cerebellar ataxia
- (b) Sensory ataxia
- (c) Frontal gait disorder
- (d) Parkinson's disease

(c) Frontal gait disorder

46. Cushing reflex, seen in conditions of raised intra cranial pressure includes all of the following EXCEPT:

- (a) Bradycardia
- (b) Hypertension
- (c) Irregular respiration
- (d) Hypothermia

(d) Hypothermia

47. A 35 year old man presents with history of low grade fever and headache for last five weeks. Clinical examination is remarkable for signs of meningismus. He undergoes lumbar puncture (LP) and a day later reports worsening of headache. Which one of the following features is NOT consistent with diagnosis of "Post-LP" headache?

- (a) Post-LP headache usually begins within 48 hours
- (b) Post-LP headache worsens in sitting position
- (c) Post-LP headache is most severe upon waking up
- (d) Post-LP headache may improve with caffeine intake

(c) Post-LP headache is most severe upon waking up

48. Which one of the following investigations is NOT appropriate in a case of recurrent thrombosis?

- (a) Antiphospholipid antibodies
- (b) Bcr-Abl assay
- (c) Protein C and S assays
- (d) Antithrombin level

(b) Bcr-Abl assay

49. All of the following are causes of reactive thrombocytosis, EXCEPT:

- (a) Hemolytic anaemia
- (b) Megaloblastic anaemia
- (c) Post splenectomy
- (d) Chronic inflammatory disorders

(b) Megaloblastic anaemia

50. Cryoprecipitate cannot be used for treatment of which one of the following conditions?

- (a) Von Willebrand disease
- (b) Hypofibrinogenemia
- (c) Hemophilia-B
- (d) Hemophilia-A

(c) Hemophilia-B

51. Pyruvate kinase deficiency results in deficiency of ATP production and a chronic haemolytic anaemia. The disorder is inherited as an:

- (a) Autosomal recessive trait
- (b) X-linked recessive trait
- (c) Autosomal dominant trait
- (d) X-linked dominant trait

(a) Autosomal recessive trait

52. Sickle cell disease may be associated with any of the following EXCEPT:

- (a) Acute chest syndrome
- (b) Aplastic crisis
- (c) Splenic sequestration crisis
- (d) Conn's syndrome

(d) Conn's syndrome

53. Fever with splenomegaly and lymphadenopathy can be seen in

- (a) Infectious mononucleosis

- (b) Chronic leukaemia
- (c) Both infectious mononucleosis and chronic leukaemia
- (d) Neither infectious mononucleosis nor chronic leukaemia

(c) Both infectious mononucleosis and chronic leukaemia

54. Every individual carries four alpha gene alleles. Deletion of three alleles leads to development of:

- (a) Haemoglobin X disease
- (b) Haemoglobin H disease
- (c) Haemoglobin F disease
- (d) Hydrops fetalis

(b) Haemoglobin H disease

55. Which one of the following is NOT true regarding Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia (CML)?

- (a) It is a clonal malignancy of hematopoietic stem
- (b) Risk of developing CML is increased in monozygotic twins
- (c) CML is defined by presence of BCR-ABL 1 fusion gene
- (d) 10 year survival with TKI therapy is 85%

(b) Risk of developing CML is increased in monozygotic twins

56. Diagnostic criteria of multiple myeloma includes which of the following?

1. Increased malignant plasma cells in the bone marrow
2. Serum and/or urinary M protein
3. Skeletal lytic lesions
4. Skeletal blastic lesions

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

(a) 1, 2 and 3

57. The most predominant type of serum immunoglobulin involved in patients with plasma cell disorder is:

- (a) IgG
- (b) Ig A
- (c) IgD
- (d) Light chains

(a) IgG

58. Which one of the following statements is NOT true regarding the thyroid function/disorder in pregnancy?

- (a) There is an increase in the metabolism of thyroxine by placenta
- (b) Hyperemesis gravidarum may be associated with thyrotoxicosis in pregnancy
- (c) Levothyroxine replacement therapy dose should be decreased by 30–50% early in pregnancy
- (d) Impaired cognitive impairment may be seen in the offspring of mother with subclinical hypothyroidism

(c) Levothyroxine replacement therapy dose should be decreased by 30–50% early in pregnancy

59. Which one of the following is NOT the criterion for the diagnosis of Diabetes mellitus?

- (a) Symptoms of diabetes and random plasma sugar concentration ≥ 200 mg/dL
- (b) HbA1c ≥ 6.5 %
- (c) 2-hours plasma glucose ≥ 200 mg/dL during an oral glucose tolerance test
- (d) Fasting plasma glucose ≥ 110 mg/Dl

(d) Fasting plasma glucose ≥ 110 mg/Dl

60. A young lady presents in outdoor clinic with complaints of menstrual irregularity, weight gain, hair loss, tiredness and weakness. What will be the investigation of choice?

