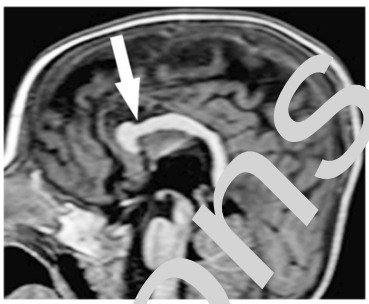
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01. Identify the arrow marked structure?



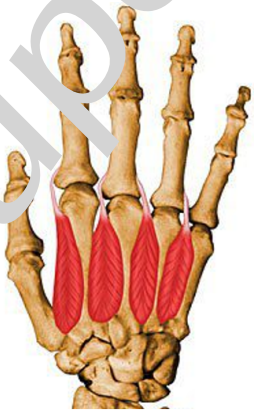
A) Corpus callosum

B) Fornix

C) Septum pelucidum

D) Lateral ventricle

02. Identify the muscle shown and its primary action



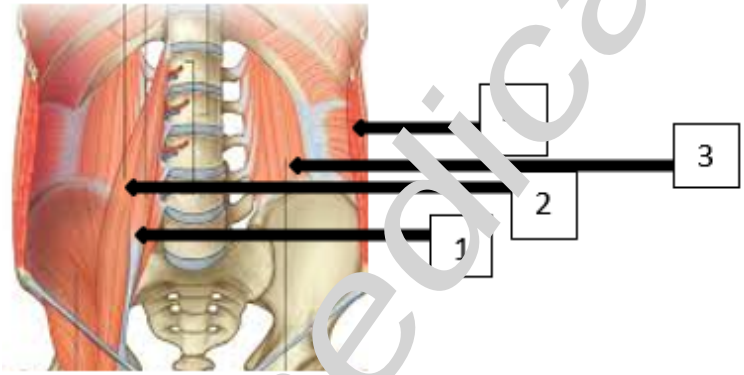
A) Palmar interossei muscle- adduction

B) Dorsal interossei muscle – abduction

C) Lumbricals- adduction

D) Dorsal interossei - adductin

03. Identify the muscle going medial to lateral?



A) Psoas major, psoas minor, quadratus lumborus, transverse abdominis

B) Psaos minor, psoas major, quadratus lumborus, transverse abdominis

C) Transverse abdominis, quadratus lumborus, psaos minor, psoas major

D) Quadratus lumborus, psaos minor, psoas major, transverse abdominis

04. A nasogastric tube is inserted in an adult patient. The tube has been advanced to a depth of 40 cm from the incisor teeth and gets obstructed. Which anatomical landmark has most likely been reached?

A) GEJ

B) Dipahragm

C) Brochus

D) Thyroid cartilage

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05. 40-year-old man sustains a head injury involving the left temporal region following a road traffic accident. After regaining consciousness, he speaks fluently but his speech is irrelevant and meaningless. He is unable to comprehend spoken language. Which cortical area is most likely affected?

A) Broca's area

B) Wernicke's area

C) Primary auditory cortex

D) Arcuate fasiculus

06. A patient with cavernous sinus infection presents with ophthalmoplegia and loss of sensation over the forehead, cheek, and upper lip, while sensation over the lower lip is preserved. Which of the following cranial nerves will be spared in this condition?

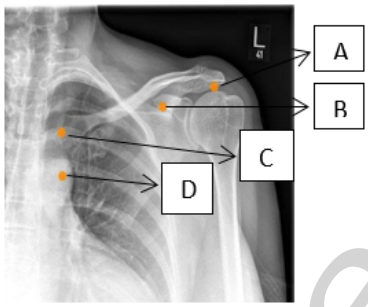
A) Ophthalmic nerve

B) Maxillary nerve

C) Oculomotor nerve

D) Mandibular nerve

07. Identify the arrow marked structures correctly?



A) A- acromioclavicular joint, B- corocoid process, C- sternoclavicular joint,D- aortic knuckle

B) A- sternoclavicular joint , B- acromioclavicular joint, C- aortic knuckle, D- corocoid process

C) A- corocoid process, B- sternoclavicular joint, C- sternoclavicular joint, D- aortic knuckle

D) A- acromioclavicular joint, B- sternoclavicular joint, C- aortic knuckle, D- corocoid process

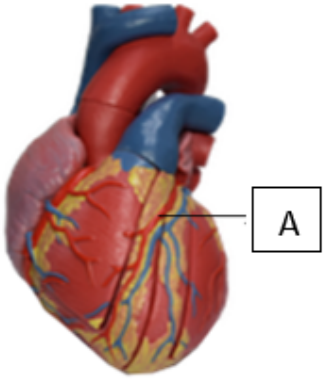
08. Identify the arrow marked artery?

A) Anterior interventricular artery

B) Left circumflex artery

C) Left coronary artery

D) Marginal artery



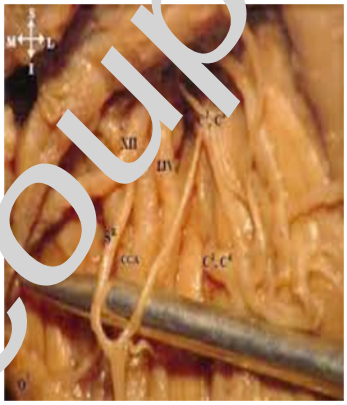
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09. Upper GI endoscopy reveals a perforated bleeding ulcer on the posterior wall of the first part of the duodenum. Which artery is most likely to be involved? Image

A) Right gastroepiploic artery
B) Left gastroepiploic artery
C) Gastroduodenal artery
D) Superior mesenteric artery

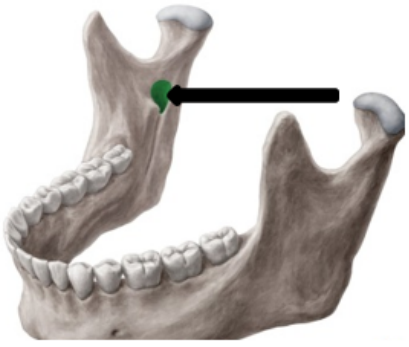
10. The ansa cervicalis supplies motor innervation to all of the following muscles EXCEPT:

A) Sternothyroid
B) Omohyoid
C) Sternohyoid
D) Thyrohyoid



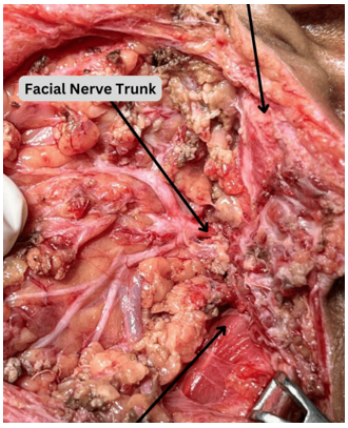
11. During administration of a mandibular nerve block for a dental procedure, an image of the mandible is shown. The arrow marks a foramen on the medial surface of the ramus of the mandible. Which structure passes through the arrow-marked foramen?

A) Inferior alveolar nerve
B) Lingual nerve
C) Mandibular nerve
D) Maxillary nerve



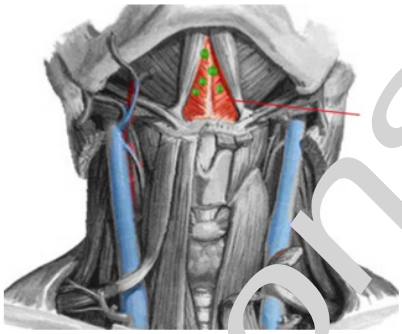
12. During parotid gland surgery, the surgeon uses the following as a landmark to identify the facial nerve trunk. What is the likely structure ?

A) Tragal pointer
B) Styloid process
C) Posterior belly of digastric
D) Sternocleidomastoid muscle



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13. Identify the triangle shown in the image?



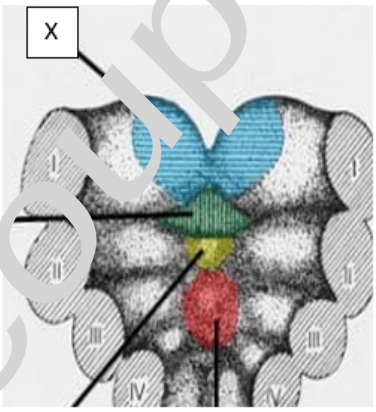
A) Muscular triangle

B) Submental triangle

C) Carotid triangle

D) Diagastric triangle

14. Identify the structure marked as X?



A) Lingual swelling

B) 2nd arch

C) Hypobrachial eminence

D) Tuberculum imphar

15. A 45-year-old traffic policeman, who has been standing for long hours daily for several years, presents with dilated, tortuous veins over the medial aspect of the leg associated with heaviness and aching pain. An image of the lower limb veins is shown. Which structure is most likely involved?



A) Great saphenous vein

B) Small saphenous vein

C) Anterior tibial vein

D) Posterior tibial vein

16. A scientist was performing an experiment on a nerve. H53e applies a stimulus during the refractory period. The nerve fails to excite because:

A) Na^+ channel open

B) Na^+ channel closed (inactivated)

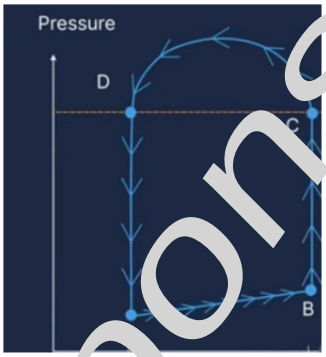
C) K^+ channel open

D) K^+ channel closed

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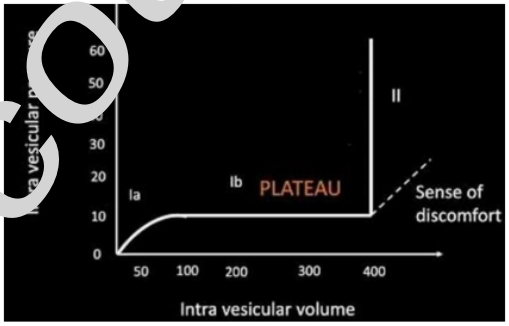
17. Strength Duration Curve At , which point aortic valve opens ?

A) Point A
B) Point B
C) Point C
D) Point D



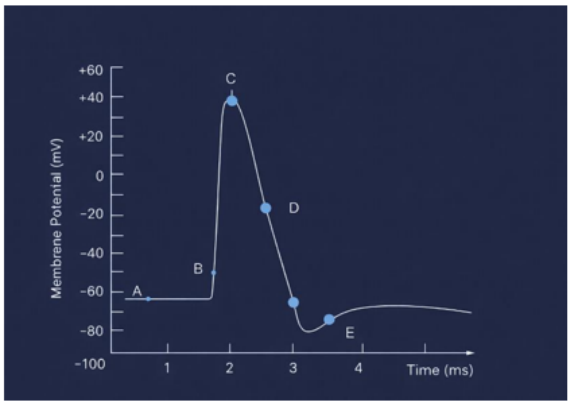
18. In the following pressure-volume curve of the bladder, what is the physiological basis for the segment labeled Ib?

A) Compliance of the bladder (Laplace law)
B) Detrusor overactivity
C) Urethral obstruction
D) Bladder outlet incompetence



19. Based on the provided image of a nerve action potential, at which marked point is the combined transport of Na^+ and K^+ ions at its lowest ratio?

A) Point A
B) Point B
C) Point C
D) Point E



20. A patient undergoes a surgery where one lung is removed due to malignancy. Which of the following parameters should be measured to accurately assess the remaining lung's elasticity, independent of the change in lung volume?

A) Chest wall compliance + lung compliance
B) Specific lung compliance
C) Total lung compliance
D) Static compliance

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21. A patient with a history of head trauma presents with signs of increased intracranial pressure. Which of the following sets of vital signs characterizes the Cushing reflex?

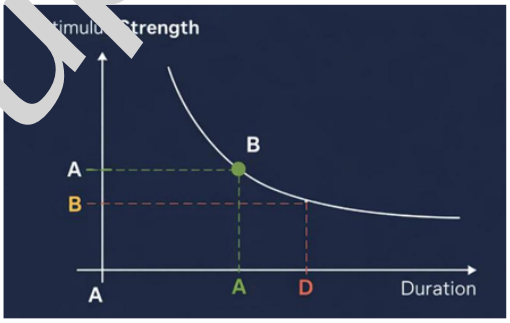
A) Tachycardia and hypertension

B) Bradycardia and hypertension

C) Bradycardia and hypotension

D) Tachycardia and hypotension

22. A strength-duration curve is plotted for a skeletal muscle. Identify the parameters labeled in the correct order to successfully determine tissue excitability.



A) A: Utilization time; B: Rheobase; D: Chronaxie

B) A: Rheobase; B: Chronaxie; D: Utilization time

C) A: Chronaxie; B: Utilization time; D: Rheobase

D) A: Chronaxie; B: Rheobase; D: Utilization time

23. A young adult presents with multiple eruptive xanthomas over the extensor surfaces and buttocks. Laboratory evaluation reveals markedly elevated serum triglyceride levels with a predominance of chylomicrons even in the fasting state. There is no significant elevation of LDL cholesterol. Which of the following defects is the most likely underlying cause of this condition?

A) LDL receptor defect

B) Apolipoprotein E deficiency

C) Deficiency of lipoprotein lipase (LPL)

D) Apolipoprotein B-100 mutation

24. A patient presents with joint pain and hepatomegaly. Histopathological examination reveals abnormal deposition of glycolipids and glycoconjugates. What is the most likely subcellular organelle involved in this deposition?

A) Golgi apparatus

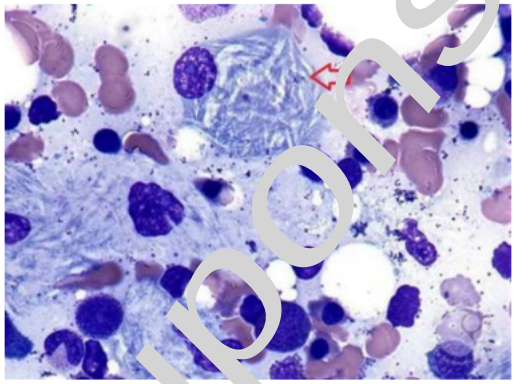
B. Lysosome

C) Peroxisome

D) Microsome

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25. A 9-month-old child presents to the pediatric OPD with anemia, failure to thrive, and hepatomegaly. Histopathological examination shows macrophages with a "crumpled tissue paper-like" cytoplasm due to cerebroside accumulation. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Niemann-Pick disease
B) Gaucher's disease
C) Fabry's disease
D) Metachromatic leukodystrophy

26. A patient presents with retinitis pigmentosa, ataxia, ichthyosis, and cardiac conduction defects. Laboratory results show increased peroxisomal deposition of phytanic acid. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Zellweger syndrome
B) Refsum disease
C) Metachromatic leukodystrophy
D) X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy

27. A young boy is brought to the pediatric clinic with developmental delay, dystonia, hyperuricemia, and a striking history of self-mutilating behavior such as biting of lips and fingers. There is also a family history of a similar illness in male relatives. Which of the following enzymes is defective in this disorder?

