

UHS MCPS/DIPLOMA ENTRY TEST SYLLABUS

Subject	Mcqs
1. Ethics & Communication	100
2. Research & Biostatistics	100
3. Anatomy	50
4. Physiology	50
5. Biochemistry	50
6. Pathology	50
7. Medicine	200
8. General Surgery	200
9. Obstetrics & Gynecology	100
10. Paediatrics	50
TOTAL	1000 Mcqs

ETHICS & COMMUNICATION

Q1. The principle of “*first, do no harm*” refers to:

- A. Autonomy
- B. Beneficence
- C. Justice
- D. Non-maleficence

✓ **Answer:** D. Non-maleficence

Q2. Respecting a patient’s right to make decisions about their own care is called:

- A. Beneficence
- B. Justice
- C. Autonomy
- D. Confidentiality

✓ **Answer:** C. Autonomy

Q3. Which consent is sufficient for routine physical examination?

- A. Written consent
- B. Verbal consent
- C. Informed written consent
- D. Proxy consent

✓ **Answer:** B. Verbal consent

Q4. In which situation can patient confidentiality be legally breached?

- A. Media request
- B. Family insistence
- C. Court order
- D. Employer demand

✓ **Answer:** C. Court order

Q5. According to PMDC code, advertising medical services is:

- A. Allowed freely
- B. Allowed on social media only
- C. Unethical
- D. Encouraged

✓ **Answer:** C. Unethical

Q6. Which is the MOST important element of informed consent?

- A. Patient signature
- B. Explanation of risks and benefits
- C. Presence of witness
- D. Hospital stamp

✓ **Answer:** B. Explanation of risks and benefits

Q7. Consent taken from a patient under threat is called:

- A. Express consent
- B. Implied consent
- C. Invalid consent
- D. Proxy consent

✓ **Answer:** C. Invalid consent

Q8. Who can give consent for an unconscious adult patient in emergency?

- A. Hospital administrator
- B. Police officer
- C. Next of kin
- D. Doctor only

✓ **Answer:** C. Next of kin

Q9. Which ethical principle focuses on fair distribution of resources?

- A. Autonomy

- B. Justice
- C. Beneficence
- D. Non-maleficence

✓ **Answer:** B. Justice

Q10. Best response to an angry patient is to:

- A. Argue logically
- B. Ignore emotions
- C. Listen calmly and empathetically
- D. End conversation

✓ **Answer:** C. Listen calmly and empathetically

Q11. SPIKES protocol is used for:

- A. Consent taking
- B. Conflict management
- C. Breaking bad news
- D. Counseling relatives

✓ **Answer:** C. Breaking bad news

Q12. First step in SPIKES protocol is:

- A. Knowledge
- B. Setting
- C. Empathy
- D. Strategy

✓ **Answer:** B. Setting

Q13. Which communication style builds maximum trust?

- A. Dominant
- B. Passive
- C. Aggressive
- D. Empathetic

✓ **Answer:** D. Empathetic

Q14. Doctor-patient relationship is primarily based on:

- A. Authority
- B. Trust
- C. Fear
- D. Legal obligation

✓ **Answer:** B. Trust

Q15. Disclosing patient information to insurance company requires:

- A. Verbal approval
- B. Written consent
- C. No consent
- D. Hospital policy

✓ **Answer:** B. Written consent

Q16. Which of the following is an example of implied consent?

- A. Signing consent form
- B. Nodding head
- C. Extending arm for injection
- D. Written permission

✓ **Answer:** C. Extending arm for injection

Q17. Medical negligence requires:

- A. Error only
- B. Patient dissatisfaction
- C. Breach of duty causing harm
- D. Poor outcome

✓ **Answer:** C. Breach of duty causing harm

Q18. Who is responsible for maintaining medical records confidentiality?

- A. Only consultant
- B. Only hospital
- C. All healthcare staff
- D. Medical superintendent

✓ **Answer:** C. All healthcare staff

Q19. Ethical dilemma arises when:

- A. Rules are clear
- B. Two ethical principles conflict
- C. Law is followed
- D. Patient agrees

✓ **Answer:** B. Two ethical principles conflict

Q20. Best way to communicate with low-literacy patient is:

- A. Medical terminology
- B. Written leaflet only
- C. Simple language
- D. Avoid explanation

✓ **Answer:** C. Simple language

Q21. Which action violates professionalism?

- A. Punctuality
- B. Respectful behavior
- C. Accepting expensive gifts
- D. Maintaining confidentiality

✓ **Answer:** C. Accepting expensive gifts

Q22. Consent for major surgery must be:

- A. Verbal
- B. Implied

- C. Written and informed
- D. Telephonic

✓ **Answer:** C. Written and informed

Q23. Which patient has the right to refuse treatment?

- A. Minor
- B. Mentally unstable
- C. Competent adult
- D. Unconscious patient

✓ **Answer:** C. Competent adult

Q24. Most common cause of doctor-patient conflict is:

- A. Lack of skill
- B. Poor communication
- C. High fees
- D. Long waiting time

✓ **Answer:** B. Poor communication

Q25. Professional misconduct includes:

- A. Delayed diagnosis
- B. Prescribing rational drugs
- C. Breach of confidentiality
- D. Emergency intervention

✓ **Answer:** C. Breach of confidentiality

Q26. A doctor refuses to treat a patient due to personal dislike. This violates:

- A. Autonomy
- B. Justice
- C. Beneficence
- D. Professionalism

✓ **Answer:** D. Professionalism

Q27. Which consent is legally acceptable for emergency life-saving treatment?

- A. Written consent
- B. Proxy consent
- C. Implied consent
- D. Verbal consent

✓ **Answer:** C. Implied consent

Q28. Taking consent after giving sedatives makes the consent:

- A. Valid
- B. Express
- C. Implied
- D. Invalid

✓ **Answer:** D. Invalid

Q29. Which situation BEST represents beneficence?

- A. Respecting refusal of treatment
- B. Avoiding harm
- C. Acting in patient's best interest
- D. Equal resource distribution

✓ **Answer:** C. Acting in patient's best interest

Q30. A patient requests access to their medical record. Doctor should:

- A. Refuse
- B. Delay
- C. Allow access
- D. Destroy record

✓ **Answer:** C. Allow access

Q31. Which is NOT part of informed consent?

- A. Nature of procedure
- B. Risks and benefits

- C. Doctor's personal opinion
- D. Alternatives

✓ **Answer:** C. Doctor's personal opinion

Q32. Consent in children below 18 years is given by:

- A. Child
- B. Teacher
- C. Legal guardian
- D. Hospital

✓ **Answer:** C. Legal guardian

Q33. Which communication skill is MOST important in emergencies?

- A. Long explanations
- B. Authority
- C. Clear and concise instructions
- D. Written notes

✓ **Answer:** C. Clear and concise instructions

Q34. Disclosure of medical error to patient is:

- A. Optional
- B. Unethical
- C. Mandatory
- D. Illegal

✓ **Answer:** C. Mandatory

Q35. Which ethical principle is involved in organ allocation?

- A. Autonomy
- B. Justice
- C. Beneficence
- D. Confidentiality

✓ **Answer:** B. Justice

Q36. Accepting small non-monetary gifts from patients is:

- A. Always unethical
- B. Acceptable if not influencing care
- C. Illegal
- D. Mandatory

✓ **Answer:** B. Acceptable if not influencing care

Q37. A doctor discussing patient details in elevator violates:

- A. Justice
- B. Autonomy
- C. Confidentiality
- D. Beneficence

✓ **Answer:** C. Confidentiality

Q38. Which factor MOST reduces litigation risk?