- (a) FSH & LH level
- (b) Oestrogen level
- (c) Free T3 and free T4 level
- (d) Free T4 and TSH level

(d) Free T4 and TSH level

61. Consider the following statements about erectile dysfunction in diabetic males:

1. It affects 60 % of males
2. Its common cause is an underlying neuro-vascular pathology
3. It may be aggravated by beta-adrenergic agonist drugs
4. Endocrine disorders like hyperprolactinemia may cause it

Which of the statements given above are true?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 2 and 4
- (d) 3 and 4

(a) 1 and 2

62. All of the following can cause Hyperprolactinemia, EXCEPT:

- (a) Craniopharyngioma
- (b) Hyperthyroidism
- (c) Stress
- (d) Chronic renal failure

(b) Hyperthyroidism

63. All of the following can be seen in a case of thyrotoxicosis, EXCEPT:

- (a) Atrial fibrillation
- (b) Periodic paralysis
- (c) Deafness
- (d) Osteoporosis

(c) Deafness

64. Which one of the following hormones acts via the receptor tyrosine kinase?

- (a) FSH
- (b) TSH
- (c) IGF-1
- (d) PTH

(c) IGF-1

65. Consider the following disorders as constituent of Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 2a (MEN 2a):

1. Primary Hyperparathyroidism
2. Pituitary tumours
3. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
4. Pheochromocytoma

Which of the above are correct?:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

(c) 1, 3 and 4

66. Consider the following statements with regard to Graves' ophthalmopathy :

1. Proptosis is often asymmetric and can even appear to be unilateral
2. It is a clinical diagnosis
3. Worsening of symptoms upon glucocorticoid withdrawal is common

4. Radiation therapy is very effective in treatment

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 1 and 4 only

(b) 1, 2 and 3

67. All of the following are common aetiologies of delirium EXCEPT:

- (a) Hyperthyroidism
- (b) Hypothyroidism
- (c) Hyperparathyroidism
- (d) Hypoparathyroidism

(d) Hypoparathyroidism

68. Key anthropometric measurements important for evaluating the degree of obesity are:

- (a) Weight, height and waist circumference
- (b) Weight, height and hip circumference
- (c) Weight, height and mid-thigh circumference
- (d) Weight, height and chest circumference

(a) Weight, height and waist circumference

69. What is the minimum BMI (Body Mass Index) recommended for considering adjuvant pharmacologic treatment in obesity with comorbidity?

- (a) 23 kg/m²
- (b) 25 kg/m²
- (c) 27 kg/m²
- (d) 30 kg/m²

(c) 27 kg/m²

70. A young medical student while working in HIV ward got pricked accidentally on the finger by a syringe needle which was used to draw blood from a patient. Patient's infection status is not known. Which one of the following therapeutic interventions will be the best interest of this student?

- (a) To start Dolutegravir immediately
- (b) To wash wound with soap and water and start Emtricitabine
- (c) To give Dolutegravir + Tenofovir + Emtricitabine
- (d) To give Dolutegravir + Tenofovir + Emtricitabine + HBV Immunoglobulin

(d) To give Dolutegravir + Tenofovir + Emtricitabine + HBV Immunoglobulin

71. Cryptococcal infection is acquired through:

- (a) Inhalation route
- (b) Bite of Culex mosquito
- (c) Direct skin contact
- (d) Ingestion of spores

(a) Inhalation route

72. Which one of the following is NOT appropriate treatment for Echinococcus granulosus and hydatid disease?

- (a) Albendazole 400 mg twice in a day for 3 months
- (b) Diethylcarbamazine 2 mg/kg thrice in a day for 12 days
- (c) PAIR (percutaneous puncture, aspiration, injection of scolicide, reaspiration)
- (d) Praziquantel (20 mg/kg twice daily for 14 days)

(b) Diethylcarbamazine 2 mg/kg thrice in a day for 12 days

73. Which one of the following infections is NOT amenable to post-exposure prophylaxis with specific immunoglobulins?

- (a) Hepatitis B
- (b) HIV
- (c) Tetanus
- (d) Rabies

(b) HIV

74. Echinocandins are a class of:

- (a) Antiviral agents
- (b) Antiparasitic agents
- (c) Antitubercular agents
- (d) Antifungal agents