A) Adenosine deaminase
B) Hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase (HGPRTase)
C) Xanthine oxidase
D) Glucose-6-phosphatase

28. A child presents to pediatric OPD with hepatosplenomegaly. On examination histopathological examination shows foam cells in bone marrow due to lipid accumulation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Tay Sachs's disease
B) Gaucher's disease
C) Fabry's disease
D) Niemann Pick's disease

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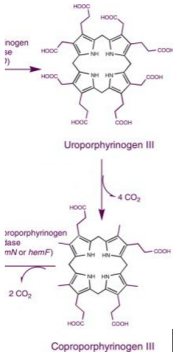
29. A newborn infant develops vomiting, jaundice, and failure to thrive. On labs CPG III to CPG conversion is affected. Which of the following enzyme is likley defective?

A) UPG decarboxylase

B) CPG oxidase

C) Ferrochelatase

D) Prophyria



30. A 4-month-old infant is brought with poor feeding, failure to thrive, and progressive hypotonia. On examination, the baby has macroglossia and signs of cardiomegaly. Echocardiography reveals hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Laboratory evaluation shows deficiency of acid maltase. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Cori disease

B) Pompe's disease

C) Anderson disease

D) McArdle's disease

31. A 55-year-old man develops acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) following severe sepsis. He presents with acute onset dyspnea, hypoxemia refractory to oxygen therapy, and diffuse bilateral infiltrates on chest X-ray. Which of the following components of pulmonary surfactant is primarily deficient or inactivated in this condition?

A) Surfactant protein A

B) Lecithin

C) Sphingomyelin

D) Cholesterol

32. Steroid hormones exert their action by entering the cell and binding to intracellular receptors. The hormone-receptor complex then translocates to the nucleus and binds to specific DNA sequences to regulate gene transcription. Which of the following DNA-binding motifs enables steroid hormone receptors to attach to their target sites on DNA?

A) Leucine zipper motif

B) Helix-turn-helix motif

C) Zinc finger motif

D) RNA recognition motif

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33. A neonate develops poor feeding, lethargy, and seizures within the first few days of life. Laboratory investigations reveal severe hyperammonemia, low citrulline levels, elevated plasma glutamine, and normal orotic acid levels in urine. There is no evidence of metabolic acidosis or hypoglycemia. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Hyperammonemic encephalopathy

B) Type II hyperammonemia

C) Type I hyperammonemia

D) Encephalopathy

34. A middle-aged man presents with photosensitivity, recurrent blistering lesions over sun-exposed areas, skin fragility, and hyperpigmentation. Laboratory evaluation reveals accumulation of uroporphyrins in urine. Which of the following enzymes is defective in this condition?



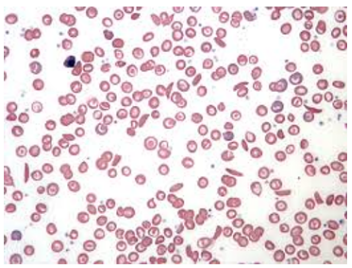
A) Coproporphyrinogen oxidase

B) Ferrochelatase

C) Porphobilinogen deaminase

D) Uroporphyrinogen decarboxylase

35. A 22-year-old male presents with chronic anemia associated with easy fatigability and intermittent jaundice since adolescence. He reports episodic bone pain precipitated by exertion and dehydration. Examination reveals pallor and mild splenomegaly. Laboratory investigations show hemoglobin of 8 g/dL with normal MCV, indirect hyperbilirubinemia, and a reticulocyte count of 6%. Peripheral blood smear is shown. What is the most likely diagnosis?



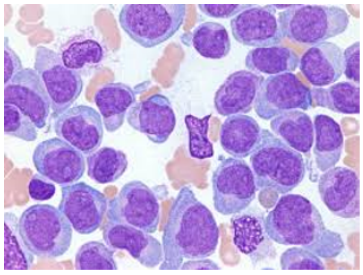
A) Iron deficiency anemia

B) Sickle cell anemia

C) Aplastic anemia

D) Thalassemia trait

36. A 35-year-old patient presents with fever, easy bruising, and progressive weakness for 2 weeks. Complete blood count shows anemia and thrombocytopenia with marked leukocytosis. Peripheral blood smear reveals the following. Immunophenotyping demonstrates strong positivity for CD13 and CD33, while CD19 is negative. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) CML

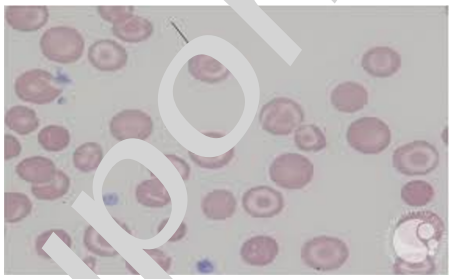
B) ALL

C) AML

D) CLL

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37. A 20-year-old male presents with long-standing easy fatigability and exertional dyspnea since childhood. He has a history of multiple blood transfusions during adolescence. On examination, he has pallor, frontal bossing, and hepatosplenomegaly. Laboratory investigations reveal hemoglobin of 7.5 g/dL with markedly reduced MCV and MCH. Peripheral blood smear reveals the following. What is the most likely underlying diagnosis responsible for these peripheral smear findings?



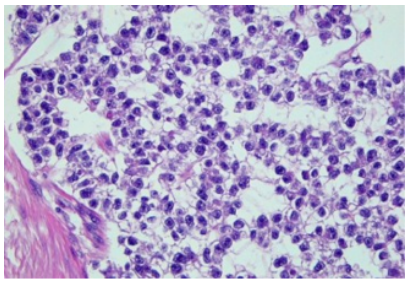
A) Sideroblastic anemia

B) Thalassemia major

C) Anemia of chronic disease

D) Thalassemia minor

38. A 28-year-old man presents with a painless, gradually enlarging testicular mass. HPE of the tumor is shown below. Serum tumor markers show mildly elevated β-hCG with normal AFP. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Embryonal carcinoma

B) Yolk sac tumor

C) Seminoma

D) Choriocarcinoma

39. A 50-year-old man presents with progressive weight loss, easy fatigability, and bleeding tendency. On examination, he has splenomegaly. Laboratory investigations show marked leukocytosis, peripheral smear with left shift and basophilia. What is the drug of choice for management of this condition?

A) Hydroxyurea

B) Prednisolone

C) Imatinib

D) Rituximab

40. Patient complains of headache is being evaluated and found to have a brain tumor. HPE reveals tumor composed of Antoni A and B areas. Which among the following is an IHC marker positive in this tumor?

A) Chromogranin A

B) S-100

C) Cytokeratin

D) Gfap

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41. A 7-year-old child presents with a rapidly enlarging jaw mass. The lymphoma is known to have a strong association with Epstein-Barr virus infection. Which of the following chromosomal translocations is most characteristic of this condition?

A) t(14;18)

B) t(11;14)

C) t(8;14)

D) t(9;22)

42. A 22-year-old patient presents with a history of recurrent epistaxis, gum bleeding, and easy bruising since childhood. Normal bleeding tendency. Laboratory investigations show factor VIII level of 50%, normal PT, prolonged aPTT, and abnormal ristocetin-induced platelet aggregation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Immune thrombocytopenic purpura

B) Glanzmann thrombasthenia

C) Von Willebrand disease

D) Hemophilia A

43. Rheumatoid arthritis is primarily mediated by which type of hypersensitivity reaction?

A) Type II hypersensitivity and III

B) Type III hypersensitivity

C) Type II hypersensitivity

D) Type IV hypersensitivity

44. In COPD destruction of alveolar elastin is mediated by which of the following enzymes?

A) Cathepsin D and collagenase

B) Neutrophil elastase and matrix metalloproteinase-12

C) Plasmin and thrombin

D) Trypsin and chymotrypsin

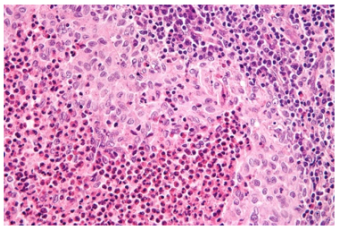
45. A biopsy slide shows a granulomatous lesion in a patient with langerhan cell histiocytosis . Which of the following cytokines is primarily responsible for maintaining granulomas by activating macrophages?

A) Interleukin-4

B) Interferon-γ

C) TGF-β

D) Tumor necrosis factor-α



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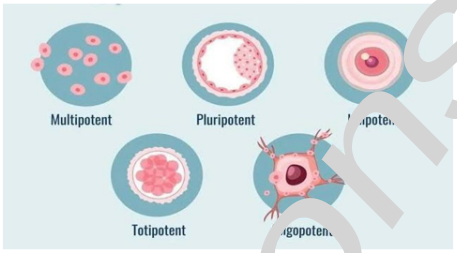
46. A burn patient undergoes skin grafting. The cells responsible for rejuvenation and regeneration of the skin graft belong to which of the following categories?

A) Multipotent

B) Pluripotent

C) Totipotent

D) Unipotent



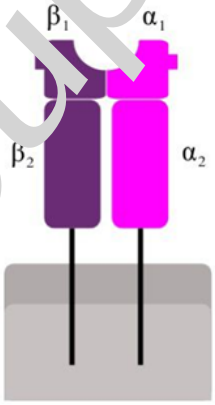
47. An image (shown) depicts a genetic locus within the major histocompatibility complex region on chromosome
This region of the MHC corresponds to:

A) HLA-DQ

B) HLA-DR

C) HLA-DP

D) HLA- B



48. A 3-year-old child presents with upward slanting palpebral fissures, flat nasal bridge with developmental delay has the following facial features. What is the likely diagnosis? Image

A) Edward syndrome

B) Down syndrome

C) Turner syndrome

D) Noonan syndrome



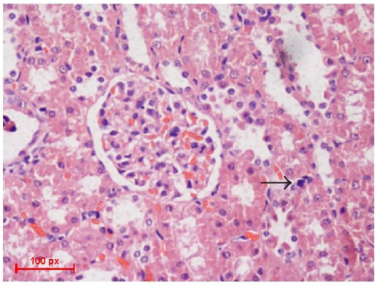
49. Identify the structure based on the below shown histology image?

A) Langerhans cell

B) Hassall's corpuscle

C) Bowman capsule

D) Meissner's corpuscle



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50. A kidney transplant recipient on long-term therapy presents with blisters and a non-healing ulcer on sun-exposed skin, which is diagnosed as squamous cell carcinoma. Which of the following factors is most likely responsible for the development of this malignancy?

A) Immunosuppressants

B) Long-term steroids

C) UV exposure alone

D) Chronic viral infection

51. A 28-year-old man diagnosed with borderline tuberculoid (BT) leprosy was started on WHO-MDT. After 2 months of regular treatment, he now presents with sudden onset of tender, erythematous, edematous lesions over the nose and forehead associated with mild fever. There is no new sensory loss or nerve tenderness. What is the most appropriate next step in management?

A) Continue MDT and start oral prednisolone

B) Continue MDT and give oral doxycycline

C) Stop MDT and start thalidomide

D) Stop MDT and start oral prednisolone

52. A 26-year-old man diagnosed with diabetes insipidus was started on hydrochlorothiazide. The beneficial effect of hydrochlorothiazide in this patient is primarily due to which of the following mechanisms?

A) Direct stimulation of V2 receptors in the collecting duct

B) Inhibition of Na+ reabsorption in the distal convoluted tubule leading to mild volume depletion and increased proximal water reabsorption

C) Blocking aquaporin-2 channels in the collecting duct

D) Increasing medullary interstitial osmolarity

53. Which of the following best describes the mechanism of action of gabapentin?

A) Sodium channel blockade

B) Binding to and blockade of the α2δ subunit of voltage-gated calcium channels

C) Opioid receptor blockade

D) NMDA receptor antagonism

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54. Which of the following best describes the mechanism of action of colchicine in an acute attack of gout?

A) Inhibition of xanthine oxidase

B) Inhibition of cyclo-oxygenase

C) Inhibition of granulocyte migration

D) Blockade of IL-1 receptors

55. A 55-year-old male presents with sudden onset of severe pain, redness, and swelling of the foot as shown in the image below. There is no history of trauma. Serum uric acid is 9 mg/dL. What is the best acute management at this stage?



A) Febuxostat 40 mg once daily

B) Indomethacin 50 mg three times a day

C) Prostaglandin 40 mg once daily

D) Allopurinol 100 mg twice daily

56. A 52-year-old man with myelofibrosis has been taking ruxolitinib for the last 6 months with good control of symptoms. He develops oral candidiasis and is started on ketoconazole. After 3–4 days of antifungal therapy, he complains of dizziness, severe fatigue, easy bruising,and repeated episodes of hypotension. His blood counts show new-onset thrombocytopenia and anemia. The most likely reason for these adverse effects is:

A) Induction of CYP3A4 by ketoconazole leading to increased metabolism of ruxolitinib

B) Inhibition of CYP3A4 by ketoconazole leading to increased plasma levels of ruxolitinib

C) Reduced gastrointestinal absorption of ruxolitinib due to ketoconazole

D) Displacement of ruxolitinib from plasma protein binding sites by ketoconazole

57. A 28-year-old woman in her pregnancy is found to be HBsAg positive with high HBV DNA levels on routine antenatal screening. She has no features of liver failure. What is the most appropriate treatment during pregnancy?

A) Pegylated interferon

B) Tenofovir

C) Zidovudine

D) Acyclovir

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58. A 32-year-old man returned from a malaria-endemic area with high-grade fever for 5 days. On examination, he is drowsy, confused, and has altered sensorium. Peripheral smear shows Plasmodium falciparum. What is the most appropriate treatment?

A) Intravenous artesunate

B) Intravenous artesunate with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine

C) Oral artemether-lumefantrine

D) Oral chloroquine

59. A 25-year-old man returns from Manipur with high-grade fever and chills for 3 days. Peripheral smear shows Plasmodium falciparum trophozoites. What is the most appropriate treatment?

A) Artemether-lumefantrine (AL) for 3 days + single-dose primaquine on Day 2

B) Artemether-lumefantrine (AL) for 3 days + primaquine for 14 days

C) Chloroquine for 3 days + primaquine single dose

D) Oral quinine for 7 days

60. A female child is diagnosed with iron deficiency anemia and started on iron-folic acid tablets. The clinician also adds an additional vitamin to improve the efficacy of the therapy. Which regimen is most appropriately co-administered with iron-folic acid?

A) Albendazole

B) Green leafy vegetables

C) Vitamin C

D) Vitamin D

61. A 28-year-old woman delivers a stillborn baby at 38 weeks of gestation. On the third postpartum day, she develops breast engorgement and painful fullness. The physician decides to pharmacologically suppress lactation. Which of the following drugs is most appropriate to decrease milk secretion?

A) Oxytocin

B) Misoprostol

C) Adrenaline

D) Bromocriptine

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62. A 65-year-old woman with breast cancer was given combination chemotherapy including methotrexate. To reduce toxicity, leucovorin is administered. Which of the following enzymes is bypassed by leucovorin rescue during methotrexate therapy?