- A. Seniority
- B. Documentation
- C. Expensive treatment
- D. Defensive medicine

✓ **Answer:** B. Documentation

Q39. Communication with deaf patient is BEST achieved by:

- A. Loud voice
- B. Writing
- C. Ignoring communication
- D. Family discussion only

✓ **Answer:** B. Writing

Q40. A competent patient refuses blood transfusion due to beliefs. Doctor should:

- A. Force transfusion

- B. Inform court
- C. Respect refusal
- D. Call police

✓ **Answer:** C. Respect refusal

Q41. Which is an example of non-verbal communication?

- A. Explanation
- B. Written consent
- C. Eye contact
- D. Counseling

✓ **Answer:** C. Eye contact

Q42. Ethical committee approval is REQUIRED for:

- A. Case report
- B. Clinical trial
- C. Review article
- D. Textbook

✓ **Answer:** B. Clinical trial

Q43. Which term describes intentional harm to patient?

- A. Negligence
- B. Malpractice
- C. Assault
- D. Error

✓ **Answer:** C. Assault

Q44. Proper documentation should be:

- A. Delayed
- B. Vague
- C. Accurate and timely
- D. Minimal

✓ **Answer:** C. Accurate and timely

Q45. Which action improves doctor-patient relationship MOST?

- A. Technical skills
- B. Empathy
- C. Authority
- D. Experience

✓ **Answer:** B. Empathy

Q46. Confidentiality continues even after patient's:

- A. Discharge
- B. Transfer
- C. Death
- D. Referral

✓ **Answer:** C. Death

Q47. Which is a barrier to effective communication?

- A. Active listening
- B. Empathy
- C. Medical jargon
- D. Open-ended questions

✓ **Answer:** C. Medical jargon

Q48. When dealing with conflict, doctor should FIRST:

- A. Defend self
- B. Blame patient
- C. Acknowledge concern
- D. End discussion

✓ **Answer:** C. Acknowledge concern

Q49. Which consent is MOST legally strong?

- A. Verbal
- B. Implied
- C. Written informed
- D. Proxy

✓ **Answer:** C. Written informed

Q50. Core of medical professionalism includes:

- A. Profit
- B. Competition
- C. Accountability
- D. Authority

✓ **Answer:** C. Accountability

Q51. The primary purpose of medical ethics is to:

- A. Protect doctors
- B. Prevent litigation
- C. Guide professional conduct
- D. Increase income

✓ **Answer:** C. Guide professional conduct

Q52. Which situation requires *written informed consent*?

- A. BP measurement
- B. IV cannulation
- C. Major surgical procedure
- D. Physical examination

✓ **Answer:** C. Major surgical procedure

Q53. Doctor posting patient images on social media without consent is:

- A. Allowed
- B. Ethical
- C. Professional misconduct
- D. Educational

✓ **Answer:** C. Professional misconduct

Q54. Which is TRUE regarding consent?

- A. Can be taken after procedure
- B. Can be withdrawn anytime
- C. Only written consent valid
- D. Only verbal consent valid

✓ **Answer:** B. Can be withdrawn anytime

Q55. A doctor intentionally withholds treatment to cause harm. This is:

- A. Negligence
- B. Malpractice
- C. Assault
- D. Miscommunication

✓ **Answer:** C. Assault

Q56. Who determines patient's best interest when patient lacks capacity?

- A. Doctor alone
- B. Legal guardian
- C. Hospital
- D. Media

✓ **Answer:** B. Legal guardian

Q57. Which factor MOST improves patient compliance?

- A. Fear
- B. Authority
- C. Clear explanation
- D. Short consultation

✓ **Answer:** C. Clear explanation

Q58. A patient complains against a doctor for rude behavior. This relates to:

- A. Negligence
- B. Ethics
- C. Malpractice
- D. Clinical error

✓ **Answer:** B. Ethics

Q59. Which principle ensures equal treatment to all patients?

- A. Autonomy
- B. Beneficence
- C. Justice
- D. Confidentiality

✓ **Answer:** C. Justice

Q60. Which communication method is MOST effective?

- A. One-way
- B. Two-way
- C. Written only
- D. Non-verbal only

✓ **Answer:** B. Two-way

Q61. Doctor refusing emergency care without valid reason violates:

- A. Autonomy
- B. Beneficence
- C. Professional duty
- D. Confidentiality

✓ **Answer:** C. Professional duty

Q62. Which is an example of defensive medicine?

- A. Empathy
- B. Over-investigation

- C. Documentation
- D. Counseling

✓ **Answer:** B. Over-investigation

Q63. Truth telling to patient is part of:

- A. Justice
- B. Autonomy
- C. Beneficence
- D. Confidentiality

✓ **Answer:** B. Autonomy

Q64. Communication barrier in ICU is commonly due to:

- A. Noise
- B. Education
- C. Empathy
- D. Documentation

✓ **Answer:** A. Noise

Q65. Which patient can legally give consent?

- A. Intoxicated adult
- B. Mentally unstable
- C. Competent adult
- D. Minor

✓ **Answer:** C. Competent adult

Q66. Ethical practice improves:

- A. Only reputation
- B. Only income
- C. Patient trust
- D. Workload

✓ **Answer:** C. Patient trust

Q67. A doctor must treat a patient in emergency regardless of:

- A. Payment
- B. Religion
- C. Gender
- D. All of the above

✓ **Answer:** D. All of the above

Q68. Which behavior reflects empathy?

- A. Interrupting
- B. Ignoring emotions
- C. Acknowledging feelings
- D. Using jargon

✓ **Answer:** C. Acknowledging feelings

Q69. Maintaining professional boundaries means:

- A. Socializing freely
- B. Accepting gifts
- C. Avoiding exploitation
- D. Sharing personal issues

✓ **Answer:** C. Avoiding exploitation

Q70. Which is a legal document?

- A. Verbal advice
- B. Consent form
- C. Casual note
- D. Prescription pad

✓ **Answer:** B. Consent form

Q71. Best way to deal with medical error is to:

- A. Hide it

- B. Blame staff
- C. Disclose and document
- D. Ignore

✓ **Answer:** C. Disclose and document

Q72. Which ethical principle supports refusal of futile treatment?

- A. Justice
- B. Autonomy
- C. Beneficence
- D. Non-maleficence

✓ **Answer:** D. Non-maleficence

Q73. A patient threatens violence. Doctor should FIRST:

- A. Argue
- B. Leave
- C. Ensure safety
- D. Continue counseling

✓ **Answer:** C. Ensure safety

Q74. Good medical record should be:

- A. Emotional
- B. Alterable
- C. Clear and legible
- D. Lengthy

✓ **Answer:** C. Clear and legible

Q75. Which improves informed decision-making?

- A. Withholding risks
- B. Time pressure
- C. Shared decision-making
- D. Doctor dominance

✓ **Answer:** C. Shared decision-making

Q76. Which principle is MOST violated by unnecessary investigations?

- A. Autonomy
- B. Justice
- C. Beneficence
- D. Non-maleficence

✓ **Answer:** D. Non-maleficence

Q77. Informed consent is NOT valid if patient is:

- A. Elderly
- B. Illiterate
- C. Coerced
- D. Poor

✓ **Answer:** C. Coerced

Q78. The doctor–patient relationship is legally considered as:

- A. Social contract
- B. Fiduciary relationship
- C. Business deal
- D. Informal agreement

✓ **Answer:** B. Fiduciary relationship

Q79. Which communication approach reduces patient anxiety MOST?