(d) Antifungal agents

75. Recommended first time drug for initial treatment of tuberculosis include all EXCEPT:

- (a) Isoniazid
- (b) Rifampin
- (c) Ethambutol
- (d) Ethionamide

(d) Ethionamide

76. The most frequent adverse reaction of significance among people treated for drug-susceptible tuberculosis is:

- (a) Colitis
- (b) Hepatitis
- (c) Cystitis
- (d) Enteritis

(b) Hepatitis

77. All adult patients in whom anti-tubercular treatment is being started should undergo baseline assessment of:

- (a) Complete blood count
- (b) Liver function test
- (c) Lipid profile
- (d) Pulmonary function test

(b) Liver function test

78. A 30 year old male presents with fever, headache, anorexia, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. On examination tongue is coated with abdominal tenderness, soft splenomegaly, relative bradycardia and rose spots rash. The most likely diagnosis is:

- (a) Malaria fever
- (b) Enteric fever
- (c) Leptospirosis
- (d) Dengue fever

(b) Enteric fever

79. The extrapulmonary sites most commonly involved in tuberculosis are all EXCEPT:

- (a) Lymph node TB
- (b) Genitourinary TB
- (c) Skeletal TB
- (d) Skull TB

(d) Skull TB

80. Which of the following is NOT a clinical feature of Botulism?

- (a) Impaired alertness
- (b) Dysphagia
- (c) Diplopia
- (d) Ptosis

(a) Impaired alertness

81. Post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV should contain:

- (a) 2 antiretroviral drugs administered for 4 weeks
- (b) 2 antiretroviral drugs administered for 6 weeks
- (c) 3 antiretroviral drugs administered for 4 weeks
- (d) 3 antiretroviral drugs administered for 6 weeks

(c) 3 antiretroviral drugs administered for 4 weeks

82. Paralytic rabies is characterised by:

- (a) Maculopapular rash
- (b) Flaccid muscle weakness
- (c) Spastic muscle weakness
- (d) Hyperexcitability and facial weakness

(b) Flaccid muscle weakness

83. All of the following are seen in Marasmus EXCEPT:

- (a) Reduced triceps skinfold
- (b) Reduced mid arm circumference
- (c) Protein wasting
- (d) Decreased body mass index

(c) Protein wasting

84. A 20 year young lady presents with high grade fever for five days and palpable purpura over extremities. She is found to be confused, with presence of neck stiffness. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- (a) Disseminated intravascular coagulation
- (b) Acute meningococemia
- (c) Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome
- (d) Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura

(b) Acute meningococemia

85. Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 (FGF 23) is increased in which one of the following conditions?

- (a) Osteomalacia
- (b) Osteoporosis
- (c) Paget's disease
- (d) Renal Osteodystrophy

(d) Renal Osteodystrophy

86. Which of the following crystals are deposited in a case of pseudogout?

- (a) Monosodium urate

- (b) Calcium phosphate
- (c) Cholesterol crystals
- (d) Calcium pyrophosphate dehydrate (CPPD)

(d) Calcium pyrophosphate dehydrate (CPPD)

87. Which of the following features are associated with poor prognosis in Diffuse Cutaneous Systemic Sclerosis?

1. Older age
2. A high gas transfer factor for carbon monoxide (TLCO)
3. Proteinuria
4. Diffuse skin disease

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

(c) 1, 3 and 4

88. Which of the following statements regarding pegloticase are correct?

1. It is enzyme conjugate
2. It is useful in chronic Gout management
3. The main adverse effects are infusion reactions and development of antibodies

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3

89. The most common cause of sensorineural hearing loss in adults is:

- (a) Otosclerosis
- (b) Meniere's disease
- (c) Presbycusis
- (d) Meningitis

(c) Presbycusis

90. A 50-year old male presents with dizziness. Which one of the following clinical findings does NOT favour a central cause?

- (a) Poor saccades
- (b) Gaze evoked nystagmus
- (c) Inhibition by visual fixation
- (d) Presence of diplopia, dysarthria

(c) Inhibition by visual fixation

91. A young primigravida with 11 weeks pregnancy presents with sudden onset pain and swelling of left lower limb. Homan's sign is positive. Duplex ultrasonogram shows noncompressibility of veins in the affected region, with absent flow. The drug of choice for treatment is:

- (a) Enoxaparin
- (b) Amoxicillin–Clavulanic acid
- (c) Warfarin
- (d) Limb elevation only