A) Thymidylate synthase
B) Dihydrofolate reductase
C) Dihydropyrimidine dehydrogenase
D) Methionine synthase

63. A 30-year-old man flies directly from Delhi to Leh Ladakh for a holiday at altitude of 15000 ft. Within 18–24 hours of arrival, he develops throbbing headache, nausea, dizziness, fatigue, and difficulty sleeping. His pulse is 104/min, respiratory rate is 22/min, and SpO_2 is 88% on room air. There are no focal neurological deficits and no signs of pulmonary edema. The best immediate management of his condition is:

A) Acetazolamide
B) Immediate descent to a lower altitude
C) Dexamethasone
D) Aspirin

64. What is the mechanism of action of finasteride?

A) Adrenergic alpha-1A receptor antagonism
B) 5-alpha reductase inhibition
C) Androgen receptor blockade
D) Phosphodiesterase inhibition

65. The primary mechanism of action of botulinum toxin is?

A) Irreversible inhibition of acetylcholinesterase
B) Blockade of postsynaptic nicotinic receptors
C) Inhibition of release of acetylcholine from presynaptic nerve terminals
D) Competitive antagonism at muscarinic receptors

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66. A 35-year-old man undergoes renal transplantation. To avoid nephrotoxicity associated with calcineurin inhibition, his physician plans to use an immunosuppressant that specifically inhibits IL-2–mediated T-cell proliferation without blocking calcineurin. Which of the following drugs is most appropriate?

A) Tacrolimus

B) Mycophenolate

C) Sirolimus

D) Azathioprine

67. A 24-year-old otherwise healthy woman presents with 2 days of dysuria, increased frequency of micturition, and suprapubic discomfort. She has no fever, flank pain, vomiting, or vaginal discharge. Her vitals are stable, and there is no history of recent antibiotic use or urinary tract abnormalities. Empirical therapy is being considered. Which of the following drugs should NOT be preferred as first-line empirical treatment in this case?

A) Nitrofurantoin

B) Cotrimoxazole

C) Ciprofloxacin

D) Fosfomycin

67. A 28-year-old man presents with fatigue, dark-colored urine in the morning, recurrent abdominal pain, and episodes of venous thrombosis. Blood investigations show anemia, elevated LDH, low haptoglobin, and flow cytometry reveals deficiency of CD55 and CD59 on RBCs, confirming paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH). Which of the following is the drug of choice for this condition?

A) Rituximab

B) Eculizumab

C) Imatinib

D) Prednisolone

69. A 60-year-old female with type 2 diabetes mellitus was taking antidiabetic drugs and telmisartan. She has an HbA1c level of 8.5. Her blood pressure is normal, and recent investigations show eGFR to be < 50 mL/min/1.73 m², but serum potassium is normal, and she is asymptomatic. What should be done to decrease the risk of further decrease in GFR?

A) Increase the dose of telmisartan

B) Shift to ramipril

C) Increase the dose of antidiabetic drug

D) Start carvedilol

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70. A 62-year-old man with type 2 diabetes mellitus and chronic sinusitis is brought to the emergency department with high-grade fever for 2 days, severe headache, photophobia, neck stiffness, and two episodes of vomiting. On examination, he is confused, febrile (39.5°C), with a positive Kernig's sign and neck rigidity. CSF analysis show low glucose. Fundoscopy shows no papilledema. The physician decides to start empirical antibiotics immediately. Which of the following is the most appropriate empirical therapy?

A) Meropenem alone
B) Ceftriaxone + Vancomycin
C) Vancomycin alone
D) Clindamycin

71. 22-year-old man diagnosed with enteric fever (typhoid) was started on ciprofloxacin. After 5 days of therapy, he continues to have high-grade fever and toxic symptoms. Blood culture later confirms Salmonella typhi.
What is the most appropriate next drug of choice?

A) Chloramphenicol
B) Ampicillin
C) Ceftriaxone
D) Doxycycline

72. A 10-year-old boy with generalized tonic-clonic seizures has been on multiple antiepileptic drugs for the last 3 weeks. He now presents with high-grade fever, painful erythematous rash, and petechial lesions on the lips, as seen in the figure below. There is concern for a serious drug-induced cutaneous reaction. Which of the following antiepileptic drugs can be safely continued in this child?



A) Phenytoin
B) Valproate
C) Lamotrigine
D) Clobazam

73. A patient with bronchial asthma is prescribed a salbutamol metered dose inhaler (MDI). He has difficulty coordinating actuation with inspiration, so his physician advises the use of a spacer device with the MDI. Which of the following statements is true regarding the use of a spacer with an MDI?



A) It increases systemic absorption of the drug
B) It decreases drug wastage and oropharyngeal deposition
C) It makes the inhalation technique more complicated and less effective
D) It has no effect on drug delivery to the lungs

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74. A patient on cholesterol-lowering medication develops facial flushing and erythema as shown in the image below. Which of the following medications is most likely responsible for this presentation?



A) Atorvastatin
B) Ezetimibe
C) Gemfibrozil
D) Niacin

75. A 12-year-old boy receiving combination chemotherapy for non-Hodgkin lymphoma presents on day 7 of his treatment cycle with dysuria, suprapubic pain, and frank hematuria.Urine examination shows numerous red blood cells without infection. It is diagnosed as hemorrhagic cystitis. His current chemotherapy regimen includes the following agents. Which drug is most likely responsible for his symptoms?

A) Ifosfamide
B) Vincristine
C) Methotrexate
D) Doxorubicin

76. A 48-hour culture on the PPLO agar shows small colonies showing fried egg colonies. Which organism is most likely?

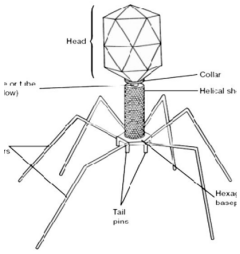


A) Staphylococcus aureus
B) Mycoplasma pneumonia
C) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
D) Klebsiella pneumonia

77. A patient from an endemic area presents with chronic respiratory symptoms. Microscopy shows small oval yeast forms with narrow-based budding, seen inside macrophages. Which of the following organisms is most likely responsible?

A) Blastomyces dermatitidis
B) Histoplasma capsulatum
C) Cryptococcus neoformans
D) Candida albicans

78. An electron micrograph/image shows a bacteriophage attached to a bacterial cell. Which of the following processes of genetic transfer is being demonstrated?



A) Transformation
B) Conjugation
C) Transduction
D) Transposition

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79. An HIV-positive patient presents with curdy white vaginal discharge. Microscopic examination of the discharge on KOH mount shows oval, narrow-based budding yeast cells measuring 4–6 µm. The organism causing this infection is an opportunistic pathogen. Which of the following is the correct characteristic of this organism?

A) Presence of pseudohyphae

B) Presence of clue cells

C) Motile organism with flagella

D) Intracellular gram-negative bacillus

80. 20-year-old college student presents with fever, sore throat, and cervical lymphadenopathy. Peripheral blood smear shows atypical lymphocytes. The Paul–Bunnell heterophile antibody test is positive. What is the most likely causative organism?

A) Cytomegalovirus

B) Epstein–Barr virus

C) Human immunodeficiency virus

D) Influenza virus

81. A 4-year-old child presents with fever, cough, and signs of lower respiratory tract infection. Sputum culture shows no growth on blood agar but grows on chocolate agar. The organism is a fastidious gram-negative bacillus requiring Factor X and Factor V for growth. The most likely causative organism is:

A) Influenza virus

B) Streptococcus pneumoniae

C) Haemophilus influenza

D) Staphylococcus aureus



82. A young man gives a history of bathing in pond water. He develops a rapidly moving, serpiginous, pruritic rash over the body. A stool examination shows no ova and no cysts, but larvae are identified. Routine bacterial culture is negative. What is the most likely causative organism?

A) Ancylostoma braziliense

B) Strongyloides stercoralis

C) Enterobius vermicularis

D) Ascaris lumbricoides



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83. A sheep wool carrier presents with painless black scar on his leg. What is the likely organism responsible?



A) Bacillus anthracis

B) Scrub typhus

C) Rickettsia conorii

D) Staphylococcus aureus

84. A 30-year-old foreign traveler presents with acute onset profuse watery diarrhea for 12 hours. The stools are colorless and rice-water-like, with no blood or pus. He has signs of severe dehydration. Which toxin is responsible for this illness?

A) Cholera toxin

B) Shigella txin

C) Heat-labile enterotoxin of E. coli

D) Heat-stable enterotoxin of E. coli

85. Patient with history of consuming home-canned vegetables at a family gathering presents with acute flaccid paralysis. The clinical picture is attributed to botulinum toxin produced by Clostridium botulinum. What is the most likely mode of transmission in this case?

A) Vector-borne transmission

B) Direct transmission

C) Vehicle-borne transmission

D) Indirect transmission

86. A 28-year-old man presents with a history of a small, painless genital ulcer that appeared about 2 weeks after an unprotected sexual contact and healed spontaneously. Two weeks later, he developed painful unilateral inguinal swelling with fever and tenderness. On examination, there are fluctuant inguinal lymph nodes with overlying erythema suggestive of buboes. What are the strains of Chlamydia trachomatis responsible for this condition?

A) A-K

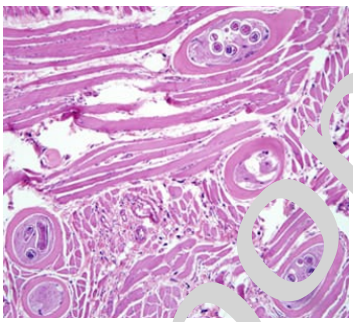
B) A, B, C

C) L1-L3

D) M-O

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87. Patient presents with fever, myalgia, and periorbital edema for the past 5 days. He gives a history of consumption of undercooked pork 2 weeks ago. Laboratory investigations reveal eosinophilia. A muscle biopsy image is shown below. What is the most likely causative organism?



a) Taenia solium
b) Trichuris trichiura
c) Trichinella spiralis
d) Toxoplasma gondii

88. A 32-year-old unmarried man is brought reporting recurrent sexual arousal by wearing women's clothes. The behavior has been present since adolescence and is associated with sexual gratification. The most appropriate diagnosis is

A) Fetishism
B) Transsexualism
C) Eonism
D) Homosexuality

89. Male presents to the casualty within 24 h with an alleged history of sodomy by co-worker. On examination, there is perianal tenderness and abrasions. He is sent for medico-legal examination. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate sample to be collected to establish the offence?

A) Semen sample from urethra
B) Blood sample of accused
C) Anal swab of the victim collecting semen
D) Finger nails of accused

90. 28-year-old with an alleged firearm injury is brought to ER. On local examination, the entry wound shows a well-defined abrasion (grease) collar. There is no blackening or burning of the surrounding skin; however, tattooing is present around the wound. Based on these findings, the most likely range of fire is:

a) Contact shot
b. Close range shot
c) Intermediate range shot
d) Distant range shot

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91. A burnt body with suspected internal injuries is examined without performing a conventional dissection. What type of autopsy is done to evaluate fractures, internal hemorrhage, and organ injuries, while preserving the body intact?

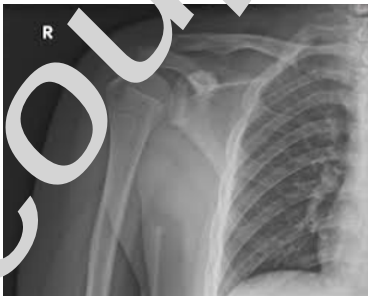
A) Minimally invasive autopsy

B) Psychological autopsy

C) Molecular autopsy

D) Virtual autopsy

92. A male accused in a sexual offence case claims to be a juvenile. For age estimation, radiological examination of the shoulder joint is performed. X-ray shows complete fusion of the head of humerus with the shaft. This finding suggests that the age of the accused is at least?



A) 12- 14 years

B) 14- 16 years

C) 16- 18 years

D) >18 years

93. A 30-year-old man is brought for medico-legal evaluation. He gives a history of being unable to perform sexual intercourse only with his wife, while he has normal erectile function with other females. There is no history of systemic illness or substance abuse. What is the most likely cause of his condition?

A) Quoad hoc

B) Ejaculatory failure

C) Erectile dysfunction

D) Urolagmia

94. A 35-year-old man wishes to donate a kidney to his brother. According to the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act (THOTA / Human Organ Donation Act, India), which of the following is required for the procedure?

A) Written consent of the donor alone is sufficient

B) Only attainment of the legally prescribed donor age is required

C) Compatibility of blood group alone is adequate

D) Informed written consent of the donor along with approval from the Appropriate Authority

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95. The best sample for DNA in advanced burnt dead body?

A) Teeth
B) Femur
C) Sternum
D) Spleen

96. The principle of DNA fingerprinting is based on?

A) VNTR
B) Constant number tandem repeats
C) Single nucleotide polymorphisms
D) Coding regions

97. Identify the below shown fingerprint pattern?



A) Whorl
B) Loop
C) Composite
D) Mixed

98. 52-year-old chronic smoker presents with long-standing hoarseness of voice. Laryngoscopic reveals the following. The most likely diagnosis is:



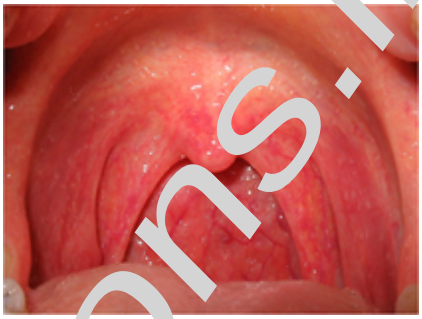
A) Vocal cord nodule
B) Vocal cord polyp
C) Reinke's edema
D) Laryngeal papillomatosis

99. A 32-year-old man is dining at a restaurant with his friends when he suddenly starts choking after eating a large piece of food. He becomes extremely distressed, develops stridor, and rapidly turns cyanotic. His friend attempts the Heimlich maneuver unsuccesstully. On arrival of emergency services, attempts at endotracheal intubation fail, and oxygen saturation continues to fall rapidly. What is the most appropriate next step to secure the airway?

A. Repeat endotracheal intubation
B) Laryngeal mask airway insertion
C) Tracheostomy
D) Cricothyroidotomy

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100. A child has recurrent sore throat and enlarged tonsils for 1 year. Tonsil image shown. The most likely underlying pathology is:



A) Lymphoid follicular hypertrophy with prominent subepithelial lymphoid follicles

B) Dense neutrophilic infiltration within tonsillar crypts with surface exudate

C) Pseudomembrane formation with necrotic epithelium

D) Atypical squamous cells forming keratin pearls

101. 52-year-old diabetic patient with poorly controlled blood glucose presents with facial pain, nasal blockage, and a black necrotic lesion over the nasal turbinate (black sinus) along with fever. Imaging shows involvement of the maxillary sinus. What is the most appropriate management?

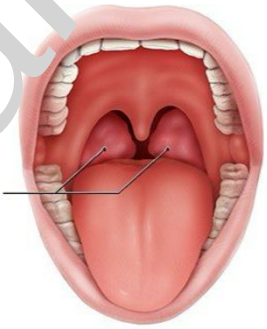
A) Surgical debridement only

B) Surgical debridement with antifungal therapy

C) Surgical debridement with antibiotics

D) Antibiotics only

102. Identify the structure marked?



A) Pharyngeal tonsil

B) Lingual tonsil

C) Palatine tonsil

D) Tubal tonsil

103. 40-year-old patient presents with chronic nasal crusting, epistaxis, nasal obstruction, and saddle-nose deformity. There is a history of recurrent sinusitis. The most likely underlying diagnosis is:

A) Relapsing polychondritis

B) Granulomatosis with polyangiitis

C) Atrophic rhinitis

D) Nasal septal hematoma

104. 40 year old female presents with change in voice and hoarseness. On laryngeal examination soft tissue mass lesion is seen involving one vocal cord, the vocal cord is limited mobility. What is the treatment of choice?