- A. Technical explanation
- B. Silence
- C. Reassurance with empathy
- D. Authority

✓ **Answer:** C. Reassurance with empathy

Q80. Consent must be taken by:

- A. Nurse

- B. Hospital clerk
- C. Treating doctor
- D. Security staff

✓ **Answer:** C. Treating doctor

Q81. A patient refuses treatment after understanding risks. Doctor should:

- A. Force treatment
- B. Call police
- C. Respect decision
- D. Get family consent

✓ **Answer:** C. Respect decision

Q82. Medical record alteration is considered:

- A. Ethical
- B. Acceptable
- C. Professional misconduct
- D. Confidential

✓ **Answer:** C. Professional misconduct

Q83. Which principle supports telling truth even if it causes distress?

- A. Beneficence
- B. Autonomy
- C. Justice
- D. Non-maleficence

✓ **Answer:** B. Autonomy

Q84. Communication failure most commonly leads to:

- A. Cure
- B. Litigation
- C. Trust
- D. Compliance

✓ **Answer:** B. Litigation

Q85. Informed consent must be taken in language patient:

- A. Reads
- B. Writes
- C. Understands
- D. Prefers

✓ **Answer:** C. Understands

Q86. Ethical obligation after patient death includes:

- A. Disclosure to media
- B. Continued confidentiality
- C. Record destruction
- D. No responsibility

✓ **Answer:** B. Continued confidentiality

Q87. Which is an example of unethical practice?

- A. Referral to specialist
- B. Accepting commission for referrals
- C. Counseling patient
- D. Documentation

✓ **Answer:** B. Accepting commission for referrals

Q88. Who owns medical records?

- A. Patient
- B. Doctor
- C. Hospital
- D. Doctor & hospital (custodian role)

✓ **Answer:** D. Doctor & hospital (custodian role)

Q89. Communication with terminally ill patient should focus on:

- A. Cure only
- B. False hope
- C. Compassion and honesty
- D. Avoidance

✓ **Answer:** C. Compassion and honesty

Q90. Which is a sign of active listening?

- A. Interrupting
- B. Eye contact
- C. Multitasking
- D. Note writing only

✓ **Answer:** B. Eye contact

Q91. Disclosure of HIV status without consent is allowed when:

- A. Family demands
- B. Employer requests
- C. Risk to identifiable person
- D. Media inquiry

✓ **Answer:** C. Risk to identifiable person

Q92. Which action strengthens professional integrity?

- A. Hiding mistakes
- B. Accepting gifts
- C. Accountability
- D. Blaming juniors

✓ **Answer:** C. Accountability

Q93. Informed refusal means:

- A. Patient ignorance
- B. Doctor decision

- C. Patient declines after understanding
- D. Emergency decision

✓ **Answer:** C. Patient declines after understanding

Q94. Consent for research participation must include:

- A. Benefits only
- B. Risks only
- C. Voluntary participation
- D. Payment details

✓ **Answer:** C. Voluntary participation

Q95. Which communication error is MOST harmful?

- A. Long consultation
- B. Medical jargon
- C. False reassurance
- D. Silence

✓ **Answer:** C. False reassurance

Q96. Professional boundaries are violated by:

- A. Respect
- B. Objectivity
- C. Emotional dependency
- D. Confidentiality

✓ **Answer:** C. Emotional dependency

Q97. Ethical decision-making should be:

- A. Emotional
- B. Personal
- C. Rational and patient-centered
- D. Defensive

✓ **Answer:** C. Rational and patient-centered

Q98. The MOST important medico-legal safeguard is:

- A. Experience
- B. Insurance
- C. Documentation
- D. Seniority

✓ **Answer:** C. Documentation

Q99. End-of-life care focuses on:

- A. Cure
- B. Prolonging life at all cost
- C. Comfort and dignity
- D. Withdrawal of care

✓ **Answer:** C. Comfort and dignity

Q100. Ethical practice ultimately leads to:

- A. Reduced workload
- B. Patient trust and safety
- C. Higher fees
- D. Faster discharge

✓ **Answer:** B. Patient trust and safety

✓ **SUBJECT COMPLETED**

Ethics & Communication: 100 / 100 MCQs

RESEARCH & BIostatISTICS

Q1. Research is best defined as:

- A. Reading textbooks
- B. Collecting data
- C. Systematic investigation to generate new knowledge
- D. Writing articles

✓ **Answer:** C. Systematic investigation to generate new knowledge

Q2. The FIRST step in research process is:

- A. Data collection
- B. Hypothesis formulation
- C. Literature review
- D. Problem identification

✓ **Answer:** D. Problem identification

Q3. A hypothesis should be:

- A. Vague
- B. Testable
- C. Emotional
- D. Lengthy

✓ **Answer:** B. Testable

Q4. Which study design is BEST for determining incidence?

- A. Case-control
- B. Cross-sectional
- C. Cohort
- D. Case series

✓ **Answer:** C. Cohort

Q5. Which study design is BEST for rare diseases?

- A. Cohort
- B. Case-control
- C. Cross-sectional
- D. Randomized trial

✓ **Answer:** B. Case-control

Q6. Cross-sectional study measures:

- A. Incidence
- B. Prevalence
- C. Mortality
- D. Risk

✓ **Answer:** B. Prevalence

Q7. Randomization in clinical trials helps to reduce:

- A. Precision
- B. Bias
- C. Cost
- D. Sample size

✓ **Answer:** B. Bias

Q8. Blinding in a study is used to prevent:

- A. Sampling error
- B. Bias
- C. Confounding
- D. Random error

✓ **Answer:** B. Bias

Q9. Which study provides the highest level of evidence?

- A. Case report
- B. Case-control

- C. Cohort
- D. Randomized controlled trial

✓ **Answer:** D. Randomized controlled trial

Q10. A P-value less than 0.05 indicates:

- A. Null hypothesis is true
- B. Result is statistically significant
- C. Sample size is small
- D. Study is invalid

✓ **Answer:** B. Result is statistically significant

Q11. Null hypothesis assumes:

- A. Difference exists
- B. No difference exists
- C. New theory
- D. Bias

✓ **Answer:** B. No difference exists

Q12. Type I error means:

- A. Accepting false null hypothesis
- B. Rejecting true null hypothesis
- C. Sampling error
- D. Measurement error

✓ **Answer:** B. Rejecting true null hypothesis

Q13. Type II error means:

- A. Rejecting true null hypothesis
- B. Accepting false null hypothesis
- C. Random error
- D. Bias

✓ **Answer:** B. Accepting false null hypothesis

Q14. Power of a study is the ability to:

- A. Detect bias
- B. Detect true difference
- C. Reduce cost
- D. Increase error

✓ **Answer:** B. Detect true difference

Q15. Increasing sample size will:

- A. Increase Type I error
- B. Increase bias
- C. Increase power
- D. Reduce validity

✓ **Answer:** C. Increase power

Q16. Sensitivity of a diagnostic test is its ability to:

- A. Detect healthy individuals
- B. Detect disease correctly
- C. Reduce false positives
- D. Increase specificity

✓ **Answer:** B. Detect disease correctly

Q17. Specificity of a diagnostic test means:

- A. Detect disease
- B. Detect non-disease correctly
- C. Predict positive result
- D. Reduce prevalence

✓ **Answer:** B. Detect non-disease correctly

Q18. Positive predictive value depends on:

- A. Sensitivity only

- B. Specificity only
- C. Disease prevalence
- D. Sample size

✓ **Answer:** C. Disease prevalence

Q19. Which bias occurs due to faulty measurement?