(a) Enoxaparin

92. All of the following are clinical features of hypovolemic shock EXCEPT:

- (a) Cold clammy skin
- (b) Bradycardia
- (c) Hypotension
- (d) Oliguria

(b) Bradycardia

93. Which one of the following is most appropriate to describe classic heat stroke?

- (a) Patients core body temperature rises above 44°C with headache, nausea and loss of consciousness
- (b) Patients core body temperature rises above 40 °C with muscle tremors, confusion, loss of consciousness and loss of sweating
- (c) Patients core body temperature rises above 38 °C with increased sweating, tachypnoea, tachycardia and loss of consciousness
- (d) Patients core body temperature is above 40 °C with disorientation, increased sweating, peripheral vasodilation, tachycardia and loss of consciousness

(b) Patients core body temperature rises above 40 °C with muscle tremors, confusion, loss of consciousness and loss of sweating

94. Which of the following is NOT a priority in the initial management of shock from venomous snake?

- (a) Aggressive volume resuscitation
- (b) Vasopressor support
- (c) Anti-venom administration

(d) All of these are undertaken simultaneously

(b) Vasopressor support

95. Which one of the following is NOT an appropriate criterion for diagnosis of Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS)?

- (a) Respiratory rate > 20/mm
- (b) Heart rate > 90/min
- (c) Total leucocyte count > 16×10^9 per Litre
- (d) Temperature > 38 degree celcius

(c) Total leucocyte count > 16×10^9 per Litre

96. All of the following predispose to Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome EXCEPT:

- (a) Acute Pancreatitis
- (b) Toxic gas inhalation
- (c) Aspiration of gastric contents
- (d) Severe Bronchial asthma

(d) Severe Bronchial asthma

97. An 8 year old child has consumed a few tablets of a drug that were being taken by his mother on a regular basis. Following this the child develops gastric necrosis, acidosis, shock and hepatic necrosis. Which is the most likely drug?

- (a) Multivitamins
- (b) Calcium carbonate
- (c) Folic acid
- (d) Iron

(d) Iron

98. A newborn weighing 1.5 kg at birth presents at 6 hours of age with lethargy, weak and high pitched cry and difficulty in feeding. What is the next step in management?

- (a) Estimation of blood sugar
- (b) Estimation of serum calcium
- (c) Supplementary oxygen
- (d) Bedside electrocardiogram

(a) Estimation of blood sugar

99. In a child with acute organophosphorus poisoning, which one of the following drugs will act as anti-sialogogue and peripheral parasympatholytic agent?

- (a) Carbamates
- (b) Atropine

- (c) Benzodiazepine
- (d) Pralidoxime

(b) Atropine

100. A 6-year old child needs to undergo a central Catheter placement for total parental nutrition. The procedure is likely to evoke pain and anxiety. Which of the following is the most appropriate drug for sedation and analgesia in this child?

- (a) Chloral hydrate
- (b) Midazolam
- (c) Propofol
- (d) Ketamine

(d) Ketamine

101. Which one of the following is the drug of choice in a child presenting with supraventricular tachycardia?

- (a) Atropine
- (b) Lidocaine
- (c) Adenosine
- (d) Naloxone

(c) Adenosine

102. Which one of the following drugs is used in cardiopulmonary resuscitation for pulseless ventricular fibrillation?

- (a) Atropine
- (b) Adenosine
- (c) Lidocaine
- (d) Amiodarone

(d) Amiodarone

103. Which one of the following is a sign of good attachment during breastfeeding?

- (a) The baby's nose is at the level of the nipple
- (b) The baby's chin touches the breast
- (c) Most of the nipple is in the mouth and the lower areola is visible
- (d) The baby's lower lip is inverted

(b) The baby's chin touches the breast

104. Which one of the following signs is NOT included as an indicator of a vigorous baby immediately after delivery of an infant born through meconium strained liquor?

- (a) Pink colour

- (b) Strong respiratory efforts
- (c) Good muscle tone
- (d) Active movements of the baby

(a) Pink colour

105. All are true for a Cephalohematoma in a newborn EXCEPT:

- (a) It is located over the parietal bones in the subcutaneous plane
- (b) It may be associated with hyperbilirubinemia
- (c) It increases in size in the first 12–24 hours
- (d) It can take 3–6 weeks to resolve

(a) It is located over the parietal bones in the subcutaneous plane

106. Which of the following sick neonates can be started on “Minimal Enteral Feeding”, if hemodynamically stable?

- (a) Septic neonate with sclerema
- (b) Neonate with necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC)
- (c) Neonate on mechanical ventilation
- (d) Symptomatic hypoglycaemia

(b) Neonate with necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC)

107. Which one of the following drugs is contraindicated in a mother who is breastfeeding her infant?

- (a) Bromocriptine
- (b) Chlorpromazine
- (c) Acyclovir
- (d) Morphine

(a) Bromocriptine

108. A term neonate presents with tachypnea on day 1 after birth. The chest X-ray reveals hyperexpanded lung fields, prominent vascular markings, and prominent interlobar fissure. Which of the following is the most probable diagnosis?