A) Radiotherapy alone

B) Total laryngectomy

C) Laryngectomy + thyroidectomy

D) Chemoradiation

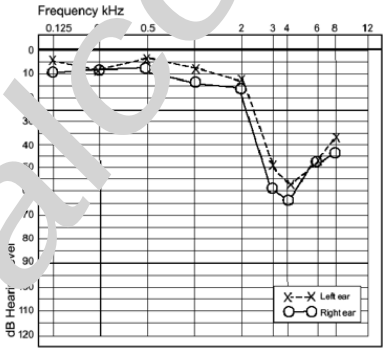
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105. 105. A 45-year-old man presents with gradual reduction of hearing in the right ear for 6 months. On examination:
Rinne test is positive in both ears (AC > BC)
Weber test lateralizes to the left ear
What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Left conductive hearing loss
B) Right sensorineural hearing loss
C) Right conductive hearing loss
D) Left sensorineural hearing loss

106. 50-year-old construction worker presents with gradual bilateral hearing loss for several years. He has a history of chronic exposure to loud noise at work. An audiogram image (shown) reveals a characteristic dip at 4000 Hz, with relative preservation of lower frequencies. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Presbycusis
B) Noise induced hearing loss
C) Otosclerosis
D) Menieres disease



107. A mother brings her newborn with complaints of noisy breathing and respiratory distress since birth. There is no sign of any infection. Which of the following findings is most likely to be seen in this child?

A) Omega shaped epiglottis with stridor decreasing on prone position
B) Thumb print sign on lateral neck xray
C) Omega shaped epiglottis with stridor decreasing on supine position
D) Inspiratory stridor worsening during feeding with normal epiglottis

108. An elderly woman, who is a church singer undergoes thyroid surgery. Postoperatively, she complains that she is unable to sing high-pitched notes, although her speaking voice is otherwise normal. Damage to which of the following nerves is the most likely cause?

A) Extrenal branch of SLN
B) RLN
C) Hypoglossal nerve
D) Internal branch of SLN

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109. 5 year old child, brought to ENT OPD with complaints of cosmetic deformity in the external ear since birth. Hearing is normal. What is the best age to surgically correct this deformity?



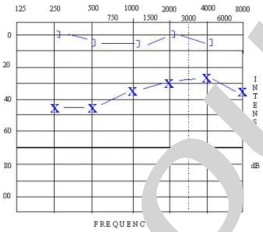
A) 5-7 years

B) 1 year

C) At puberty

D) As soon as possible

110. Refer to the audiogram shown. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?



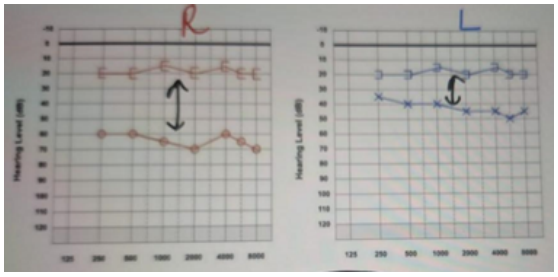
A) SNHL

B) Auditory neuropathy

C) Conductive deafness

D) Mixed hearing loss

111. An audiogram demonstrates air–bone gaps in both ears, with bone-conduction thresholds around 30 dB and air-conduction thresholds around 41 dB across tested frequencies. What is the most likely type of hearing loss?



A) Bilateral conductive hearing loss

B) Bilateral sensorineural hearing loss

C) Mixed hearing loss with greater conductive component on the right side

D) Bilateral mixed hearing loss

112. A 60-year-old chronic tobacco chewer presents with a non-healing, ulcerated, round lesion at the angle of the mandible. Examination reveals an ulceroproliferative lesion, and biopsy confirms squamous cell carcinoma. Laryngeal crepitus/ sign is absent. What is the most likely primary site of this cancer?

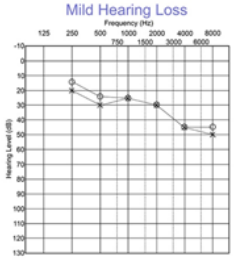
A) Post cricoid region

B) Base of tongue

C) Subglottis

D) True vocal cord

113. A hearing assessment chart displays air-conduction and bone-conduction thresholds plotted across different frequencies (Hz) on the X-axis and hearing level in decibels (dB) on the Y-axis. Which of the following investigations is being depicted?



A) Tympanometry

B) Brainstem evoked response audiometry

C) Otoacoustic emissions

D) Pure tone audiometry

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114. Young women from a low socio-economic background with long standing nasal obstruction, foul smelling nasal discharge, crusting with hardened external nose and episodic epistaxis. On examination the nasal cavity shows pale, granular, nodular mass leading to obstruction. What is the treatment of choice for this condition?

A) Combination of Antibiotics with surgical debulking

B) Antifungals with nasal decongestants

C) Corticosteroids with antihistamines

D) Surgery alone

115. 10-year-old boy presents with severe itching of eyes every summer, associated with redness and watering. Examination shows large papillae on the upper tarsal onjunctiva. What is the best treatment?



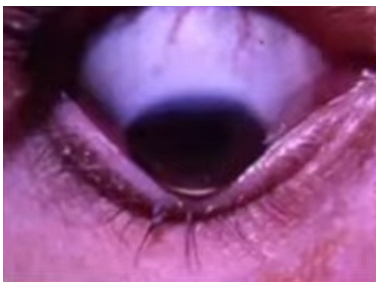
A) Oral antihistaminics

B) Antibiotics

C) Topical mast cell stabilizers and steroids

D) Surgery

116. A young patient presents to the OPD with progressive diminution of vision. Clinical image shows the following finding. Which investigation is used to confirm the diagnosis?



A) Spectroscopy

B) Topography

C) Pachymetry

D) A-scan

117. A 13-year-old girl presents to the eye clinic with her mother requesting LASIK surgery. Which of the following is a contraindication for LASIK?

A) Age less than 13 years

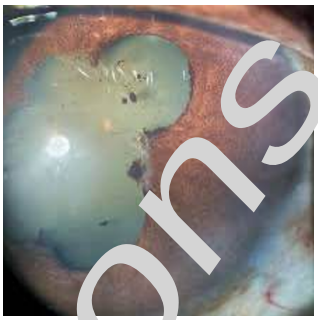
B) Central corneal thickness less than 480 microns

C) Refractive error of 4 D myopia

D) Stable refractive error for one year

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118. A patient presents with an irregular (festooned) pupil. Intraocular pressure is raised on tonometry. Which type of glaucoma is most likely?



A) Primary angle closure
B) Open-angle glaucoma
C) Uveitic glaucoma
D) Pseudoexfoliation glaucoma

119. A patient presents with a history of chemical injury to the eye. The clinical image is shown below.What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Symblepharon
B) Ankyloblepharon
C) Entropion
D) Petrygium

120. Male child is brought with a painless slowly growing swelling near f the orbit since birth. Refer to the clinical image, what is the most likely diagnosis?



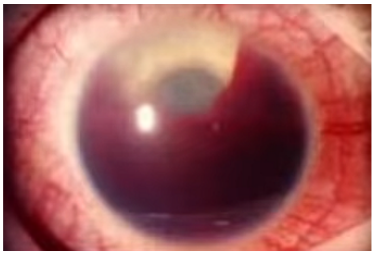
A) Dermoid cyst
B) Lipodermoid
C) Hemangioma
D) Lipoma

121. A patient had bilateral proptosis with restricted movements of the eye. What is the most common cause of the clinical condition?



A) Thyroid eye disease
B) Idiopathic
C) Orbital cellulitis
D) Cavernous hemangioma

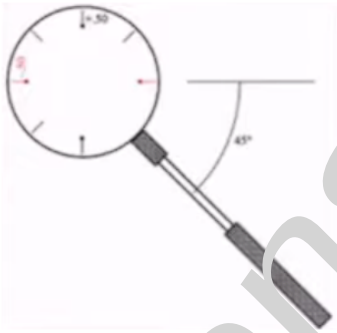
122. A child presents with a history of blunt trauma to the eye by a ball. The clinical image shows a horizontal fluid level in the anterior chamber. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Hyphema
B) Hypopyon
C) Iridodialysis
D) VH

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123. The given instrument is used for:



A) Refinement of cylindrical prescription

B) Curvature of the cornea

C) Visual acuity

D) Power of spherical lens

124. A patient has 6/6 vision in one eye and vision < 6/60 in the other eye. Both eyes have a refractive error of +4 diopters. On cover-uncover test, when the normal eye is covered, the deviated eye moves to the center. What is the most likely diagnosis?



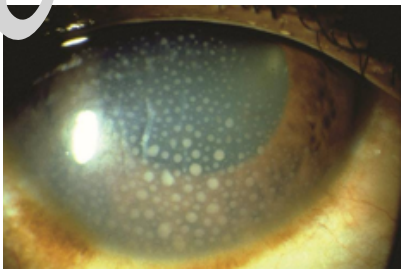
A) Anisometropia

B) Strabismic amblyopia

C) Esotropia

D) Hypermetropia

125. A patient presents with acute onset redness and pain in the eye, associated with photophobia. Clinical examination suggests acute anterior uveitis. What is the investigation of choice to identify an underlying systemic association?



A) HLA-B27

B) Anti-CCP antibodies

C) ANA antibodies

D) X-ray

126. A patient presents with pain, redness, and photophobia. The clinical image shows a dendritic corneal ulcer with terminal bulbs on fluorescein staining. What is the treatment of choice?



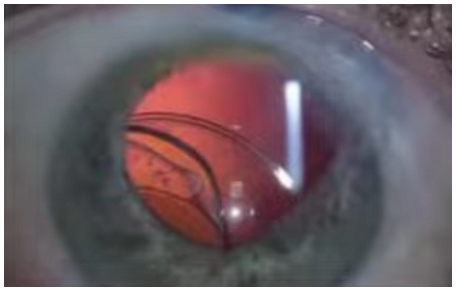
A) Antibiotics

B) Topical acyclovir 3% with atropine

C) Steroids

D) Oral acyclovir alone

127. A patient developed a complication after cataract surgery. What is the diagnosis based on the slit-lamp image?



A) Lens subluxation

B) Aphakia

C) Posterior capsular opacification

D) Iridodialysis

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128. A farmer with a long history of chronic sunlight (UV) exposure presents with a long-standing pterygium on the nasal side of the eye, extending to pupillary margin.What is the best management?

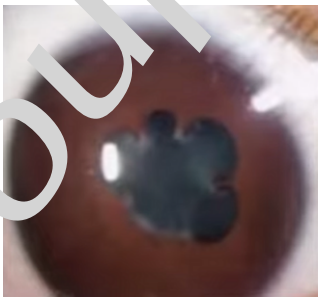
A) Excision

B) Excision with autografting

C) Steroids

D) Reassurance

129. A patient presents with redness and pain in the eye. On examination, there are posterior synechiae. The pupil was pharmacologically dilated to break the synechiae, as shown in the image. Which of the following drugs was most likely used?



A) Atropine

B) Phenylephrine

C) Scopolamine

D) Miotics

130. Which statistical test is most appropriate for comparing cholesterol levels within a single group 300 patient before and after administering a drug in 3 month time?

A) Paired test

B) Unpaired test

C) ANOVA

D) Chi-square test

131. According to Biomedical Waste Management Rules, in which type of disposal bag should the following be discarded?



A) Yellow – anatomical waste

B) Red – plastic waste

C) Blue – glass waste

D) Black – municipal waste

132. A tribal area has recently seen an increase in vaccination coverage and hospital deliveries, yet the overall utilization of health services remains lower compared to urban areas. Which of the following pillars of Primary Health Care (PHC) is most likely being exploited in this scenario?

A) Equitable distribution

B) Community participation

C) Appropriate technology

D) Intersectoral coordination

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133. In a developing country, the prevalence of hypertension is reported to be 30%. According to the Rule of Halves, only half of hypertensives are diagnosed, half of those receive treatment, and half of those are adequately controlled. What percentage of the total population is likely to be adequately treated?

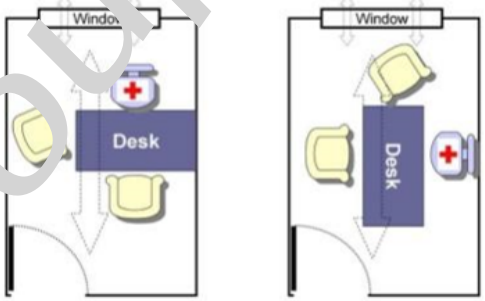
A) 37.5%

B) 7%

C) 3.75%

D) 50%

134. Identify the arrangement of air entry and exit in a DOTS centre with least risk of transmission of air borne infection?



A) A

B) B

C) Both same risk

D) None

135. Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program in India, children aged 6 months to 6 years (6–72 months) receive supplementary nutrition at the Anganwadi center. What is the minimum calorie and protein provided per day under the program?

A) 200 kcal, 6–8 g protein

B) 500 kcal, 12–15 g protein

C) 600 kcal, 20–25 g protein

D) 300 kcal, 4–6 g protein

136. After 2024 according to the National Rural Health Mission reforms, this institute has been renamed and upgraded to provide comprehensive primary care including preventive, promotive, curative, and rehabilitative services.
What is the current official name of this institute?



A) Health and Wellness Centre

B) Ayushman Arogya Mandir

C) Ayushman Kendra Seva

D) Community Health Hub

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137. A healthcare facility has a stock of expired antibiotics. What is the correct method for their disposal according to biomedical waste and environmental guidelines?

A) Incineration

B) Landfills

C) Dumping

D) Deep burial

138. In a study, 500 women used a contraceptive method for 6 months each. During this period, 4 accidental pregnancies occurred. What is the Pearl Index for this contraceptive method?

A) 8

B) 4

C) 0.8

D) 1.6

139. During a planned immunization session, 40 children are remaining for vaccination. Two ANMs are available, and the session has 2 hours left. They have a single vaccine vial carrier. To optimize session management, maximize vaccination coverage, minimize vaccine wastage, and ensure effective cold chain utilization, which strategy would be most appropriate?

A) Add 1 hour and use one more vaccine carrier

B) Assign 1 ANM to maintain records and 1 ANM to administer vaccinations

C) Add 1 more ANM to carry records and 1 ANM to give vaccination

D) Reduce the number of beneficiaries to 20 and match logistics

140. A researcher conducts a survey by calling people, asking about their physical activity levels and whether they have any heart disease at that point in time. Which type of study is this?

A) Observational cohort study

B) Case-control study

C) Cross-sectional study

D) Experimental study

141. Which of the following should be used to the following data?

Salt intake	3.5	4.1	5.1	7.9
Blood pressure	120	130	150	160

A) Frequency polygon

B) Histogram

C) Line chart

D) Scatter diagram

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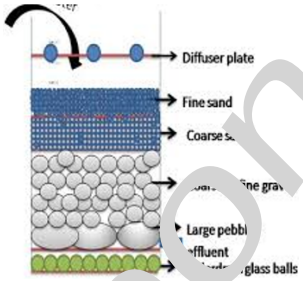
142. An image shows a slow sand filter unit. During water treatment, a powdered substance is added, and it is observed that the filtration rate of water slows down. Which of the following products is most likely added?