- A. Selection bias
- B. Recall bias
- C. Observer bias
- D. Publication bias

✓ **Answer:** C. Observer bias

Q20. Recall bias commonly affects:

- A. Cohort studies
- B. Case-control studies
- C. RCTs
- D. Cross-sectional studies

✓ **Answer:** B. Case-control studies

Q21. Mean is MOST affected by:

- A. Mode
- B. Median
- C. Extreme values
- D. Sample size

✓ **Answer:** C. Extreme values

Q22. Best measure of central tendency for skewed data is:

- A. Mean
- B. Mode
- C. Median
- D. Range

✓ **Answer:** C. Median

Q23. Standard deviation measures:

- A. Central tendency
- B. Dispersion
- C. Correlation
- D. Bias

✓ **Answer:** B. Dispersion

Q24. Which graph is BEST for categorical data?

- A. Histogram
- B. Line graph
- C. Bar chart
- D. Scatter plot

✓ **Answer:** C. Bar chart

Q25. Which test compares means of two groups?

- A. Chi-square test
- B. T-test
- C. ANOVA
- D. Correlation

✓ **Answer:** B. T-test

Q26. ANOVA is used to compare:

- A. Two proportions
- B. Two means
- C. More than two means
- D. Two variances

✓ **Answer:** C. More than two means

Q27. Chi-square test is used for:

- A. Quantitative data
- B. Qualitative data
- C. Continuous variables
- D. Mean comparison

✓ **Answer:** B. Qualitative data

Q28. Which sampling method gives every individual equal chance of selection?

- A. Convenience sampling
- B. Purposive sampling
- C. Simple random sampling
- D. Snowball sampling

✓ **Answer:** C. Simple random sampling

Q29. Which sampling technique is used when population is divided into groups?

- A. Cluster sampling
- B. Stratified sampling
- C. Systematic sampling
- D. Convenience sampling

✓ **Answer:** B. Stratified sampling

Q30. A confounding factor is one that:

- A. Is part of outcome
- B. Is related to exposure and outcome
- C. Has no effect
- D. Reduces sample size

✓ **Answer:** B. Is related to exposure and outcome

Q31. Which method best controls confounding at analysis stage?

- A. Randomization
- B. Matching

- C. Stratification
- D. Blinding

✓ **Answer:** C. Stratification

Q32. Relative risk is calculated in:

- A. Case-control study
- B. Cross-sectional study
- C. Cohort study
- D. Case series

✓ **Answer:** C. Cohort study

Q33. Odds ratio is mainly used in:

- A. Cohort study
- B. Case-control study
- C. RCT
- D. Cross-sectional study

✓ **Answer:** B. Case-control study

Q34. A confidence interval indicates:

- A. Sample size
- B. Range of true population value
- C. Bias
- D. Error type

✓ **Answer:** B. Range of true population value

Q35. Wider confidence interval indicates:

- A. More precision
- B. Less precision
- C. No variability
- D. No error

✓ **Answer:** B. Less precision

Q36. Which measure is NOT affected by outliers?

- A. Mean
- B. Median
- C. Range
- D. Variance

✓ **Answer:** B. Median

Q37. Which bias occurs when severe cases are more likely to be included?

- A. Selection bias
- B. Berkson's bias
- C. Recall bias
- D. Observer bias

✓ **Answer:** B. Berkson's bias

Q38. Double blinding means:

- A. Participant unaware
- B. Investigator unaware
- C. Both participant and investigator unaware
- D. Statistician unaware

✓ **Answer:** C. Both participant and investigator unaware

Q39. Which study is MOST suitable for assessing causality?

- A. Case report
- B. Cross-sectional
- C. Cohort
- D. Ecological

✓ **Answer:** C. Cohort

Q40. Which error decreases as sample size increases?

- A. Bias

- B. Systematic error
- C. Random error
- D. Confounding

✓ **Answer:** C. Random error

Q41. A pilot study is conducted to:

- A. Publish results
- B. Increase sample size
- C. Test feasibility
- D. Reduce bias

✓ **Answer:** C. Test feasibility

Q42. Which graph best shows trend over time?

- A. Pie chart
- B. Bar chart
- C. Line graph
- D. Histogram

✓ **Answer:** C. Line graph

Q43. Median is the:

- A. Average value
- B. Middle value
- C. Most frequent value
- D. Range midpoint

✓ **Answer:** B. Middle value

Q44. Which is an example of qualitative variable?

- A. Height
- B. Weight
- C. Blood pressure
- D. Gender

✓ **Answer:** D. Gender

Q45. Incidence rate includes:

- A. Old cases
- B. New cases
- C. Total population
- D. Prevalent cases

✓ **Answer:** B. New cases

Q46. Which statistical test is used for association between two categorical variables?

- A. T-test
- B. ANOVA
- C. Chi-square
- D. Correlation

✓ **Answer:** C. Chi-square

Q47. Correlation coefficient value ranges between:

- A. 0 to 1
- B. -1 to +1
- C. $-\infty$ to $+\infty$
- D. 0 to ∞

✓ **Answer:** B. -1 to +1

Q48. A value of correlation coefficient close to +1 indicates:

- A. No relation
- B. Weak relation
- C. Strong positive relation
- D. Strong negative relation

✓ **Answer:** C. Strong positive relation

Q49. Which study design is fastest and cheapest?

- A. Cohort
- B. Case-control
- C. Cross-sectional
- D. RCT

✓ **Answer:** C. Cross-sectional

Q50. Ethical approval is mandatory for:

- A. Review articles
- B. Animal studies only
- C. Human subject research
- D. Textbooks

✓ **Answer:** C. Human subject research

Q51. Which study design follows subjects forward in time?

- A. Case-control
- B. Cross-sectional
- C. Cohort
- D. Ecological

✓ **Answer:** C. Cohort

Q52. The BEST method to reduce selection bias is:

- A. Blinding
- B. Randomization
- C. Matching
- D. Stratification

✓ **Answer:** B. Randomization

Q53. Which sampling method selects every nth individual?

- A. Simple random
- B. Stratified
- C. Cluster
- D. Systematic

✓ **Answer:** D. Systematic

Q54. A study without control group is called:

- A. Cohort study
- B. Case series
- C. Case-control study
- D. RCT

✓ **Answer:** B. Case series

Q55. Which measure compares risk between exposed and non-exposed groups?

- A. Odds ratio
- B. Relative risk
- C. Attributable risk
- D. Prevalence

✓ **Answer:** B. Relative risk

Q56. Attributable risk represents:

- A. Total risk
- B. Risk in non-exposed
- C. Excess risk due to exposure
- D. Population risk

✓ **Answer:** C. Excess risk due to exposure

Q57. Which test is used to compare proportions?

- A. T-test
- B. ANOVA
- C. Chi-square
- D. Correlation

✓ **Answer:** C. Chi-square

Q58. A narrow confidence interval indicates:

- A. Less precision
- B. More precision
- C. Bias
- D. Error

✓ **Answer:** B. More precision

Q59. Which bias occurs due to loss to follow-up?

- A. Recall bias
- B. Selection bias
- C. Attrition bias
- D. Observer bias

✓ **Answer:** C. Attrition bias

Q60. Which variable is independent?

- A. Outcome
- B. Exposure
- C. Disease
- D. Effect

✓ **Answer:** B. Exposure

Q61. Which measure indicates variability?

- A. Mean
- B. Median
- C. Standard deviation
- D. Mode

✓ **Answer:** C. Standard deviation

Q62. Histogram is used for:

- A. Qualitative data
- B. Categorical data
- C. Continuous data
- D. Binary data

✓ **Answer:** C. Continuous data

Q63. Which study design cannot establish temporality?