- (a) Congenital lobar emphysema
- (b) Diaphragmatic hernia
- (c) Transient tachypnea of the newborn
- (d) Tracheoesophageal fistula

(c) Transient tachypnea of the newborn

109. A preschool boy can go upstairs on alternate feet and has also started copying a circle. How many blocks should he be able to build a tower with, without toppling over?

- (a) 5
- (b) 7
- (c) 9
- (d) More than 10

(c) 9

110. Which one of the following drugs is the antidote for benzodiazepine poisoning?

- (a) Flumazenil
- (b) Atropine
- (c) Naloxone
- (d) Pralidoxime aldoxime methiodide

(a) Flumazenil

111. A 3-year old child develops severe respiratory distress after inhalation of fumes arising from burning plastic. The child is started on supportive ventilation. Which one of the following antidotes needs to be given?

- (a) Hydroxocobalamin
- (b) Amyl Nitrate
- (c) Sodium nitrite
- (d) N-acetyl cysteine

(a) Hydroxocobalamin

112. A child has an incurving of the little finger. What is this condition known as?

- (a) Camptodactyly
- (b) Brachydactyly
- (c) Partial cutaneous syndactyly
- (d) Clinodactyly

(d) Clinodactyly

113. A 4-week old infant presents with repeated episodes of non-bilious vomiting since 7 days. The infant seems active and hungry after the vomiting. Examination reveals an olive-shaped mass in the epigastrium. Which metabolic abnormality is expected in this infant?

- (a) Hyperchloremia
- (b) Metabolic alkalosis
- (c) Hyperkalemia
- (d) Hyponatremia

(b) Metabolic alkalosis

114. Which one of the following is the correct dose and route of administration of hepatitis B vaccine in children?

- (a) 0.5 mL dose with 10 microgram of antigen subcutaneously
- (b) 0.5 mL dose with 10 microgram of antigen intramuscularly
- (c) 1 mL dose with 5 microgram of antigen subcutaneously
- (d) 1 mL dose with 5 microgram of antigen intramuscularly

(b) 0.5 mL dose with 10 microgram of antigen intramuscularly

115. Which one of the following statements is correct for approved acellular pertussis vaccine?

- (a) It contains at least 3 IU of inactivated pertussis toxin
- (b) It contains at least 3 pathogenic pertussis antigens
- (c) It's efficacy is superior to the whole cell pertussis vaccine
- (d) Presence of non fimbrial protein is a mandatory component

(a) It contains at least 3 IU of inactivated pertussis toxin

116. Which of the following is recommended in the follow up health visits of a child with Down syndrome?

- (a) Growth assessment twice a year in the first year and annually till 5 years
- (b) Annual auditory screening from 1 to 5 years
- (c) Screening for refractory error if visual impairment is suspected
- (d) Annual thyroid function test from birth to 2 years

(a) Growth assessment twice a year in the first year and annually till 5 years

117. A 12 year old child presents with delayed puberty and delayed bone age. His growth records reveal that he was growing normally till 1 year of age, after which both his height and weight fell to below the third centile for age. Subsequently, he continued to grow below the third centile with normal height velocity. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- (a) Familial short stature
- (b) Constitutional growth delay
- (c) Growth hormone deficiency
- (d) Skeletal dysplasia

(b) Constitutional growth delay

118. According to the 'Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses' (IMNCI) classification of young infants up to 2 months, which one of the following signs is NOT included in 'Possible Serious Bacterial Infection'?

- (a) Fast breathing (50 breaths or more per minute)
- (b) Severe chest indrawing
- (c) Axillary temperature less than 36.5 degree celcius
- (d) Movement only when stimulated or no movement at all

(a) Fast breathing (50 breaths or more per minute)

119. Neonatal tetanus elimination in India is defined as less than one case per:

- (a) 100 live births per year
- (b) 1000 live births per year
- (c) 10000 live births per year
- (d) 100000 live births per year

(c) 10000 live births per year

120. Which one of the following facilities has been established at district hospitals in India to strengthen the care of low birth weight babies and sick newborns?

- (a) Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU)
- (b) Newborn Treatment Units (NTU)
- (c) Newborn Stabilization Units (NSU)
- (d) Shishu Suraksha Units (SSU)

(a) Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU)

Compiled by Tauseef Khan, medicoholic.com