A) Alum

B) Charcoal

C) Lime

D) Chlorine



143. Vitamin A is added to butter to prevent deficiency in the population. This is an example of

A) Enrichment

B) Fortification

C) Supplementation

D) Adulteration

144. Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) is a key demographic indicator. Which of the following is the correct reference for NRR calculation?

A) The average number of daughters who are going to be born to a woman

B) The average girl number of daughters who are going to be born to a new born girl in her reproductive life span

C) The average number of surviving daughters who are going to be born to a new born girl in her reproductive life span

D) The new born girl in her reproductive life span who are going to be born to a woman

145. An image shows a flowchart of health program implementation. You are asked to arrange the broad steps of planning in the correct sequence.
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?



A) 3 --> 2 --> 1

B) 1 --> 2 --> 3

C) 2 --> 1 --> 3

D) 3 --> 1 -->2

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146. The "Health for All (HFA)" initiative launched after the Alma-Ata Declaration, 1978, aimed to achieve universal health coverage. Later, global focus shifted to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Which of the following is the primary reason for this shift?

A) HFA lacked global stakeholder participtaion

B) HFA targeted only communicable diseases

C) Lack of measurable, time-bound targets

D) HFA was only meant for low socio-economic countries

147. A person is seen walking barefoot near a stepwell. He later develops painful blisters on his foot, which ruptures, and a worm emerges from the skin. Which of the ollowing worm infestations is most likely?



A) Roundworm

B) Hookworm

C) Guinea worm

D) Whipworm

148. On World Cancer Day, a screening camp was conducted for cervical cancer among 1,000 women. 1 woman was detected positive during the screening. This type of prevention represents:

A) Primary prevention

B) Secondary prevention

C) Tertiary prevention

D) Primordial prevention

149. Choose the correct match for type of prevention?

Column A – Type of Prevention	Column B – Example
A. Primordial	1. Physical rehabilitation
B. Primary	2. Taking regular medication in heart disease
C. Secondary	3. Salt intake < 5 g per day
D. Tertiary	4. Providing maternal nutrition

A) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

B) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

C) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

D) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

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150. 27-year-old woman presents with photosensitivity and well-defined erythematous discoid rash on the face. She also complains of arthralgia and oral ulcers. Laboratory evaluation confirms a diagnosis of systemic lupus erythematosus. Which of the following autoantibodies is associated with the worst prognosis in SLE?

A) Anti-Ro (SSA) antibody
B) Anti-histone antibody
C) Anti-Smith antibody
D) Anti-double stranded DNA antibody

151. Patient presents with progressive weakness of both upper and lower limbs for 8 months. He has muscle wasting of the hands, fasciculations, and brisk deep tendon reflexes. Plantar response is extensor. Sensory examination is normal. There is no bladder or bowel involvement. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Cervical spondylotic myelopathy
B) Peripheral neuropathy
C) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
D) Multiple sclerosis

152. A 42-year-old man presents with 3 days of fever, headache, confusion, and altered behavior. CSF analysis shows WBC 150/μL (lymphocytic), protein 80 mg/dL, glucose normal. MRI brain: hyperintensities in the temporal lobes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Viral meningitis
B) Bacterial meningoencephalitis
C) HSV-1 encephalitis
D) Mollaret's meningitis

153. A patient is brought to the emergency department in a state of shock. A laboratory evaluation is performed, revealing the following biochemical profile: pH = 4.5, HCO_3^- = 10 mEq/L, and pCO_2 = 25 mmHg. Which of the following best describes this patient's acid-base status?

A) Metabolic acidosis with compensated respiratory alkalosis
B) Metabolic alkalosis with compensated respiratory acidosis
C) Respiratory alkalosis with compensated metabolic acidosis
D) Mixed metabolic acidosis and respiratory alkalosis

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154. A 58-year-old man presents to the emergency department with sudden-onset severe retrosternal chest pain associated with diaphoresis and nausea. Electrocardiogram shows ST-segment elevation in leads II, III, and aVF. On examination, his blood pressure is 80/60 mmHg with cool extremities, but lung fields are clear on auscultation. What is the next best step in management?

A) Nitroglycerin

B) Diuretics

C) IV normal saline

D) Vasopressors

155. A middle-aged male presented with gradually progressive effort intolerance and awareness of forceful heartbeats over the last few months. On general physical examination, there is a visibly strong, bounding pulsation in the neck with a prominent carotid upstroke. Careful inspection of the nail beds reveals rhythmic pulsatile blanching synchronous with the cardiac cycle. Which of the following auscultatory findings best corresponds to this clinical presentation?

A) Late diastolic murmur

B) Early diastolic murmur

C) Systolic crescendo-decrescendo

D) Mid systolic murmur

156. You are asked to assess the pulse tracing of the patient. Demonstrates two systolic peaks per cardiac cycle. The following pulse corresponds to involvement of which of the following heart valves?

A) Pulmonic valve

B) Aortic valve

C) Mitral valve

D) Tricuspid valve



157. A patient presents with complaints of shortness of breath and effort intolerance. On auscultation, a loud opening snap with a mid-diastolic murmur is heard. Echocardiography shows an EF of 38%. What is the likely diagnosis?

A) Aortic stenosis

B) Mitral regurgitation

C) Critical mitral stenosis

D) Aortic regurgitation

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158. 30-year-old woman presents with acute onset back pain, followed by progressive weakness of both lower limbs over 3 days. She also complains of numbness below the level of the umbilicus and urinary and bowel incontinence. On neurological examination:
Power in both lower limbs is reduced
Knee and ankle reflexes are absent
What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Guillain-Barré syndrome

B) Cauda equina syndrome

C) Acute flaccid paralysis

D) Transverse myelitis

159. A young patient presents with persistently elevated blood pressure despite adequate lifestyle measures. Laboratory evaluation reveals hypokalemia associated with metabolic alkalosis. There is no history of diuretic intake, and renal function tests are within normal limits. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Pheochromocytoma

B) Conn syndrome

C) Liddle syndrome

D) Carcinoid syndrome

160. A patient was detected to have medullary carcinoma of the thyroid and has a family history of endocrine tumors and genetic counseling is advised on labs, calcium is raised. The clinician plans further evaluation to identify associated inherited syndromes and guide family screening. Which of the following statements regarding this condition is correct?

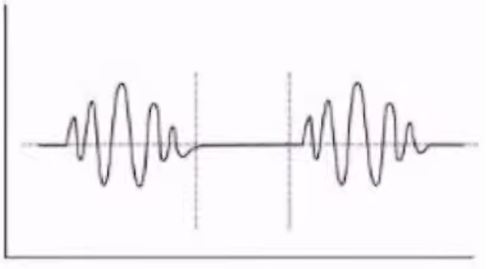
A) Menin proto-oncogene mutation is associated with MEN 1

B) Patients should be screened for RET gene mutations associated with MEN 2A and MEN 2B

C) Medullary thyroid carcinoma arises from follicular cells and is associated with BRAF mutation

D) Prophylactic thyroidectomy is not indicated in asymptomatic family members

161. A patient is admitted with a head injury in the ER. On examination, he is having bradycardia with hypertension and posturing. You notice the following breathing pattern. Diagnosis is?



A) Cheyne-Stokes breathing

B) Biot breathing

C) Kussmaul breathing

D) Apneustic breathing

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162. A middle-aged woman presents with long-standing complaints of dryness of eyes and mouth, requiring frequent use of artificial tears and water while swallowing food. There is no history of skin tightening, Raynaud phenomenon, oral ulcers, or photosensitive rash. Based on this clinical presentation, what is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Sjogren syndrome

B) Systemic lupus erythematosus

C) Rheumatoid arthritis

D) Scleroderma

163. A middle-aged male presents to the OPD with complaints of vague abdominal discomfort, intermittent diarrhea, and recent weight loss. There is no history of alcohol intake or gallstone disease. MRI abdomen reveals a diffusely enlarged pancreas with a characteristic "sausage-shaped" appearance. Laboratory evaluation shows markedly elevated serum IgG4 levels. Which of the following is the best treatment for this patient?

A) Systemic Steroids

B) Antibiotics

C) Surgical resection of pancreas

D) Chemotherapy

164. A 60-year-old female presents with chronic breathlessness and cough for several years, which has progressively worsened. She has a significant smoking history of 30 pack-years. There is no history of atopy. Pulmonary function testing shows a post-bronchodilator FEV_1/FVC ratio of < 0.7 with an 18% improvement in FEV_1 after bronchodilator administration Increased to >220 Fev1. CXR is shown below? What is your diagnosis ?



A) Asthma-COPD overlap syndrome

B) Emphysema

C) Interstitial lung disease

D) Asthma

165. A 17-year-old boy presents with gradually progressive muscle weakness predominantly involving the proximal muscles of the lower limbs. He has difficulty climbing stairs and getting up from a squatting position. There is a significant family history, and his elder brother had similar complaints and died around the age of 40 years. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) DMD

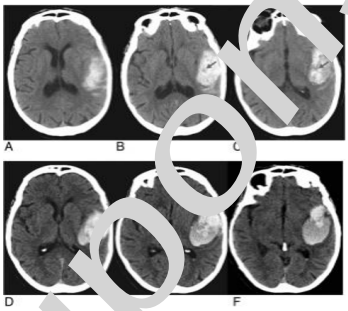
B) BMD

C) CMT

D) ALS

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166. 65-year-old man presents to the emergency department with sudden onset weakness of the left upper and lower limbs, slurred speech that started 2 hours ago while he was watching TV. There is no history of headache or loss of consciousness. He has a history of hypertension and type 2 diabetes for 10 years. Non-contrast CT brain is shown. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial management?



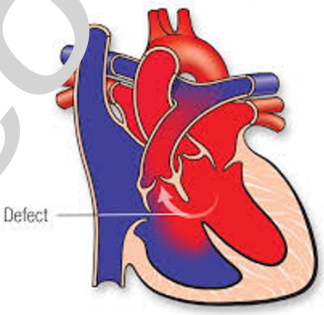
A) Aspirin and clopidogrel

B) Thrombolysis with alteplase (tPA)

C) Mannitol

D) Anticoagulation with warfarin

167. What is the characteristic murmur of the congenital defect represented in the below diagram?



A) Pansystolic murmur

B) Ejection systolic murmur

C) Late systolic murmur

D) Mid-diastolic murmur

168. What is the suspected acid-base disorder based on the ABG analysis?
pH 7.45
PaCO2 28 mmHg
HCO3 20 mEq/L

A) Compensated respiratory alkalosis

B) Compensated respiratory acidosis

C) Uncompensated respiratory acidosis

D) Uncompensated respiratory alkalosis

169. A 35-year-old man presents with high-grade fever, severe myalgia (predominantly calf pain), and redness of the eyes for the last 4 days. He gives a history of wading through flood water one week ago. On examination, conjunctival suffusion is noted. There is no jaundice or renal impairment at present. This clinical presentation most likely corresponds to which phase of leptospirosis?

A) Leptospiramic phase

B) Septicemic phase

C) Immune phase

D) Weil's disease

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170. A 35-year-old man presents with headache and neck stiffness for 5 days. Lumbar puncture reveals the following CSF findings: 90% lymphocytes and 10% neutrophils, with CSF glucose: 40 mg/dL (plasma glucose: 100 mg/dL); protein is 1 gm/dL. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Viral meningitis + Acyclovir

B) Bacterial meningitis + Ceftriaxone

C) Fungal meningitis + Secunidazole

D) Tubercular meningitis + ATT

171. A 48-year-old woman with a 10-year history of rheumatoid arthritis (anti-CCP positive) presents with a rapidly progressive, extremely painful ulcer over the anterior aspect of the shin. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Cutaneous TB

B) Pyoderma gangrenosum

C) Ecthyma gangrenosum

D) Necrotising fasciitis

172. Match the specific thyroid autoantibodies (Column A) with their associated pathophysiology or clinical condition (Column B):

Column A (Autoantibody)	Column B (Pathophysiology/Disease)
1.Anti-TPO (Thyroid Peroxidase) Antibody	A. Graves' Disease (Hyperthyroidism)
2. TSH Receptor Antibody (TRAb) – Stimulatory	B. Destruction of thyroid follicular cells (Hashimoto's)
3. TSH Receptor Blocking Antibody	C. Atrophic Hypothyroidism

A) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C

B) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C

C) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A

D) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B

173. A 68 year old man presents with cough with yellowish sputum. Auscultation revealed bronchial breath sounds. He is hemodynamically stable and not confused. On examination, his respiratory rate is 20/min and BP 110/70 mmHg. Lab reports show urea levels of 44 mg/dL. What is the next best step in the management of this patient?

A) Admit to ICU without mechanical ventilation

B) Admit to ICU with invasive mechanical ventilation

C) Consider admission to non-ICU setting

D) Treat as outpatient patient

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174. A patient undergoes liver surgery. Postoperatively, bilirubin levels remain elevated, despite treatment. Laboratory investigations show elevated direct bilirubin, but unconjugated bilirubin is normal, and there is no increase in urobilinogen in urine. Which of the following is primarily responsible for the elevated bilirubin?

A) Unconjugated bilirubin

B) Biliverdin

C) Conjugated bilirubin

D) Urobilinogen

175. A male child is brought to the surgery OPD with groin/inguinoscrotal swelling. Examination shows swelling increases when crying or during micturition and descends medially. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Direct inguinal hernia

B) Indirect inguinal hernia

C) Femoral hernia

D) Undescended testis

176. A road traffic accident patient presents with sudden respiratory distress, tracheal deviation to the opposite side, hypotension, and absent breath sounds on the left. Chest X-ray shows large left-sided pneumothorax with mediastinal shift. What is the initial emergency management? Image based

A) Needle decompression at 2nd intercostal space, midclavicular line

B) Needle decompression at 7th ICS, midaxillary line

C) Tube thoracostomy at 5th ICS, anterior axillary line

D) Immediate oxygen therapy and observation only

177. A 25-year-old male presents after a road traffic accident. He has hypotension, warm flushed skin, and loss of sympathetic tone below the level of spinal injury. MRI spine is shown. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of neurogenic shock?



A) Tachycardia with hypotension

B) Cold, clammy skin with hypotension

C) Bradycardia with hypotension

D) Hypertension with bradycardia

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178. A 25-year-old man is brought to the emergency room after a sustained burn injury involving the neck and upper chest from a house fire. On examination, he is alert but tachypneic, with singed nasal hairs and soot in the oral cavity. His oxygen saturation is 80% on room air, and carboxyhemoglobin levels are elevated.
Which of the following interventions would most immediately improve his outcome?

A) Start hyperbaric oxygen therapy

B) Proceed with early endotracheal intubation

C) Start fluid resuscitation using Parkland formula

D) Administer intravenous vitamin B12

179. A 45-year-old woman was diagnosed with ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) of the breast. She initially underwent breast-conserving surgery (lumpectomy).
Histopathology revealed DCIS with a positive surgical margin of 2.5 mm.
She subsequently underwent a re-excision, but the margin remains close/positive.
There is no evidence of invasive carcinoma or lymph node involvement.
What is the next best step in management?

A) Mastectomy

B) Breast-conserving therapy alone

C) Adjuvant radiotherapy

D) Chemoradiotherapy

180. A 48-year-old woman presents with a painless lump in the right breast for 3 months. On examination, the lump measures 4.5 cm in greatest dimension, is firm, irregular, and not fixed to the chest wall. There are palpable ipsilateral axillary lymph nodes. There is no evidence of skin involvement, chest wall fixation, or distant metastasis on clinical examination and imaging.
What is the most appropriate stage of carcinoma breast?