- A. Cohort
- B. Case-control
- C. Cross-sectional
- D. RCT

✓ **Answer:** C. Cross-sectional

Q64. Which factor affects positive predictive value MOST?

- A. Sensitivity
- B. Specificity
- C. Prevalence
- D. Sample size

✓ **Answer:** C. Prevalence

Q65. Null hypothesis is rejected when:

- A. $P > 0.05$
- B. $P < 0.05$
- C. CI is wide
- D. Sample is small

✓ **Answer:** B. $P < 0.05$

Q66. Which error occurs due to chance?

- A. Systematic error
- B. Bias

- C. Random error
- D. Confounding

✓ **Answer:** C. Random error

Q67. Which test compares paired data?

- A. Unpaired t-test
- B. Paired t-test
- C. Chi-square
- D. ANOVA

✓ **Answer:** B. Paired t-test

Q68. Which measure summarizes categorical data?

- A. Mean
- B. Median
- C. Mode
- D. SD

✓ **Answer:** C. Mode

Q69. Which diagram shows distribution of data?

- A. Pie chart
- B. Line graph
- C. Histogram
- D. Bar chart

✓ **Answer:** C. Histogram

Q70. External validity refers to:

- A. Accuracy
- B. Precision
- C. Generalizability
- D. Reliability

✓ **Answer:** C. Generalizability

Q71. Internal validity is threatened by:

- A. Randomization
- B. Bias
- C. Large sample
- D. Blinding

✓ **Answer:** B. Bias

Q72. Which test is used for correlation?

- A. Chi-square
- B. Pearson correlation
- C. T-test
- D. ANOVA

✓ **Answer:** B. Pearson correlation

Q73. A correlation coefficient of 0 means:

- A. Strong relation
- B. Weak relation
- C. No relation
- D. Negative relation

✓ **Answer:** C. No relation

Q74. A study sample truly representing population has:

- A. Bias
- B. Random error
- C. Representativeness
- D. Confounding

✓ **Answer:** C. Representativeness

Q75. Which phase of clinical trial assesses safety?

- A. Phase I
- B. Phase II
- C. Phase III
- D. Phase IV

✓ **Answer:** A. Phase I

Q76. Phase II clinical trials mainly assess:

- A. Safety
- B. Efficacy
- C. Post-marketing surveillance
- D. Toxicity

✓ **Answer:** B. Efficacy

Q77. Phase III clinical trials are used to:

- A. Test safety only
- B. Compare with standard treatment
- C. Detect rare side effects
- D. Market drug

✓ **Answer:** B. Compare with standard treatment

Q78. Phase IV clinical trials are conducted:

- A. Before approval
- B. During development
- C. After marketing
- D. In animals

✓ **Answer:** C. After marketing

Q79. Which error is minimized by increasing sample size?

- A. Bias
- B. Confounding
- C. Random error
- D. Systematic error

✓ **Answer:** C. Random error

Q80. Which method controls confounding at design stage?

- A. Stratification
- B. Matching
- C. Randomization
- D. Statistical adjustment

✓ **Answer:** C. Randomization

Q81. A false positive result represents:

- A. Type I error
- B. Type II error
- C. Bias
- D. Confounding

✓ **Answer:** A. Type I error

Q82. A false negative result represents:

- A. Type I error
- B. Type II error
- C. Selection bias
- D. Measurement error

✓ **Answer:** B. Type II error

Q83. Which measure is best for skewed distribution?

- A. Mean
- B. Standard deviation
- C. Median
- D. Variance

✓ **Answer:** C. Median

Q84. In case-control study, incidence cannot be calculated because:

- A. No follow-up
- B. No control

- C. Small sample
- D. Bias

✓ **Answer:** A. No follow-up

Q85. Which measure indicates association strength?

- A. Mean
- B. Odds ratio
- C. Standard deviation
- D. Prevalence

✓ **Answer:** B. Odds ratio

Q86. Which bias occurs due to interviewer influence?

- A. Recall bias
- B. Selection bias
- C. Observer bias
- D. Attrition bias

✓ **Answer:** C. Observer bias

Q87. Which graph best represents proportions?

- A. Line graph
- B. Histogram
- C. Pie chart
- D. Scatter plot

✓ **Answer:** C. Pie chart

Q88. A study repeated with similar results shows:

- A. Validity
- B. Reliability
- C. Accuracy
- D. Bias

✓ **Answer:** B. Reliability

Q89. Which term describes closeness to true value?

- A. Precision
- B. Reliability
- C. Validity
- D. Accuracy

✓ **Answer:** D. Accuracy

Q90. Which measure reflects consistency of results?

- A. Accuracy
- B. Validity
- C. Reliability
- D. Bias

✓ **Answer:** C. Reliability

Q91. Which sampling method is used when population is naturally divided?

- A. Simple random
- B. Systematic
- C. Cluster
- D. Convenience

✓ **Answer:** C. Cluster

Q92. Which type of variable is blood group?

- A. Continuous
- B. Discrete
- C. Nominal
- D. Ordinal

✓ **Answer:** C. Nominal

Q93. Which measure shows spread of data around mean?

- A. Mode
- B. Median

- C. Standard deviation
- D. Range only

✓ **Answer:** C. Standard deviation

Q94. Ethical principle in research includes:

- A. Deception
- B. Coercion
- C. Informed consent
- D. Manipulation

✓ **Answer:** C. Informed consent

Q95. Which study design is retrospective?

- A. Cohort
- B. Case-control
- C. RCT
- D. Cross-sectional

✓ **Answer:** B. Case-control

Q96. Which error results from poor study design?

- A. Random error
- B. Bias
- C. Chance
- D. Variability

✓ **Answer:** B. Bias

Q97. If confidence interval crosses null value, result is:

- A. Significant
- B. Insignificant
- C. Valid
- D. Reliable

✓ **Answer:** B. Insignificant

Q98. Which population measure reflects disease burden?

- A. Incidence
- B. Prevalence
- C. Mortality rate
- D. Case fatality rate

✓ **Answer:** B. Prevalence

Q99. Which measure evaluates test performance in real practice?

- A. Sensitivity
- B. Specificity
- C. Predictive values
- D. Accuracy

✓ **Answer:** C. Predictive values

Q100. Ethical review board primarily ensures:

- A. Publication
- B. Funding
- C. Participant safety
- D. Sample size

✓ **Answer:** C. Participant safety

✓ **SUBJECT COMPLETED**

Research & Biostatistics: 100 / 100 MCQs

Q1. Surgical neck fracture of humerus commonly injures which nerve?

- A. Radial
- B. Median
- C. Axillary
- D. Ulnar

✓ **Answer:** C. Axillary

Q2. The nerve injured in fracture of mid-shaft humerus is:

- A. Median nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Radial nerve
- D. Axillary nerve

✓ **Answer:** C. Radial nerve

Q3. Erb's palsy involves injury to:

- A. Lower trunk of brachial plexus
- B. Upper trunk of brachial plexus
- C. Posterior cord
- D. Medial cord

✓ **Answer:** B. Upper trunk of brachial plexus

Q4. Klumpke's palsy affects mainly:

- A. Shoulder abductors
- B. Elbow extensors
- C. Intrinsic hand muscles
- D. Forearm extensors

✓ **Answer:** C. Intrinsic hand muscles

Q5. Which artery is injured in fracture of surgical neck of humerus?

