

MEDICINE PAPER – FIRST

SET - A

[Max Marks: 60]

[Time allotted: Three hours]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 25 minutes) (0.5 x 24=12)

1. Pulsus alternans is seen in:
 - a. Aortic stenosis
 - b. Aortic regurgitation
 - c. Cardiac tamponade
 - d. Left ventricular failure regurgitation
2. Functional systolic murmur may be present in :
 - a. Pregnancy
 - b. Aortic stenosis
 - c. Hypertension
 - d. Mitral regurgitation
3. QRS complex denotes:
 - a. Atrial repolarization
 - b. Atrial depolarization
 - c. Ventricular repolarization
 - d. Ventricular depolarization
4. Midsystolic click is the characteristic feature of:
 - a. Mitral valve prolapse
 - b. Mitral stenosis
 - c. Aortic regurgitation
 - d. PDA
5. Rheumatoid factor is mainly:
 - a. IgG
 - b. IgM
 - c. IgD
 - d. IgA
6. Antihistone antibodies are characteristic of:
 - a. Drug-induced lupus
 - b. Lupus nephritis
 - c. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - d. Cardiac lupus
7. Step ladder pattern of fever is characteristic of:
 - a. Hodgkin's disease
 - b. Enteric fever
 - c. Scrub typhus
 - d. Dengue fever
8. Primaquine may cause hemolysis in:
 - a. NADP deficiency
 - b. Methemoglobin reductase deficiency
 - c. G6PD deficiency
 - d. Vitamin A deficiency
9. Metabolic acidosis is seen in all **except**:
 - a. Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - b. COPD
 - c. Renal tubular acidosis
 - d. Lactic acidosis
10. All are manifestations of Addison's disease **except**:
 - a. Hyperkalemia
 - b. Hypotension
 - c. Hyponatremia
 - d. Hypocalcemia
11. Clinical features of hypopituitarism include all **except**:
 - a. Weight loss
 - b. Anemia
 - c. Infertility
 - d. Increased facial or body hair in men
12. Tender hepatomegaly is seen in all **except**:
 - a. Viral hepatitis
 - b. Liver abscess
 - c. Congestive cardiac failure
 - d. Hemochromatosis
13. Anemia in chronic renal failure is due to all **except**:
 - a. Iron deficiency
 - b. Decreased erythropoietin production
 - c. Folate deficiency
 - d. Hypoplastic bone marrow
14. Erosion of joint is seen in all **except**:
 - a. SLE
 - b. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - c. Osteoarthritis
 - d. Psoriatic arthritis
15. Beta blockers are contraindicated in:
 - a. Thyrotoxicosis
 - b. Acute LVF
 - c. Anxiety state
 - d. Angina pectoris
16. Dengue virus is transmitted by the bite of:
 - a. Female anopheles
 - b. Aedes aegypti
 - c. Culex fatigans
 - d. Sandfly
17. Following drugs are used in AIDS **except**:
 - a. Zidovudine
 - b. Lamivudine
 - c. Stavudine
 - d. Ribavirin
18. Dehydration in diabetic ketoacidosis is best treated with:
 - a. Normal saline
 - b. Ringer lactate
 - c. Dextrose saline
 - d. 0.45% saline
19. The pH of blood is increased in all **except**:
 - a. Hyperventilation
 - b. Recurrent vomiting
 - c. Thiazide therapy
 - d. Metformin therapy
20. Hypokalemia is seen with:
 - a. Furosemide
 - b. NSAIDS
 - c. Spironolactone
 - d. ACE inhibitors
21. Clinical features of pheochromocytoma include all **except**:
 - a. Headache
 - b. Elevated blood pressure
 - c. Diaphoresis
 - d. Weight gain
22. Carrier stage is generally not seen in:
 - a. Typhoid fever
 - b. Hepatitis B virus infection
 - c. Diphtheria
 - d. Whooping cough
23. Clinical symptoms and signs in tetanus occur due to:
 - a. Endotoxins
 - b. Exotoxins fixed to motor nerve end plates
 - c. Circulating exotoxins
 - d. Both endotoxins and exotoxins
24. Osteitis fibrosa cystica is seen in:
 - a. Hypoparathyroidism
 - b. Hyperparathyroidism
 - c. Hypothyroidism
 - d. Hyperthyroidism

**MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 2. Give reasons for:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- a. Use of nitroglycerin in angina
 - b. Accentuation of right sided murmurs with inspiration
 - c. Thrombocytopenia in disseminated intravascular coagulation
 - d. Hemolytic anemia in TTP
 - e. Salt and water restriction in advanced CKD
 - f. Anemia in CKD
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(1+1+1+1+1+1= 06)**
- A 60 year-old male, a known hypertensive and diabetic for the past 10 years comes to the emergency with history of acute gastroenteritis 2 days ago, decreased urinary output for last 1 day and breathlessness for one day.
- a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 - b. What is the differential diagnosis?
 - c. What investigations will help in this diagnosis?
 - d. Enumerate other complications of this case.
 - e. Outline the treatment for this case.
 - f. What advice you will give at the time of discharge?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Raynaud's phenomenon
 - b. Microcytic anemia
 - c. Dengue shock syndrome
 - d. Hyperglycemic hyperosmolar coma
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Discuss the clinical features and management of hypothyroidism. **(3+3= 06)**
- (ii) Discuss the clinical features, investigations and treatment of osteoporosis. **(2+2+2= 06)**
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Vitamin C deficiency
 - b. Clinical features of Ankylosing Spondylitis
 - c. Second heart sound
 - d. Laboratory diagnosis of HIV infection

MEDICINE PAPER – SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

SET- A

[Max Marks: 60]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 25 minutes) (0.5 x 24=12)

1. Chronic diarrhea refers to diarrhea for:
 - a. 2 weeks
 - b. 3 weeks
 - c. 1 week
 - d. 4 weeks
2. IgA Tissue transglutaminase test is indicated in:
 - a. Malabsorption syndrome
 - b. Pancreatic insufficiency
 - c. IBS
 - d. Factitious diarrhea
3. In culture negative neutrocytic ascites, polymorphonuclear count is:
 - a. >50 PMN/ μ l
 - b. >200 PMN/ μ l
 - c. >150 PMN/ μ l
 - d. >250 PMN/ μ l
4. Elevated SAAG with ascitic protein >2.5 g/dl is characteristic of:
 - a. Cardiac ascites
 - b. Malignant ascites
 - c. Budd Chiari syndrome
 - d. Nephrotic syndrome
5. Dermatitis herpetiformis is a cutaneous variant of:
 - a. Whipple's disease
 - b. Celiac disease
 - c. Lactose deficiency
 - d. Bacterial overgrowth
6. Antibiotic associated colitis is attributed to:
 - a. Clostridium difficile
 - b. HIV infection
 - c. CMV infection
 - d. Tropheryma whipplei
7. Perianal fistula formation is more common in:
 - a. Ulcerative colitis
 - b. Crohn's disease
 - c. IBS
 - d. NSAID induced colitis
8. Maddrey Discriminant function score utilises all except:
 - a. Prothrombin time of patient
 - b. Serum bilirubin
 - c. Serum creatinine
 - d. Prothrombin time of control
9. Pin point pupils are seen in all except:
 - a. Pontine bleed
 - b. Morphine poisoning
 - c. Organophosphorus poisoning
 - d. Datura poisoning
10. Which of the following is inhaled long acting anticholinergic? :
 - a. Tiotropium
 - b. Formetrol
 - c. Monteleukast
 - d. Theophylline
11. Pendular knee jerk is a feature of:
 - a. Cerebellar involvement
 - b. Pontine involvement
 - c. Temporal lobe involvement
 - d. Occipital lobe involvement
12. Post-bronchodilator FEV1/FVC ratio in COPD is:
 - a. <0.9
 - b. <0.8
 - c. <0.7
 - d. <0.6
13. Glove and stocking pattern of sensory loss is characteristic of:
 - a. Mononeuropathy
 - b. Mononeuritis multiplex
 - c. Polyneuropathy
 - d. Myelopathy
14. Subacute combined degeneration of spinal cord occurs due to:
 - a. Lathyrism
 - b. Tabes dorsalis
 - c. Vitamin B12 deficiency
 - d. Syringomyelia
15. Mortality in COPD is predicted by all except:
 - a. Increased respiratory rate
 - b. Decreased respiratory rate
 - c. Low blood pressure
 - d. Age >65 years
16. pH of transudative pleural effusion is:
 - a. 7.4-7.5
 - b. 7.3-7.4
 - c. 7.2-7.3
 - d. 7.1-7.2
17. Molluscum contagiosum is caused in patients with:
 - a. AIDS
 - b. Hepatitis B
 - c. Hepatitis C
 - d. Tuberculosis
18. Non-ulcerating panniculitis is characteristic of:
 - a. Tuberculosis
 - b. Lupus panniculitis
 - c. Erythema nodosum
 - d. Polyarteritis nodosa
19. In severe asthma, FEV1 is:
 - a. <60% predicted
 - b. <80% predicted
 - c. <90% predicted
 - d. <70% predicted
20. Stevens Johnson syndrome is associated with skin peeling of:
 - a. <10% body surface area
 - b. 10-20% body surface area
 - c. 20-30% body surface area
 - d. 30-40% body surface area
21. Naltrexone is:
 - a. Cannabis antagonist
 - b. Opioid antagonist
 - c. Benzodiazepine antagonist
 - d. Anxiolytic
22. Heat stroke is characterised by core body temperature greater than:
 - a. 40.0 C
 - b. 39.0 C
 - c. 38.0 C
 - d. 38.70 C
23. Albuminocytologic dissociation is a feature of:
 - a. Guillain Barre syndrome
 - b. Pyogenic meningitis
 - c. Tuberculous meningitis
 - d. Viral meningitis
24. Auditory hallucinations are a feature of:
 - a. Endogenous depression
 - b. Schizophrenia
 - c. Obsessive compulsive neurosis
 - d. Manic depressive psychosis

MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- a. Pruritus in obstructive jaundice
 - b. Beta-blocker is not used in bronchial asthma
 - c. Use of pralidoxime in organophosphorus poisoning
 - d. Use of neostigmine along with atropine in cobra bite
 - e. NSAID induced peptic ulcer
 - f. Exaggerated deep tendon jerks in upper motor neuron lesion
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(2+2+2 = 06)**
- A 67-year-old non-smoker presented with 3 days' history of fever, cough with expectoration and breathlessness.
- a. What is the differential diagnosis?
 - b. How will you investigate the case?
 - c. Outline treatment of the case.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Scabies
 - b. Anorexia nervosa
 - c. Status epilepticus
 - d. Treatment of ulcerative colitis
- Q. 5. Structured questions:**
- (i) Enumerate clinical features and discuss management of tuberculous meningitis. **(2+4 = 06)**
 - (ii) Enumerate the etiology and discuss management of upper GI bleed. **(2+4 = 06)**
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis
 - b. Treatment of raised intracranial pressure
 - c. Autosomal dominant inheritance
 - d. Anaphylactic shock

MEDICINE PAPER – FIRST

SET - A

[Max Marks: 60]

[Time allotted: Three hours]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 25 minutes) (0.5 x 24=12)

1. Resistance of Staphylococcus aureus to methicillin is most often caused by:
 - a. Alternation of the major target for the drug
 - b. Cell membrane impermeability
 - c. Decreased uptake of the antibiotic
 - d. Inactivation of autolysins
2. Septicemia is:
 - a. Acute illness caused by agents circulating in the blood
 - b. Infection in a previously healthy person
 - c. Caused by secondary infection
 - d. None of the above
3. Which of the following organs has the maximum blood flow per gram?
 - a. Brain
 - b. Heart
 - c. Liver
 - d. Kidney
4. There occurs a steep decline in GFR when mean arterial pressure falls below:
 - a. 80 mm Hg
 - b. 90 mm Hg
 - c. 100 mm Hg
 - d. 110 mm Hg
5. Which of the following is secreted by renal tubules?
 - a. Tamm-Horsfall protein
 - b. IgA
 - c. Urokinase
 - d. All of the above
6. Majority of filtered sodium is reabsorbed in:
 - a. Proximal convoluted tubule
 - b. Thick ascending limb of loop of Henle
 - c. Distal convoluted tubule
 - d. Cortical and medullary collecting ducts
7. Androgens are secreted from:
 - a. Leydig cells and placenta
 - b. Testis and adrenal cortex
 - c. Adenohypophysis and testis
 - d. Leydig cells and adrenal cortex
8. The spermatogenesis in mammalian testis is controlled by:
 - a. Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)
 - b. Luteinizing hormone (LH)
 - c. ICSH
 - d. LH and ICSH
9. Anionic gap (AG) is calculated by?
 - a. $AG = Na^+ + (Cl^- - HCO_3^-)$
 - b. $AG = Na^+ - (Cl^- - HCO_3^-)$
 - c. $AG = Na^+ + (Cl^- + HCO_3^-)$
 - d. $AG = Na^+ - (Cl^- + HCO_3^-)$
10. Potentially fatal hyperkalemia occurs when plasma potassium concentration exceeds?
 - a. 5.5 mmol/L
 - b. 6.5 mmol/L
 - c. 7.5 mmol/L
 - d. 8.5 mmol/L
11. A posterior pituitary hormone released during parturition is
 - a. Oxytocin
 - b. Vasopressin
 - c. ICSH
 - d. ACTH
12. Platypnea is dyspnea that occurs in which position?
 - a. Upright
 - b. Sitting
 - c. Supine
 - d. Lateral
13. High-altitude pulmonary edema (HAPE) is more common in persons of which age?
 - a. Infants
 - b. < 25 years
 - c. 30 to 60 years
 - d. > 75 years
14. In which of the following conditions, PaO₂ cannot be restored to normal with inspiration of 100% O₂?
 - a. Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF)
 - b. Transposition of great arteries (TGA)
 - c. Eisenmenger's syndrome
 - d. All of the above
15. In anemic hypoxia, the PaO₂ is:
 - a. Normal
 - b. Decreased
 - c. Increased
 - d. Any of the above
16. Motility pattern of esophagus showing reduced amplitude of contractions in lower esophagus, peristaltic or simultaneous in onset with hypotension of LES is suggestive of?
 - a. Scleroderma
 - b. Achalasia
 - c. Diffuse esophageal spasm
 - d. None of the above
17. When colon herniate into the mediastinum, the type of hiatus hernia is?
 - a. Type I
 - b. Type II
 - c. Type III
 - d. Type IV
18. Pulsus tardus is found in:
 - a. Mitral stenosis
 - b. Aortic valve stenosis
 - c. Aortic regurgitation
 - d. Mitral regurgitation
19. Abnormal splitting of S₂ is best heard in which area:
 - a. Apex
 - b. Pulmonic area
 - c. Aortic 1 area
 - d. Tricuspid area
20. According to WHO, anemia is defined as a hemoglobin level of:
 - a. < 14 g/dL in men & < 13 g/dL in women
 - b. < 13 g/dL in men & < 12 g/dL in women
 - c. < 12 g/dL in men & < 11 g/dL in women
 - d. < 11 g/dL in men & < 10 g/dL in women
21. Reliable estimate of red cell production is provided by:
 - a. EPO levels
 - b. Reticulocyte count
 - c. RDW
 - d. Polychromasia
22. Platelet adhesion is mediated primarily by:
 - a. Von Willebrand factor (vWF)
 - b. Gp iib/iiia
 - c. Gp Ia/iiia
 - d. Fibronectin
23. Menorrhagia is a common symptom in women with:
 - a. VWD
 - b. Factor XI deficiency
 - c. Symptomatic carriers of hemophilia A
 - d. All of the above
24. Ferritin is also an:
 - a. Enzyme
 - b. Cytokine
 - c. Chemokine
 - d. Acute-phase reactant

**MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 60]****Note:** Attempt all questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 2. Give reasons for:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- a. Large V wave in JVP.
 - b. Dehydration in diabetic ketoacidosis.
 - c. Exophthalmos in hyperthyroidism.
 - d. Relapse in P. Vivax malaria.
 - e. Increased levels of TIBC in iron deficiency anaemia.
 - f. Nephrolithiasis with uricosuric drugs.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(1+2+1+2 = 06)**
- 25 yrs old male, known case of sickle cell anemia presented with sudden onset of chest pain & dyspnea.
- a. What is most likely diagnosis?
 - b. What are other complications of sickle cell anemia?
 - c. Enumerate tests to be done.
 - d. How will you treat the case?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Diagnosis of enteric fever
 - b. Management of hyperkalemia
 - c. Scurvy
 - d. Hematuria
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Pathogenesis of severe falciparum malaria. **(06)**
 - (ii) Etiology & management of AKI. **(06)**
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Thrombolytic therapy in acute myocardial infarction
 - b. Joint deformity in rheumatoid arthritis
 - c. Clinical features of acromegaly
 - d. Causes of secondary hypertension

MEDICINE PAPER - SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

SET- A

[Max Marks: 60]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 25 minutes) (0.5 x 24=12)

1. CSF/Serum glucose ratio in bacterial meningitis is:
 - a. >0.6
 - b. <0.6
 - c. >0.8
 - d. <0.10
2. Brown-sequard syndrome is the lesion produced by:
 - a. Lesion of one side of spinal cord
 - b. Transverse lesion of the spinal cord
 - c. Centre of the spinal cord
 - d. Lesion of the dorsal column
3. The trochlear nerve innervates:
 - a. Superior oblique muscle
 - b. Lateral rectus
 - c. Inferior oblique
 - d. Medial rectus
4. Edinger westphal is the subnucleus of:
 - a. 5th calnial nerve
 - b. 3rd nerve
 - c. 7th nerve
 - d. 9th nerve
5. Phrenic nerve weakness is sign of spinal cord compression at:
 - a. Cervical C5 to T1
 - b. Cervical, above C5
 - c. Thoracic level
 - d. Conus medullaris
6. Tissue transglutaminase (TTG) is used for serological diagnosis of
 - a. Crohn's disease
 - b. Coeliac disease
 - c. Tropical sprue
 - d. Ulcerative colitis
7. Adverse prognostic factors in Acute pancreatitis are all **except**:
 - a. Age <40 years
 - b. Serum calcium <8mg%
 - c. LDH >600 u/l
 - d. Glucose >180 mg/dl
8. Antibiotic associated diarrhoea occurs due to:
 - a. Cl. Difficile toxin
 - b. Cl. tetani
 - c. Cl. welchii
 - d. H. pylori
9. All are vit K dependent coagulation factors **except**:
 - a. Factor II
 - b. Factor IX
 - c. Factor VIII
 - d. Factor X
10. Congenital cause of conjugated hyperbilirubinemia occurs in:
 - a. Gilbert's syndrome
 - b. Rotor's syndrome
 - c. Criggler Nagar-I
 - d. Criggler Nagar-II
11. In Acute liver failure time from jaundices to encephalopathy is:
 - a. <7 days
 - b. 8-28 days
 - c. 29 days-12 weeks
 - d. >12 weeks
12. Which one of the following is **not** serological response to hepatitis B virus:
 - a. HBeAg
 - b. HBsAg
 - c. HBcAg
 - d. Anti- HBc
13. Arterial blood gases in pulmonary embolism will be:
 - a. PaO₂ normal, ↓ PaCO₂
 - b. PaO₂ ↓ PaCO₂ ↓
 - c. PaO₂ ↓ PaCO₂ ↑
 - d. PaO₂ normal PaCO₂ ↑
14. Transudative pleural effusion occurs in:
 - a. Acute Pancreatitis
 - b. Cardiac failure
 - c. Tuberculosis
 - d. SLE
15. Modified MRC scale is graded as:
 - a. 0-3
 - b. 0-4
 - c. 1-5
 - d. 1-4
16. Sputum of a tubercular patient to be smear- positive must contain:
 - a. 1-3 thousand bacilli
 - b. 5-10 thousand bacilli
 - c. 2-4 thousand bacilli
 - d. 500-1 thousand bacilli
17. Mantoux test is read at :
 - a. 2-4 days
 - b. 10 hours
 - c. 12 hours
 - d. 1 week
18. Necrobiosis lipidica is associated with:
 - a. Dyslipidemia
 - b. Diabetes Mellitus
 - c. Hypertension
 - d. Hypothyroidism
19. Koilonychias is a sign of:
 - a. Vit. B12 deficiency
 - b. Iron deficiency
 - c. Vit. C deficiency
 - d. Vit. A deficiency
20. Delirium is:
 - a. Mood disorder
 - b. Acute organic brain syndrome
 - c. Chronic organic brain syndrome
 - d. Personality disorder
21. Haemophilia is:
 - a. X-linked
 - b. Autosomal dominant
 - c. Autosomal recessive
 - d. None of the above
22. Hyperventilation increases:
 - a. Respiratory Acidosis
 - b. Respiratory alkalosis
 - c. Metabolic Acidosis
 - d. Metabolic alkalosis
23. Bysinosis is caused by:
 - a. Coal-dust
 - b. Silica
 - c. Cotton dust
 - d. Grain dust
24. In metabolic Acidosis:
 - a. HCO₃ ↓
 - b. HCO₃ ↑
 - c. PaCO₂ ↓
 - d. PaCO₂ ↑

MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 2. Give reasons for :** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- a. Sinus bradycardia in obstructive jaundice
 - b. Hemoptysis in Pulmonary Tuberculosis
 - c. Orthopnea in severe COPD
 - d. Use of neostigmine in Snake-bite patients.
 - e. Worm extremities in septic shock
 - f. Encephalopathy is decompensated CLD
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(1+1+1+2+1 = 06)**
- A 50 years old female who was on anticoagulants for aortic valve replacement presented with history of Hematemesis, Melena and shock.
- a. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - b. Enumerate differential diagnosis.
 - c. Enumerate investigational required.
 - d. Treatment for the case.
 - e. Advise at the time of discharge.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Near- drowning
 - b. Ulcerative-colitis
 - c. Corrosive poisoning
 - d. Migraine
- Q. 5. Structured question:**
- (i) Enumerate clinical findings of Lower Motor Neuron Paralysis. How will you establish diagnosis of Guillain Barre Syndrome? **(3+3= 06)**
 - (ii) Enumerate clinical features & treatment of ARDS.
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Management of status epilepticus
 - b. Management of Psoriasis
 - c. Alcohol withdrawal syndrome
 - d. Cystic fibrosis