A) Stage IIA

B) Stage IIB

C) Stage IIIA

D) Stage IIIB

181. A 22-year-old male presents to the maxillofacial surgery OPD with a painless, gradually progressive swelling at the base of the tongue for the past 6 months. On oral examination, a smooth, bluish, cystic swelling is seen arising from the floor of the mouth and extending posteriorly toward the base of the tongue.
What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Ranula

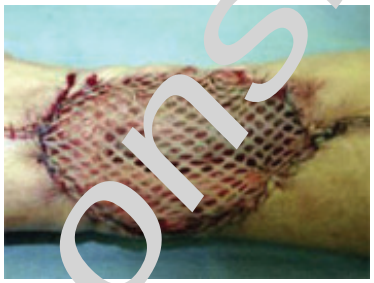
B) Carcinoma of base of tongue

C) Thyroglossal duct cyst

D) Lymphangioma

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182. A 32-year-old male with deep dermal burns underwent skin grafting. The intra-operative image is provided below. The graft shown is most likely:



A) Split-thickness skin graft

B) Full-thickness skin graft

C) Composite graft

D) Pedicle flap

183. A 2-year-old child is brought with a history of recurrent protrusion of a red, circular mass through the anus, especially during defecation and crying. The child has chronic diarrhea and poor weight gain since infancy. On examination, the prolapsed mass is moist, concentric, and reducible.What is the most appropriate initial management? Prolapse imagw child

A) Digital repositioning

B) Surgical management

C) Thiersch repair

D) Rectopexy

184. According to the CEAP classification of chronic venous disease, this condition is classified as.



A) C1

B) C4B

C) C3

D) C5

185. A patient presents to the emergency department with a stab injury to the neck, extending from the angle of the mandible. On examination, there is active air bubbling from the wound. What is the most appropriate management?

A) Zone II injury – no exploration required

B) Zone II injury – immediate surgical exploration

C) Zone I injury – observation with CT angiography

D) Zone I injury – immediate exploration

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186. A surgeon is performing a laparoscopic cholecystectomy for acute cholecystitis. Intra-operatively, the gallbladder is grossly distended with dense adhesions in Calot's triangle. There is a stone in the common bile duct, and during dissection, the CBD is inadvertently torn, resulting in bile leakage. The surgeon is not experienced in advanced laparoscopic biliary surgery. What is the most appropriate next step in management?

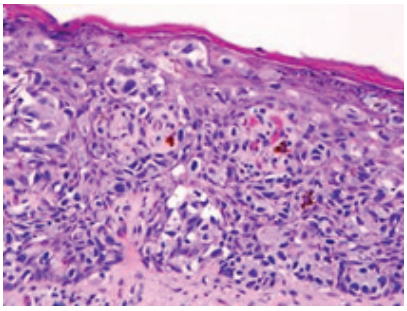
A) Switch to ERCP and stenting

B) Convert to open surgery and perform CBD repair with T-tube placement

C) Close the tear laparoscopically and insert an intra-abdominal drain

D) Continue laparoscopically and complete cholecystectomy later

187. A middle-aged woman presents with persistent dryness, itching, and eczematous changes over the nipple-areola complex for several months. The lesion does not respond to topical treatment. A histopathology slide from the lesion is shown. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Paget disease of the breast

B) Invasive ductal carcinoma

C) Ductal carcinoma in situ

D) Phyllodes tumor

188. A 42-year-old man with a history of chronic alcohol intake presents with recurrent epigastric pain radiating to the back, significant weight loss, and steatorrhea for the past 1 year. Investigations show elevated pancreatic enzymes, pancreatic calcifications on CT. There is no pancreatic head mass, no biliary obstruction, and no suspicion of malignancy. What is the most appropriate initial management for this patient?

A) Pancreatic enzyme supplementation

B) Long term steroid therapy

C) Whipple's pancreaticoduodenectomy

D) Total parenteral nutrition

189. A chronic tobacco user presents with a non-healing ulcer on the lateral border of the tongue. An image of the lesion is shown.
What is the most appropriate biopsy for diagnosis?



A) Wedge biopsy

B) Fine-needle aspiration biopsy

C) Excisional biopsy

D) Punch biopsy

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190. A 68-year-old man with long-standing lower urinary tract symptoms due to benign prostatic hyperplasia undergoes transurethral resection of prostate (TURP) under spinal anesthesia. During the procedure, glycine is used as the irrigating fluid. After 50 minutes of resection, the patient develops restlessness, headache, nausea, vomiting, bradycardia, hypotension, and confusion. ECG shows prolonged QT interval and serum sodium is 118 mEq/L. What is the most appropriate immediate management?

A) Abort surgery and give hypertonic saline

B) Change irrigation fluid from glycine to normal saline

C) Stop the procedure and give furosemide

D) Continue surgery and restrict fluids

191. A patient involved in a road traffic accident presents with a crush injury to the limb. Based on disaster triage principles, what is the appropriate triage category?



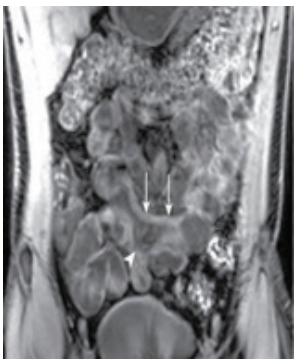
A) Red

B) Yellow

C) Green

D) Black

192. A 24-year-old patient presents with recurrent abdominal pain, weight loss, and diarrhea. An image from a small bowel contrast study is given.
What is the most likely diagnosis?



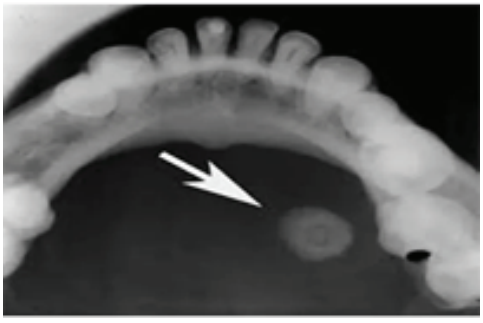
A) Crohn's disease

B) Intestinal malrotation

C) Intestinal tuberculosis/ kocher

D) Adhesive small bowel stricture

193. A patient presents with recurrent episodes of pain and swelling in the submandibular region, especially during meals. Imaging reveals a 1.4 cm stone in the submandibular gland duct, with features of chronic sialadenitis.
What is the most appropriate treatment?



A) Removal of stone only

B) Superficial submandibulectomy

C) Total submandibulectomy

D) Transcapsular resection

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194. A 55-year-old man presents to the emergency department with sudden severe retrosternal chest pain and retching/vomiting after a heavy meal and alcohol intake. On examination, he is tachycardic, hypotensive, and has subcutaneous emphysema over the neck and upper chest. What is the most appropriate next step in diagnosis?

A) CECT chest

B) MRI chest

C) Upper GI endoscopy

D) Barium swallow

195. A newborn is brought with a large, soft, transilluminant, multiloculated cystic mass in the posterior triangle of the neck, present since birth. The swelling is non-tender, fluctuant, and the overlying skin is normal. The child is otherwise stable, with no signs of airway compression.
What is the most appropriate immediate management?
Image based

A) Immediate surgical excision

B) Aspirate and excise the swelling

C) Operate at 4 years of age

D) Operate at 1 year of age

196. A 2-year-old intravenous drug user presents with a large, pulsatile, painful mass in the groin. There is local erythema, warmth, and tenderness, and systemic features suggest infection. What is the best next investigation to confirm the diagnosis?



A) CT / Conventional angiography

B) MRI

C) Ultrasound Doppler

D) Plain X-ray

197. A 5-year-old woman presents with a painless thyroid swelling in the right lobe. Fine-needle aspiration suggests follicular neoplasm. She is planned for thyroid surgery. The surgeon wants to identify any extra-thyroidal tissue or distant spread before surgery. Which is the most appropriate investigation for this purpose?

A) MRI neck

B) Ultrasound neck

C) Iodine-131 isotope scan

D) PET scan

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198. A women in labour is undergoing augmentation with oxytocin. She has spontaneous rupture of membranes and develops sudden fetal bradycardia.
What is the most appropriate management?

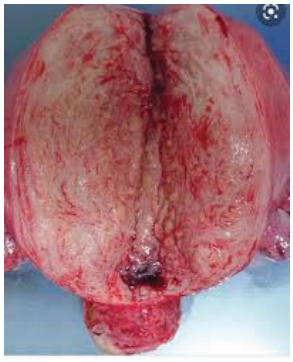
A) Continue oxytocin infusion

B) Give tocolytic and observe

C) Immediate delivery and fetal resuscitation

D) Observe for spontaneous recovery

199. A patient with history of heavy menstrual bleeding undergoes hysterectomy and following specimen is removed, what is the likely diagnosis?



A) Fibroid uterus

B) Endometrial hyperplasia

C) Adenomyosis

D) Endometriosis

200. In India, due to a common misconception, pregnant women are advised to avoid which of the following fruits?

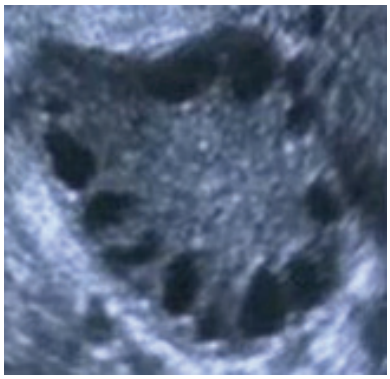
A) Apple

B) Papaya

C) Orange

D) Mango

201. A female presents with hirsutism, delayed periods, and obesity. USG findings are given below. What is the likely diagnosis?



A) OHSS

B) Theca lutein cysts

C) Follicular cysts

D) PCOS

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202. A 52 years old postmenopausal woman presents with hot flushes and a dry vagina. What are the expected levels of FSH, LH, estrogen, and progesterone?

A) ↑ LH, ↑ FSH, ↑ estrogen and progesterone

B) ↓ LH, ↓ FSH, ↓ estrogen and progesterone

C) ↑ LH, ↓ FSH, ↑ estrogen and progesterone

D) ↑ LH, ↑ FSH, ↓ estrogen and progesterone

203. A 50-year-old postmenopausal woman presents with bleeding. Ultrasound shows a "feeding vessel" sign. What is the most appropriate management?

A) Watchful waiting

B) Medical therapy with progestins

C) Hysteroscopic polypectomy

D) Dilation and curettage

204. A 28-year-old primigravida woman is in active labor. On per vaginal examination, the sagittal suture is felt obliquely, the posterior fontanelle is located at 4 o'clock, and the anterior fontanelle is easily palpable. The head is moderately extended, and the patient reports back labor with severe sacral pain. Based on these findings, the most likely fetal presentation is:

A) Occipitoposterior presentation

B) Cephalic presentation

C) Deep transverse arrest

D) Brow presentation

205. A 32-year-old woman with a history of chronic hypertension seeks advice on contraception. She has no other significant medical issues. Which of the following contraceptive methods is contraindicated in her condition?

A) Cu-T

B) LNG-IUCD

C) OCPs

D) DMPA

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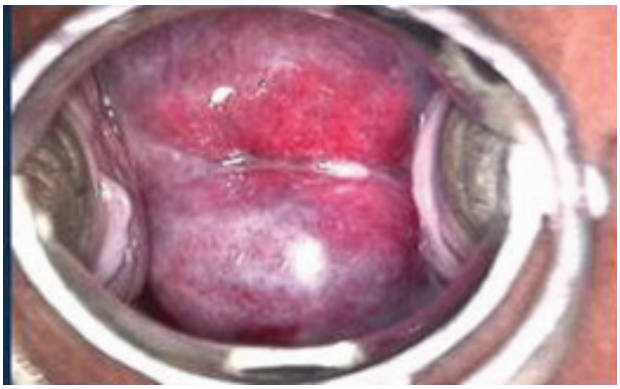
206. A woman presents with intense vulvovaginal itching and thick, white, curd-like vaginal discharge. On microscopic examination of the vaginal discharge using a KOH wet mount, oval budding yeast cells with pseudohyphae are seen.
What is the most likely etiological agent?

A) Bacterial vaginosis
B) Vulvovaginal candidiasis
C) Trichomoniasis
D) Atrophic vaginitis

207. A 14-year-old girl presents with primary amenorrhea. On examination, there are well developed breasts , the uterus and ovaries are absent with a blind ending vagina. Pubic hair is scanty. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Turner syndrome
B) Androgen insensitivity syndrome
C) Gonadal dysgenesis
D) Müllerian agenesis

208. Identify the clinical sign shown in the image.



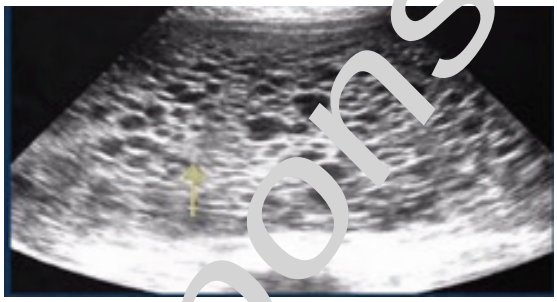
A) Chadwick sign
B) Hegar sign
C) Goodell sign
D) Osiander sign

209. Which one of the following options is NOT an indication of medical management in unruptured ectopic pregnancy?

A) Fetal cardiac activity present
B) Serum β-hCG level of 3500 IU/L
C) Gestational sac size of 3 cm
D) Hemodynamically stable mother

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210. A transvaginal ultrasound image is shown. The image demonstrates a heterogeneous echogenic intrauterine mass with multiple anechoic cystic spaces, producing a "snowstorm" appearance. No fetus or amniotic sac is visualized.
What is the most likely diagnosis?



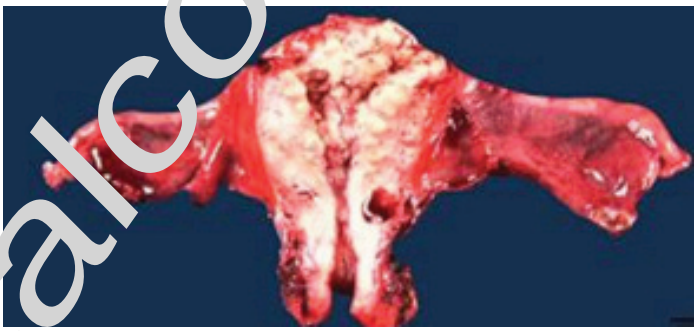
A) Complete mole

B) Partial mole

C) Ectopic pregnancy

D) Hydropic degeneration of fibroid

211. A postmenopausal woman presents with intermittent vaginal bleeding. She subsequently undergoes hysterectomy. The resected specimen is shown.
What is the most likely indication for which the hysterectomy was performed?



A) Adenomyosis

B) Endometrial carcinoma

C) Leiomyoma uterus

D) Endometrial hyperplasia

212. Which of the following is the most commonly used permanent method for female sterilization?

A) Salpingectomy

B) Modified Pomeroy's method

C) Salpingostomy

D) Salpingotomy

213. A woman with 13 weeks' gestation presents with a uterus corresponding to 18 weeks. Ultrasound shows a grape-like mass, with no fetus or amniotic fluid. HCG levels raised > 2 lakh/ml. What is the most appropriate management?