- A. Radial artery
- B. Ulnar artery
- C. Posterior circumflex humeral artery
- D. Brachial artery

✓ **Answer:** C. Posterior circumflex humeral artery

Q6. Anatomical snuffbox contains:

- A. Ulnar artery
- B. Radial artery
- C. Median nerve
- D. Basilic vein

✓ **Answer:** B. Radial artery

Q7. Most common site of clavicle fracture is:

- A. Medial third
- B. Lateral third
- C. Junction of medial and lateral thirds
- D. Acromial end

✓ **Answer:** C. Junction of medial and lateral thirds

Q8. Which muscle initiates abduction of shoulder?

- A. Deltoid
- B. Supraspinatus
- C. Infraspinatus
- D. Teres minor

✓ **Answer:** B. Supraspinatus

Q9. Rotator cuff does NOT include:

- A. Supraspinatus
- B. Infraspinatus
- C. Teres major
- D. Subscapularis

✓ **Answer:** C. Teres major

Q10. Carpal tunnel syndrome is due to compression of:

- A. Ulnar nerve
- B. Radial nerve
- C. Median nerve
- D. Musculocutaneous nerve

✓ **Answer:** C. Median nerve

Q11. Flexor retinaculum forms the roof of:

- A. Cubital tunnel
- B. Carpal tunnel
- C. Guyon's canal
- D. Anatomical snuffbox

✓ **Answer:** B. Carpal tunnel

Q12. Which structure passes superficial to flexor retinaculum?

- A. Median nerve
- B. Flexor digitorum profundus
- C. Ulnar nerve and artery
- D. Flexor pollicis longus

✓ **Answer:** C. Ulnar nerve and artery

Q13. Injury to common peroneal nerve causes:

- A. Foot drop
- B. Claw hand
- C. Wrist drop
- D. Ape thumb

✓ **Answer:** A. Foot drop

Q14. Femoral nerve injury results in weakness of:

- A. Hip adduction
- B. Knee extension
- C. Plantar flexion
- D. Dorsiflexion

✓ **Answer:** B. Knee extension

Q15. The strongest ligament of knee joint is:

- A. ACL
- B. PCL
- C. Medial collateral
- D. Lateral collateral

✓ **Answer:** B. PCL

Q16. Which structure is injured in Pott's fracture?

- A. Medial malleolus
- B. Lateral malleolus
- C. Both malleoli
- D. Talus

✓ **Answer:** C. Both malleoli

Q17. Most common hernia in males is:

- A. Femoral hernia
- B. Direct inguinal hernia
- C. Indirect inguinal hernia
- D. Umbilical hernia

✓ **Answer:** C. Indirect inguinal hernia

Q18. In indirect inguinal hernia, sac passes through:

- A. Hesselbach's triangle
- B. Deep inguinal ring
- C. Superficial inguinal ring only
- D. Femoral canal

✓ **Answer:** B. Deep inguinal ring

Q19. Hesselbach's triangle is bounded by all EXCEPT:

- A. Inferior epigastric vessels
- B. Rectus abdominis
- C. Inguinal ligament
- D. Femoral vein

✓ **Answer:** D. Femoral vein

Q20. Appendix is supplied by artery from:

- A. SMA
- B. IMA
- C. Celiac trunk
- D. Internal iliac

✓ **Answer:** A. SMA

Q21. Pain of appendicitis is first felt at:

- A. Right iliac fossa
- B. Umbilicus
- C. Epigastrium
- D. Left iliac fossa

✓ **Answer:** B. Umbilicus

Q22. Portal vein is formed by union of:

- A. SMV + IMA
- B. SMV + splenic vein
- C. Splenic + IMA
- D. Hepatic veins

✓ **Answer:** B. SMV + splenic vein

Q23. Which vein drains directly into IVC?

- A. Portal vein
- B. Splenic vein
- C. Hepatic veins
- D. Renal vein

✓ **Answer:** C. Hepatic veins

Q24. Most common site of varicocele is:

- A. Right side
- B. Left side
- C. Bilateral
- D. Rarely occurs

✓ **Answer:** B. Left side

Q25. Left testicular vein drains into:

- A. IVC
- B. Portal vein
- C. Left renal vein
- D. Right atrium

✓ **Answer:** C. Left renal vein

Q26. Which vertebra has dens (odontoid process)?

- A. Atlas (C1)
- B. Axis (C2)
- C. C3
- D. C7

✓ **Answer:** B. Axis (C2)

Q27. Injury at C3–C5 level affects:

- A. Intercostal muscles
- B. Diaphragm
- C. Abdominal muscles
- D. Pelvic floor

✓ **Answer:** B. Diaphragm
(*Phrenic nerve: C3–C5*)

Q28. Which opening transmits optic nerve?

- A. Superior orbital fissure
- B. Inferior orbital fissure
- C. Optic canal
- D. Foramen rotundum

✓ **Answer:** C. Optic canal

Q29. Cavernous sinus contains all EXCEPT:

- A. Internal carotid artery
- B. Optic nerve
- C. Abducent nerve
- D. Oculomotor nerve

✓ **Answer:** B. Optic nerve

Q30. Most commonly injured cranial nerve in cavernous sinus thrombosis is:

- A. Oculomotor
- B. Trochlear
- C. Abducent
- D. Trigeminal

✓ **Answer:** C. Abducent

Q31. Facial nerve exits skull through:

- A. Foramen ovale
- B. Stylomastoid foramen
- C. Jugular foramen
- D. Internal acoustic meatus

✓ **Answer:** B. Stylomastoid foramen

Q32. Bell's palsy is due to lesion of:

- A. Trigeminal nerve
- B. Facial nerve
- C. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- D. Vagus nerve

✓ **Answer:** B. Facial nerve

Q33. Which muscle closes the jaw?

- A. Buccinator
- B. Masseter
- C. Platysma
- D. Digastric

✓ **Answer:** B. Masseter

Q34. Blood supply of brain is from:

- A. Internal carotid only
- B. Vertebral only
- C. Internal carotid & vertebral arteries
- D. External carotid

✓ **Answer:** C. Internal carotid & vertebral arteries

Q35. Circle of Willis is formed by branches of:

- A. External carotid
- B. Internal carotid and vertebral
- C. Aorta only
- D. Subclavian only

✓ **Answer:** B. Internal carotid and vertebral

Q36. Which nerve supplies cornea sensation?

- A. Facial
- B. Optic
- C. Trigeminal
- D. Oculomotor

✓ **Answer:** C. Trigeminal

Q37. The largest lobe of brain is:

- A. Frontal
- B. Parietal
- C. Temporal
- D. Occipital

✓ **Answer:** A. Frontal

Q38. Broca's area is responsible for:

- A. Hearing
- B. Speech production
- C. Vision
- D. Balance

✓ **Answer:** B. Speech production

Q39. Wernicke's area is concerned with:

- A. Speech production
- B. Speech comprehension
- C. Motor control
- D. Vision

✓ **Answer:** B. Speech comprehension

Q40. CSF is mainly produced by:

- A. Dura mater
- B. Arachnoid villi
- C. Choroid plexus
- D. Pia mater

✓ **Answer:** C. Choroid plexus

Q41. CSF is absorbed into:

- A. Ventricles
- B. Choroid plexus
- C. Arachnoid villi
- D. Pia mater

✓ **Answer:** C. Arachnoid villi

Q42. Pituitary gland lies in:

- A. Cribriform plate
- B. Sella turcica
- C. Cavernous sinus
- D. Clivus

✓ **Answer:** B. Sella turcica

Q43. Thyroid gland develops from:

- A. First pharyngeal pouch
- B. Third pharyngeal pouch
- C. Thyroglossal duct
- D. Second arch

✓ **Answer:** C. Thyroglossal duct

Q44. Thyroglossal duct cyst moves on:

- A. Respiration
- B. Swallowing
- C. Tongue protrusion
- D. B and C both

✓ **Answer:** D. B and C both

Q45. Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury causes:

- A. Aphonia
- B. Dysphonia
- C. Loss of taste
- D. Stridor only

✓ **Answer:** B. Dysphonia

Q46. Which cartilage forms laryngeal prominence?