A) Suction and evacuation

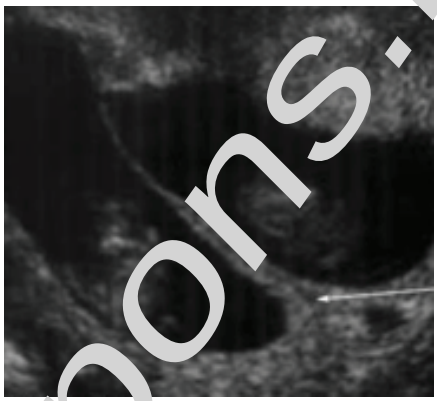
B) Dilatation and curettage

C) Hysterectomy

D) Methotrexate therapy

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214. An ultrasound examination done in early pregnancy shows twins. What is the most likely type of twin pregnancy?



A) Monochorionic diamniotic (MCDA)

B) Dichorionic diamniotic (DCDA)

C) Monochorionic monoamniotic (MCMA)

D) Conjoined twins

215. A pregnant woman in her third trimester experiences dizziness. Her blood pressure is found to be low. This is most likely due to which physiological change in pregnancy?

A) Increased plasma volume and increased peripheral vascular resistance

B) Decreased plasma volume and peripheral vascular resistance

C) Increased plasma volume and decreased peripheral vascular resistance

D) Decreased plasma volume and increased peripheral vascular resistance

216. A woman undergoes a routine Pap smear, which reports atypical glandular cells. She is otherwise asymptomatic. What is the next appropriate investigation?

A) Colposcopy with endocervical curettage

B) Colposcopy alone

C) Cervical biopsy only

D) Punch biopsy of ectocervix

217. A woman has a LNG-IUCD inserted and she has been experiencing bleeding since the day of insertion, affecting her daily activities and demands removal. What is the most appropriate next step in management of the patient?

A) Reassure and continue IUCD

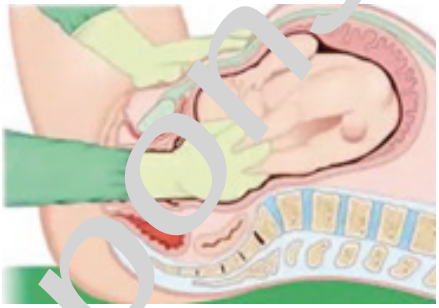
B) Remove the IUCD immediately

C) Give NSAID's + OCP and continue IUCD

D) Evaluate for active PID's

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218. A 28-year-old woman with a twin pregnancy delivers the first baby vaginally without complications. On abdominal and vaginal examination immediately after the birth of the first twin, the second fetus is found to be in transverse lie with intact membranes. Fetal heart rate is normal and the cervix is fully dilated. What is the most appropriate management of the second twin?



A) Delivery of the fetus in cephalic presentation

B) Delivery of a fetus in breech presentation

C) Delivery of the second twin in transverse lie

D) Delivery of the second twin in breech presentation

219. 30-year-old woman, G3, has a history of two previous second-trimester pregnancy losses. Current ultrasound shows a cervical length of 0.7 cm. She is asymptomatic, with no bleeding or pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Cervical insufficiency

B) Placenta previa

C) Placental abruption

D) Closed cervical os

220. For pregnant women at 37 weeks of pregnancy came with Hb < 8, As per Anaemia Mukt Bharat , What treatment regimen is given for this patient ?

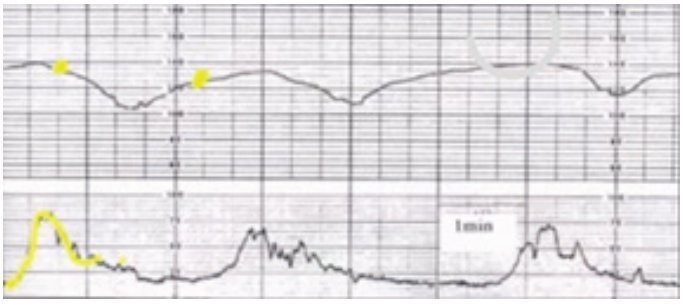
A) 60 mg elemental iron + 500 µg folic acid once weekly for 6 months

B) 60 mg elemental iron + 500 µg folic acid daily for 180 days

C) 100 mg elemental iron + 500 µg folic acid daily for 100 days

D) 60 mg elemental iron + 500 µg folic acid twice daily for 180 days

221. A 26-year old primigravida in active labor is on continuous electronic fetal monitoring. What is the MOST likely interpretation of the CTG tracing shown?



A) Late deceleration

B) Early deceleration

C) Variable deceleration

D) Normal CTG

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222. A diabetic woman on insulin is planning to get pregnant and visits for a pre-conceptional check. Her HbA1c is 8.5. What is the next best advice for her?

A) Conceive, increase insulin dose, and then start folic acid

B) Increase insulin dose, reduce HbA1c levels, and then conceive

C) Plan conception and increase the insulin dose once she conceives

D) Start folic acid and conceive

223. A 35-year-old patient presents with dysmenorrhea and bleeding per rectum, which occurs whenever she has her periods. On examination, a nodule is felt anteriorly on per-rectal examination. What is the diagnosis?

A) Colorectal cancer

B) Endometriosis

C) Hemorrhoids

D) Inflammatory bowel disease

224. A 25-year-old primigravida is in labor and is being augmented with oxytocin. On abdominal examination, the fetal head is 5/5 palpable. Artificial rupture of membranes (ARM) is performed, following which there is sudden fetal bradycardia.
What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Cord prolapse

B) Uterine rupture

C) Abruptio placenta

D) Precipitate labor

225. A 52-year-old postmenopausal woman presents with bleeding and is found to have a 3 cm fibroid in the uterine wall with an endometrial thickness of 8 mm.
What is the next best step?

A) CECT

B) Endometrial biopsy

C) Pap smear

D) MRI

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226. A 28-year-old woman, 28 weeks pregnant, comes for a routine checkup. She feels well. On examination, a soft, early mid-systolic murmur is heard at the left sternal border. There are no thrills, heaves, or other abnormal findings. What is the most likely cause?

A) Mitral stenosis

B) Aortic stenosis

C) Physiological murmur of pregnancy

D) Ventricular septal defect

227. A 7-year-old child presents with fever for 3 days followed by the appearance of a generalized skin rash. On examination, the rash is pleomorphic and centripetal in distribution. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Measles

B) Smallpox

C) Varicella

D) Rubella

228. A 4-month-old infant is observed to have a persistent asymmetric tonic neck reflex. Which of the following developmental milestones is most likely to be delayed or not achieved if this reflex persists?

A) Rolling over

B) Neck holding

C) Crawling

D) Bidextrous grasp



229. A 7-year-old child presents with abdominal pain, palpable purpura on the lower limbs, and arthralgia. There is no history of fever or mucosal changes.
What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Henoch-Schönlein purpura

B) Kawasaki disease

C) Scarlet fever

D) Hemophilia A

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230. A newborn has blue skin, heart rate <88/min, slow irregular respiration, no response on stimulation no flexion on irritability. Calculate Apgar score?

A) 2
B) 4
C) 6
D) 3

231. A 10 year old girl is brought by her mother with complaints of recent breast pain and development of coarse hair in pubic region. N examination, breast development is present without nipple discharge and pubic hair is sparse but pigmented.
There is no history of menstrual bleed. What is the appropriate advise to the mother?

A) Reassurance the mother and advice follow up
B) Start hormonal evaluation for precocious puberty
C) Refer immediately to pediatric endocrinology for GnRH stimulation test
D) Begin treatment with GnRH analogs immediately

232. The Ductus venosus in fetal circulation primarily functions to?

A) Umbilical vein - liver
B) Right atrium - left atrium
C) By passing liver to IVC
D) Pulmonary artery - aorta

233. A 6-month-old infant presents with bleeding gums, easy bruising, and recurrent diarrhea. Growth is otherwise normal. Which of the following vitamin deficiencies is most likely?

A) Vitamin K
B) Vitamin A
C) Vitamin D
D) Vitamin E

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234. A newborn infant presents with bulging anterior fontanelle, constipation, hypothermia, macroglossia, hoarse cry, and delayed resolution of neonatal jaundice.
What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Congenital hypothyroidism

B) Down syndrome

C) Patau syndrome

D) Edward syndrome

235. A 7-year-old child had a febrile illness 1 week ago. He now presents with petechial rashes over the lower limbs. Laboratory investigations show Low platelet count and bone marrow biopsy revealed icreased number of megakaryocytes.
What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Acute immune thrombocytopenic purpura

B) Aplastic anemia

C) Hemolytic uremic syndrome

D) HSP

236. A 4-year-old preschool boy presents with short stature, congenital heart defect, and characteristic facial features. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?



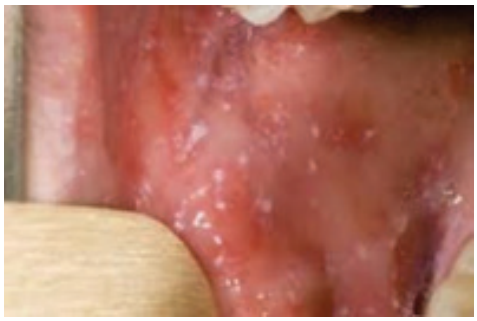
A) Turner syndrome

B) Noonan syndrome

C) Down syndrome

D) Williams syndrome

237. A 2 year old child is brought to OPD with bluish spots on buccal mucosa. There is history of cough, red eyes and fever. What is the likely diagnosis?



A) Mumps

B) Measles

C) Rubella

D) Chicken pox

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238. A 32-year-old woman is posted for excision of a small benign breast lump. It is planned as a day care procedure. Which intravenous induction agent would be most appropriate in this setting?

A) Thiopentone
B) Propofol
C) Etomidate
D) Ketamine

239. Refer to the airway shown below, What is the Mallampati score?



A) Type 1 – Easy
B) Type 2 – Difficulty with complications
C) Type 3 – Difficulty with complications
D) Type 4 – Easy

240. Identify the needle shown in the image:



A) Spinal needle
B) Epidural needle
C) Huber needle
D) Veress needle

241. A patient with long standing smoking history from years with COPD is planned for abdominal surgery. What is the most effective measure to reduce the risk of postoperative pulmonary complications?

A) Give antibiotics
B) Wait for 3 months
C) Smoking cessation with lung physiotherapy
D) Oxygen therapy

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242. A patient undergoing surgery shows a sudden drop of end-tidal CO_2 ($ETCO_2$) to 15mmHg to 5mmHg capnography. What does this most likely indicate?

A) Hypothermia

B) Hyperthermia

C) Embolism

D) Hypotension

243. An ABG shows the following values:
pH: 7.25
$PaCO_2$: 60 mmHg
HCO_3^-: 26 mEq/L
PaO_2: 80 mmHg
What is the most appropriate interpretation of this ABG?

A) Acute respiratory acidosis

B) Chronic respiratory acidosis

C) Metabolic acidosis with respiratory compensation

D) Mixed metabolic and respiratory acidosis

244. A patient under anesthesia develops respiratory depression. Which of the following capnography findings is most consistent with this condition?

A) Sudden loss of waveform with end-tidal CO_2 falling to zero

B) Reduced end-tidal CO_2 with increased respiratory rate

C) Increased end-tidal CO_2 with normal waveform and reduced respiratory rate

D) Slanted expiratory upstroke with prolonged phase III

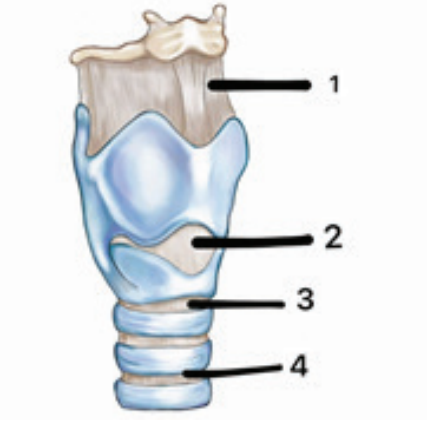
245. Identify the correct anatomical location for performing a tracheostomy?

A) 1

B) 2

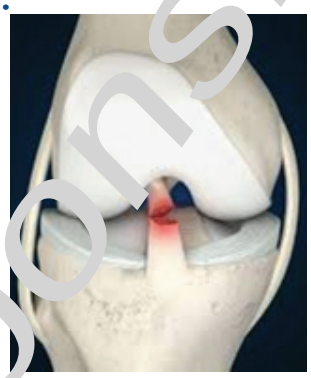
C) 3

D) 4



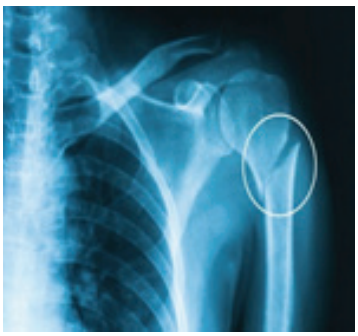
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246. A 22-year-old Kabaddi player sustains a twisting injury to the knee while playing. He complains of immediate pain and instability. The injury occurred when the knee was partially flexed and the foot was planted on the ground.
Which structure is most likely injured?



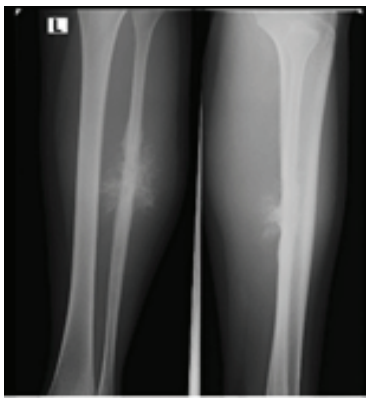
A) Posterior cruciate ligament
B) Medial collateral ligament
C) Anterior cruciate ligament
D) Lateral meniscus

247. A 35-year-old man presents after a fall on the outstretched hand with severe shoulder pain. The arm is held in slight abduction (~15 degrees). An X-ray of the shoulder shows a fracture at the surgical neck of the humerus. Which nerve injury is most likely associated with this fracture?



A) Radial nerve
B) Musculocutaneous nerve
C) Axillary nerve
D) Suprascapular nerve

248. Codman's triangle is seen in which of the following conditions?



A) Osteomyelitis
B) Chondrosarcoma
C) Aneurysmal bone cyst
D) Osteogenic sarcoma

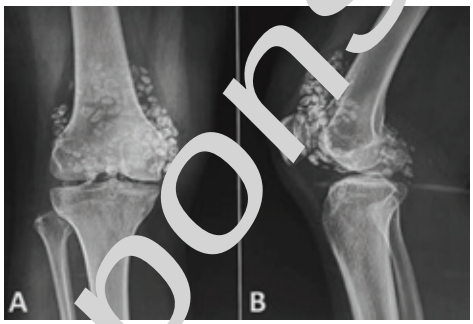
249. A 30-year-old male is admitted after a motor vehicle accident, where his knees hit the dashboard. He complains of severe pain in the right hip, inability to move the leg, and the limb appears shortened and internally rotated. A pelvic X-ray is performed. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Posterior hip dislocation
B) Anterior hip dislocation
C) Anterior acetabular fracture
D) Femoral neck fracture

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250. A 35-year-old man presents with chronic knee pain, swelling, and intermittent locking of the joint. There is no history of trauma. An X-ray of the knee joint shows multiple, well-defined loose bodies within the joint space. Synovial fluid aspiration reveals chondrocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Synovial chondromatosis

B) Pigmented villonodular synovitis

C) Gout

D) Pseudogut

251. A 10-year-old child presents with deformity of the elbow and tingling in the hand. There is a history of an elbow fracture treated by a local quack several weeks ago. On examination, the elbow shows a varus deformity. X-ray shown. Which nerve injury is most commonly associated with this condition?



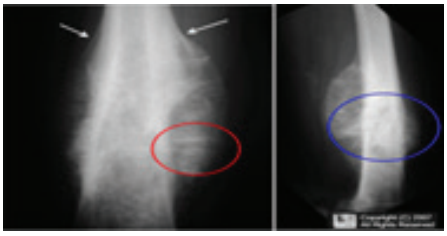
A) Median nerve

B) Ulnar nerve

C) Radial nerve

D) Musculocutaneous nerve

252. A radiograph of a 9 year old child with swelling, fever and bone pain for 2 months shows a diaphyseal lesion of a long bone with permeative/moth-eaten destruction an onion-skin periosteal reaction. ESR is mildly raised Which is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Osteosarcoma

B) Chronic osteomyelitis

C) Ewing sarcoma

D) Osteoid osteoma

253. A 25-year-old man presents after a minor trauma to the hand with localized pain and swelling. Initial plain X-ray of the hand is reported as normal. Over the next few weeks, pain persists and a repeat X-ray shows a well-defined, lytic lesion with stippled calcifications involving the phalanx. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Enchondroma

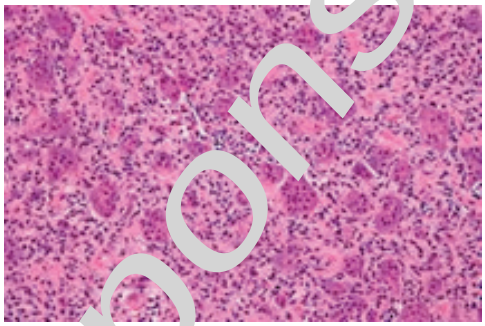
B) Osteoid osteoma

C) Spinosa ventosa

D) Brown tumor

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254. An X-ray of the distal femur shows a well-defined, lytic, expansile lesion extending up to the epiphysis. Histopathological examination reveals numerous multinucleated giant cells uniformly distributed in a background of mononuclear stromal cells. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Osteosarcoma

B) Osteoclastoma

C) Aneurysmal bone cyst

D) Chondroblastoma

255. A person thinks someone wants to kill him. He cannot be convinced or explained. What is the likely phenomenon?

A) Hallucination

B) Illusion

C) Delusion

D) Obsession

256. A 29-year-old female has persistently low mood, doesn't feel like doing anything, sleeps 15 hours a day, limbs feel heavy, eats a lot for 2 months. She feels happy when she hears her mother is coming to visit her in 2 weeks. Likely diagnosis?

A) Mania

B) MDD – Atypical features

C) Adjustment disorder

D) Anxiety disorder

257. A patient presents as shown in the image (rabbit-like perioral movements) on long-term treatment. It is caused by which of the following drugs?



A) Risperidone

B) Clozapine

C) Chlorpromazine

D) Fluoxetine

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258. A patient is given 5 mg IV morphine for postoperative pain management. You are monitoring him for opioid toxicity. Which of the following findings can suggest morphine overdose?

A) Unequal pupil

B) Dilated pupils

C) Tachypnea

D) Bradypnea

259. A 45-year-old man with a history of chronic alcoholism had been abstinent for the last 3 months while on de-addiction therapy. He consumed 90 mL of alcohol at a social gathering. Within 15–20 minutes, he developed nausea, vomiting, red rashes, throbbing headache, and palpitations. Which of the following drugs was he most likely taking for alcohol dependence?

A) Chlorpromazine

B) Disulfiram

C) Fomepizole

D) TCA/Topiramate

260. An elderly patient diagnosed with dementia is on the drug memantine. What is the mechanism of memantine?

A) NMDA blocker with glutamate

B) Cholinesterase inhibitor

C) Inhibits amyloid plaque

D) Inhibits formation of alpha-synuclein

261. Which of the following ECG changes is most likely to be associated with lithium therapy?

A) QT prolongation

B) ST elevation

C) ST depression

D) T-wave Flattening

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262. An elderly woman is brought to the psychiatry OPD by her daughter with complaints of forgetfulness. For the past one year, she has been seeing people and animals in a nearby house that has been unoccupied during this period. She also has rigidity. What is the most likely type of dementia?

A) Vascular dementia

B) Lewy body dementia

C) Alzheimer's disease

D) FTD dementia

263. A patient is getting irritated and having fluctuations of emotions. He reports hearing voices talking about his actions. He has poor eye contact with people and wants to stay alone. These symptoms have been present for more than two months. Which of the following points towards the diagnosis of schizophrenia and not delusional disorder?

A) Emotional problems/depression

B) Delusion of persecution

C) Second- and third-person auditory hallucinations

D) Symptoms have been present for more than 1 month

264. A young boy, bright in studies and securing good grades in class, now has poor performance. Parents notice a change in behavior; he avoids speaking to others and often comes home late at night. Which of the following is the likely cause?

A) Depression/Mania

B) Early drug Addiction

C) Personality disorder

D) Teenage rebellion

265. A chronic alcohol abuser is brought to the hospital with complaints of chronic liver disease. Which of the following will you add in the treatment?

A) Vitamin A

B) Vitamin C

C) Vitamin B1

D) Vitamin D

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266. An IVU radiograph (image shown) demonstrates a rounded, contrast-filled sac projecting into the urinary bladder at the distal end of the ureter, with a thin radiolucent rim surrounding it. What is the most likely diagnosis / radiographic sign?



A) Water lily sign- VUR

B) Cobra head sign- ureterocele

C) Flower vase sign- ureterocele

D) Adder sign- PUV

267. Which of the following radiopharmaceuticals is commonly used in PET imaging for detection of metabolically active tissues?

A) FDG-18

B) Carbon-11 labeled glucose

C) Technetium-99m labeled glucose

D) Gallium-67 citrate

268. A 4-year-old child presents with recurrent episodes of cyanosis and squatting posture. On examination, there is a harsh systolic murmur best heard at the left upper sternal border. A chest X-ray is shown below. The most likely diagnosis is?



A) Transposition of great arteries

B) Tetralogy of Fallot

C) Tricuspid atresia

D) Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection

269. In diagnostic X-ray imaging, the photoelectric effect is MOST likely to occur when:

A) High-energy X-ray photons interact with low-Z tissues

B) X-ray photon transfers part of its energy to an outer-shell electron

C) Low-energy X-ray photons interact with high atomic number tissues

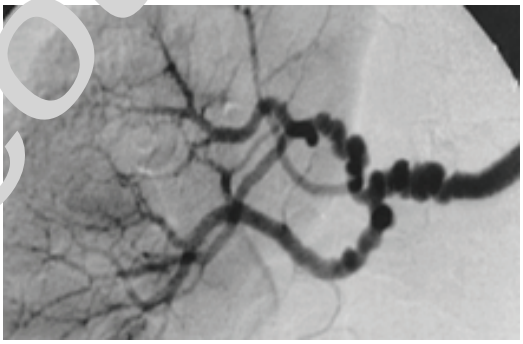
D) Photon changes direction without loss of energy

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270. In a linear accelerator (LINAC), high-energy X-rays used for radiotherapy are produced by:

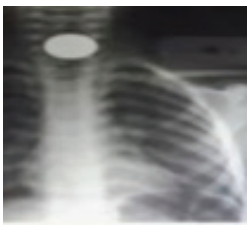
A) Movement of gamma rays from a radioactive source
B) Collision of high velocity electrons striking tungsten target
C) Compton effect resulting from interaction of photons with matter
D) Bremsstrahlung radiation from beta decay

271. A young woman presents with refractory hypertension and episodic headaches. She has no history of diabetes or atherosclerotic risk factors. On abdominal examination, a renal bruit is heard. Renal angiography shown below. What is the most likely diagnosis?



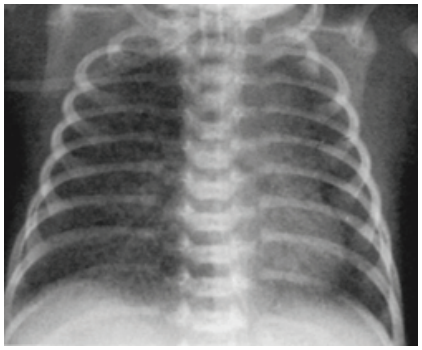
A) Atherosclerotic renal artery stenosis
B) Fibromuscular dysplasia
C) Polyarteritis nodosa
D) Takayasu arteritis

272. A 2-year-old child is brought with sudden onset difficulty in feeding, excessive drooling of saliva, and refusal to swallow since morning. There is no history of fever. AP chest X-ray shows a round radiopaque object lying in midline with its flat surface facing the X-ray beam. What is the most likely location of the foreign body?



A) Esophagus
B) Trachea
C) Left main bronchus
D) Right main bronchus

272. A preterm neonate born at 30 weeks of gestation develops respiratory distress within 2 hours of birth. Chest X-ray is advised and shown below. What is the likely diagnosis?



A) Transient Tachypnea of Newborn
B) Hyaline membrane disease
C) Pneumonia
D) Meconium Aspiration syndrome

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274. A 65-year-old man presents with progressive dysphagia, regurgitation of undigested food, halitosis, and gurgling sound in the neck. Barium swallow X-ray shows a posterioz outpouching arising from the pharyngoesophageal junction. Zenker diverticulum develops through a weak area between which two muscles?



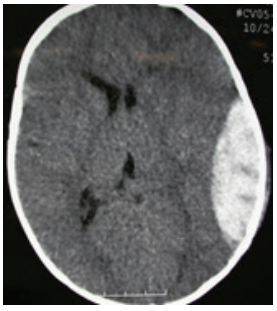
A) Thyropharyngeus and cricopharyngeus

B) Cricopharyngeus and esophageal circular muscle

C) Stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus

D) Inferior constrictor and middle constrictor

275. A non-contrast CT scan of the head below reveals a biconvex hyperdense extra-axial collection that does not cross suture lines. What is the most likely diagnosis?



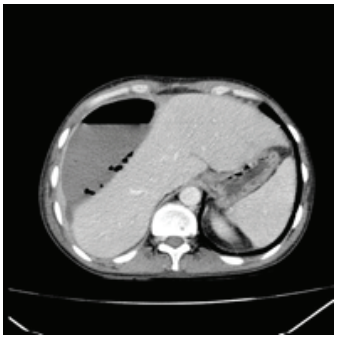
A) EDH

B) SDH

C) SAH

D) Intracerebral hemorrhage

276. A 38-year-old HIV-positive male presents with fever, right upper abdominal pain, and a sense of fullness in the abdomen for the past 2 weeks. On examination, there is tender hepatomegaly. A contrast-enhanced CT abdomen shows a well-defined hypodense lesion in the liver with peripheral rim enhancement. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Liver abscess

B) Hepatocellular carcinoma

C) Hydatid cyst

D) Cirrhosis

277. A 32-year-old woman presents with fatigue, low-grade fever, and dry cough for the past 2 months. She also has painful red nodules on her shins. ACE levels rasied. Chest X-ray given below . Which of the following is true about the stage of disease?



A) Stage I → Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy without infiltration

B) Stage II → Lymphadenopathy + pulmonary infiltration

C) Stage III → Pulmonary infiltration without lymphadenopathy

D) Stage IV → Pulmonary fibrosis

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278. A 5-year-old child is brought to the clinic with difficulty breathing, cough, and malaise for the past 3 days.A chest X-ray is performed and shows the following. What is the likely diagnosis?



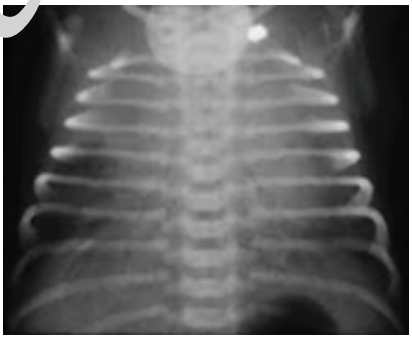
A) Pneumothorax

B) Right upper lobe consolidation

C) Pleural efffusion

D) Right pneumohemothorax

279. A full-term 40-week neonate is born via cesarean section. Soon after birth, the baby develops mild respiratory distress with tachypnea and grunting. A chest X-ray shows fluid in the interlobar fissures and hyperinflated lungs. What is the most likely diagnosis?



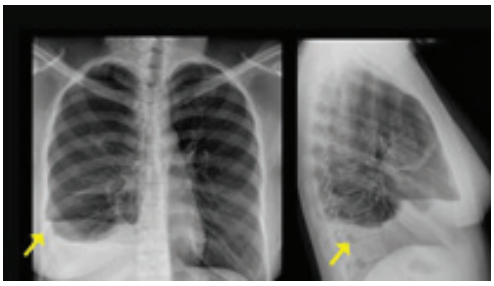
A) Transient tachypnea of the newborn

B) Neonatal pneumonia

C) Respiratory distress syndrome

D) Meconium aspiration syndrome

280. A 35-year-old woman is admitted 2 days after a road traffic accident. On examination: Heart rate: 89/min, Blood pressure: 110/80 mmHg. A chest X-ray shown below. What is the likely diagnosis?



A) Pneumothorax + Diaphragmatic hernia

B) Diaphragmatic hernia

C) Hemopneumothorax

D) Effusion with hernia

281. A Truck driver presents with a single genital ulcer noticed incidentally. The lesion is painless, has a clean base with indurated margins, and is associated with non-tender inguinal lymphadenopathy. There is no fever or systemic illness. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Aphthous ulcer

B) Oral TB

C) Primary syphilis

D) Squamous cell carcinoma

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282. A patient presents with a painful genital ulcer of acute onset. On examination, the ulcer has ragged, undermined edges with a purulent base. He also has tender, unilateral inguinal lymphadenopathy. What is the most likely causative organism



A) Treponema pallidum
B) Haemophilus ducreyi
C) Chlamydia trachomatis
D) Klebsiella granulomatis

283. A 50-year-old farmer from Tamil Nadu presents with multiple draining sinuses over the foot. Examination shows black granules discharging from the sinuses. KOH mount demonstrates fungal hyphae. Imaging shows no bone involvement.
What is the most appropriate management?



A) Prolonged antibiotic therapy alone
B) Surgical debridement with antifungal therapy
C) Immediate amputation of the limb
D) Antitubercular therapy

284. A 10-year-old child presents with intense itching that worsens at night. There is a history of bronchial asthma. On examination, there are ill-defined, erythematous, excoriated plaques over the flexural areas. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A) Psoriasis
B) Atopic dermatitis
C) Seborrheic dermatitis
D) Scabies

285. An image of the dorsum of both hands shows multiple annular lesions with central clearing and na mildly pruritic lesion. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Lichen planus
B) Tinea corporis
C) Psoriasis
D) Granuloma annulare

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286. A Female patient presents with grouped vesicular lesion on upper lip, with target lesion around extremities as seen in the clinical picture.
What is the most likely diagnosis?



A) Erythema multiforme
B) Bullous pemphigoid
C) Dermatoses herpetiformis
D) Pemphigus vulgaris

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