- A. Cricoid
- B. Epiglottis
- C. Thyroid
- D. Arytenoid

✓ **Answer:** C. Thyroid

Q47. Esophagus has how many constrictions?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

✓ **Answer:** B. Three

Q48. Most common site of esophageal carcinoma is:

- A. Upper third
- B. Middle third
- C. Lower third
- D. Cervical

✓ **Answer:** C. Lower third

Q49. Thoracic duct drains into:

- A. Right subclavian vein
- B. Left subclavian vein
- C. IVC
- D. Azygos vein

✓ **Answer:** B. Left subclavian vein

Q50. Largest lymphoid organ is:

- A. Tonsil
- B. Spleen
- C. Thymus
- D. Appendix

✓ **Answer:** B. Spleen

✓ **SUBJECT COMPLETED**

Anatomy: 50 / 50 MCQs

PHYSIOLOGY

◆ GENERAL PHYSIOLOGY

Q1. Normal pH of arterial blood is:

- A. 7.25
- B. 7.35
- C. 7.40
- D. 7.50

✓ **Answer:** C. 7.40

Q2. Resting membrane potential of neuron is mainly due to:

- A. Sodium permeability
- B. Potassium permeability
- C. Chloride influx
- D. Calcium influx

✓ **Answer:** B. Potassium permeability

Q3. Action potential upstroke is caused by influx of:

- A. K^+
- B. Cl^-
- C. Na^+
- D. Ca^{2+}

✓ **Answer:** C. Na^+

Q4. Refractory period prevents:

- A. Hyperpolarization
- B. Summation
- C. Continuous firing
- D. Conduction

✓ **Answer:** B. Summation

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Q5. Normal cardiac output in adults is:

- A. 3 L/min
- B. 4 L/min
- C. 5 L/min
- D. 7 L/min

✓ **Answer:** C. 5 L/min

Q6. Pacemaker of heart is:

- A. AV node
- B. Bundle of His
- C. SA node
- D. Purkinje fibers

✓ **Answer:** C. SA node

Q7. Phase 0 of cardiac action potential is due to:

- A. Ca^{2+} influx
- B. K^{+} efflux
- C. Na^{+} influx
- D. Cl^{-} influx

✓ **Answer:** C. Na^{+} influx

Q8. Maximum blood pressure occurs during:

- A. Diastole
- B. Systole
- C. Isovolumetric relaxation
- D. Atrial systole

✓ **Answer:** B. Systole

Q9. Mean arterial pressure depends mainly on:

- A. Heart rate
- B. Stroke volume
- C. Peripheral resistance
- D. Venous return

✓ **Answer:** C. Peripheral resistance

Q10. Physiological split of second heart sound occurs during:

- A. Expiration
- B. Inspiration
- C. Exercise
- D. Sleep

✓ **Answer:** B. Inspiration

◆ **RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**

Q11. Primary drive for respiration is:

- A. Oxygen
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. pH
- D. Nitrogen

✓ **Answer:** B. Carbon dioxide

Q12. Normal tidal volume in adult is:

- A. 250 ml
- B. 350 ml
- C. 500 ml
- D. 750 ml

✓ **Answer:** C. 500 ml

Q13. Surfactant is secreted by:

- A. Type I pneumocytes
- B. Type II pneumocytes
- C. Alveolar macrophages
- D. Goblet cells

✓ **Answer:** B. Type II pneumocytes

Q14. Most CO₂ is transported in blood as:

- A. Dissolved CO₂
- B. Carbaminohemoglobin
- C. Bicarbonate
- D. Carbonic acid

✓ **Answer:** C. Bicarbonate

Q15. Oxygen dissociation curve shifts right with:

- A. Alkalosis
- B. Hypothermia
- C. Increased CO₂
- D. Decreased H⁺

✓ **Answer:** C. Increased CO₂

◆ **RENAL PHYSIOLOGY**

Q16. Normal GFR is about:

- A. 80 ml/min
- B. 100 ml/min
- C. 125 ml/min
- D. 160 ml/min

✓ **Answer:** C. 125 ml/min

Q17. Inulin clearance measures:

- A. RBF
- B. RPF
- C. GFR
- D. Tubular secretion

✓ **Answer:** C. GFR

Q18. Maximum reabsorption of glucose occurs in:

- A. Loop of Henle
- B. Distal tubule
- C. Proximal tubule
- D. Collecting duct

✓ **Answer:** C. Proximal tubule

Q19. Counter-current mechanism mainly concentrates urine in:

- A. PCT
- B. DCT
- C. Loop of Henle
- D. Collecting duct

✓ **Answer:** C. Loop of Henle

Q20. ADH acts mainly on:

- A. PCT
- B. DCT
- C. Loop of Henle
- D. Collecting duct

✓ **Answer:** D. Collecting duct

◆ **GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM**

Q21. HCl in stomach is secreted by:

- A. Chief cells
- B. Parietal cells
- C. G cells
- D. Mucous cells

✓ **Answer:** B. Parietal cells

Q22. Pepsinogen is activated by:

- A. Bile
- B. Trypsin
- C. HCl
- D. Secretin

✓ **Answer:** C. HCl

Q23. Maximum absorption of nutrients occurs in:

- A. Stomach
- B. Duodenum
- C. Jejunum
- D. Ileum

✓ **Answer:** C. Jejunum

Q24. Vitamin B12 is absorbed in:

- A. Duodenum
- B. Jejunum
- C. Ileum
- D. Colon

✓ **Answer:** C. Ileum

Q25. Gastrin is secreted by:

- A. Parietal cells
- B. G cells
- C. Chief cells
- D. D cells

✓ **Answer:** B. G cells

◆ **ENDOCRINE SYSTEM**

Q26. Hormone with longest half-life is:

- A. Insulin
- B. Cortisol
- C. Thyroxine
- D. ADH

✓ **Answer:** C. Thyroxine

Q27. Insulin decreases blood glucose by:

- A. Glycogenolysis
- B. Gluconeogenesis
- C. Cellular uptake of glucose
- D. Lipolysis

✓ **Answer:** C. Cellular uptake of glucose

Q28. Hormone secreted by posterior pituitary:

- A. GH
- B. TSH
- C. ADH
- D. ACTH

✓ **Answer:** C. ADH

Q29. Aldosterone causes:

- A. Sodium loss
- B. Potassium retention
- C. Sodium retention
- D. Water loss

✓ **Answer:** C. Sodium retention

Q30. Parathyroid hormone increases:

- A. Serum phosphate
- B. Serum calcium
- C. Urinary calcium loss
- D. Bone formation

✓ **Answer:** B. Serum calcium

◆ **NERVOUS SYSTEM**

Q31. Neurotransmitter at neuromuscular junction is:

- A. Dopamine
- B. GABA
- C. Acetylcholine
- D. Noradrenaline

✓ **Answer:** C. Acetylcholine

Q32. UMN lesion causes:

- A. Flaccid paralysis
- B. Hyporeflexia
- C. Hyperreflexia
- D. Fasciculations

✓ **Answer:** C. Hyperreflexia

Q33. Cerebellum mainly controls:

- A. Sensation
- B. Memory
- C. Coordination
- D. Speech

✓ **Answer:** C. Coordination

Q34. CSF pressure increases in:

- A. Dehydration
- B. Hypotension
- C. Raised intracranial pressure
- D. Hypovolemia

✓ **Answer:** C. Raised intracranial pressure

◆ **BLOOD & IMMUNE SYSTEM**

Q35. Normal hemoglobin in adult male is:

- A. 10–12 g/dL
- B. 12–14 g/dL
- C. 13–17 g/dL
- D. 15–20 g/dL

✓ **Answer:** C. 13–17 g/dL

Q36. Lifespan of RBC is:

- A. 90 days
- B. 100 days
- C. 120 days
- D. 150 days

✓ **Answer:** C. 120 days

Q37. Platelets are formed from:

- A. Myeloblasts
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Megakaryocytes
- D. Reticulocytes

✓ **Answer:** C. Megakaryocytes

Q38. Blood group antigens are present on:

- A. Plasma
- B. Platelets
- C. RBC membrane
- D. WBC nucleus

✓ **Answer:** C. RBC membrane

Q39. Universal donor blood group is:

- A. A
- B. B
- C. AB
- D. O

✓ **Answer:** D. O

◆ REPRODUCTIVE PHYSIOLOGY

Q40. Testosterone is secreted by:

- A. Sertoli cells
- B. Leydig cells
- C. Germ cells
- D. Epididymis

✓ **Answer:** B. Leydig cells

Q41. Ovulation occurs due to surge of:

- A. FSH
- B. Estrogen
- C. Progesterone
- D. LH

✓ **Answer:** D. LH

Q42. Normal duration of menstrual cycle is:

- A. 21 days
- B. 24 days
- C. 28 days
- D. 35 days

✓ **Answer:** C. 28 days

Q43. Progesterone prepares uterus for:

- A. Ovulation
- B. Menstruation
- C. Implantation
- D. Parturition

✓ **Answer:** C. Implantation

◆ SPECIAL PHYSIOLOGY

Q44. Basal metabolic rate is increased in:

- A. Hypothyroidism
- B. Pregnancy
- C. Starvation

D. Old age

✓ **Answer:** B. Pregnancy

Q45. Fever is caused by action of:

A. Antipyretics

B. Pyrogens

C. Cytokines only

D. Bacteria directly

✓ **Answer:** B. Pyrogens

Q46. Heat loss occurs mainly by:

A. Conduction

B. Radiation

C. Evaporation

D. Convection

✓ **Answer:** B. Radiation

Q47. Sleep is regulated mainly by:

A. Thalamus

B. Hypothalamus

C. Medulla

D. Pons

✓ **Answer:** B. Hypothalamus

Q48. REM sleep is associated with:

A. No dreams

B. Muscle rigidity

C. Vivid dreams

D. Deep sleep

✓ **Answer:** C. Vivid dreams

Q49. Hearing receptor is:

A. Organ of Corti

B. Semicircular canal

C. Cochlear nerve

D. Utricle

✓ **Answer:** A. Organ of Corti

Q50. Balance is maintained by:

A. Cochlea

B. Sacculle & utricle

C. Tympanic membrane

D. Auditory nerve

✓ **Answer:** B. Sacculle & utricle

✓ **SUBJECT COMPLETED**

Physiology: 50 / 50 MCQs

BIOCHEMISTRY

GENERAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Q1. The basic unit of protein structure is:

- A. Fatty acid
 - B. Amino acid
 - C. Peptide
 - D. Nucleotide
- ✓ **Answer:** B. Amino acid
-

Q2. Peptide bond is formed between:

- A. Two amino groups
 - B. Two carboxyl groups
 - C. Amino and carboxyl group
 - D. Side chains
- ✓ **Answer:** C. Amino and carboxyl group
-

Q3. Which amino acid is essential?

- A. Alanine
 - B. Glycine
 - C. Valine
 - D. Glutamate
- ✓ **Answer:** C. Valine
-

Q4. Protein denaturation affects:

- A. Primary structure only
 - B. Secondary & tertiary structure
 - C. Peptide bonds
 - D. Amino acid sequence
- ✓ **Answer:** B. Secondary & tertiary structure
-

◆ CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM

Q5. Main source of energy for brain is:

- A. Fatty acids

- B. Ketone bodies
 - C. Glucose
 - D. Amino acids
- ✓ **Answer:** C. Glucose
-

Q6. Rate-limiting enzyme of glycolysis is:

- A. Hexokinase
- B. Pyruvate kinase
- C. Phosphofructokinase-1
- D. Aldolase

✓ **Answer:** C. Phosphofructokinase-1

Q7. End product of glycolysis under aerobic conditions is:

- A. Lactate
- B. Pyruvate
- C. Acetyl-CoA
- D. Ethanol

✓ **Answer:** B. Pyruvate

Q8. Cori cycle occurs between:

- A. Liver and kidney
- B. Muscle and liver
- C. Brain and liver
- D. Heart and muscle

✓ **Answer:** B. Muscle and liver

Q9. Glycogen is mainly stored in:

- A. Brain
- B. Kidney
- C. Liver and muscle
- D. Heart

✓ **Answer:** C. Liver and muscle

Q10. Glycogen phosphorylase breaks glycogen into:

- A. Glucose
- B. Glucose-6-phosphate

- C. Glucose-1-phosphate
 - D. Pyruvate
- ✓ **Answer:** C. Glucose-1-phosphate
-

◆ LIPID METABOLISM

Q11. Major storage form of fat is:

- A. Cholesterol
- B. Phospholipids
- C. Triglycerides
- D. Free fatty acids

✓ **Answer:** C. Triglycerides

Q12. Beta-oxidation of fatty acids occurs in:

- A. Cytosol
- B. Mitochondria
- C. Nucleus
- D. Lysosome

✓ **Answer:** B. Mitochondria

Q13. Carnitine is required for transport of:

- A. Glucose
- B. Amino acids
- C. Long-chain fatty acids
- D. Ketone bodies

✓ **Answer:** C. Long-chain fatty acids

Q14. Ketone bodies are synthesized in:

- A. Muscle
- B. Brain
- C. Liver
- D. Kidney

✓ **Answer:** C. Liver

Q15. Most abundant lipoprotein in plasma is:

- A. LDL

- B. HDL
 - C. VLDL
 - D. Chylomicron
 - ✓ **Answer:** A. LDL
-

◆ PROTEIN & AMINO ACID METABOLISM

Q16. Urea cycle occurs mainly in:

- A. Kidney
 - B. Muscle
 - C. Liver
 - D. Brain
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Liver
-

Q17. Ammonia is toxic mainly to:

- A. Kidney
 - B. Liver
 - C. Brain
 - D. Muscle
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Brain
-

Q18. Transamination requires which coenzyme?

- A. NAD⁺
 - B. FAD
 - C. Pyridoxal phosphate
 - D. Biotin
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Pyridoxal phosphate
-

Q19. Phenylketonuria is due to deficiency of:

- A. Tyrosinase
 - B. Phenylalanine hydroxylase
 - C. Tyrosine aminotransferase
 - D. DOPA decarboxylase
 - ✓ **Answer:** B. Phenylalanine hydroxylase
-

Q20. Essential amino acids are those which:

- A. Body synthesizes
- B. Must be supplied in diet
- C. Are non-toxic
- D. Are glucogenic only

✓ **Answer:** B. Must be supplied in diet

◆ ENZYMES

Q21. Enzymes are mostly:

- A. Lipids
- B. Proteins
- C. Carbohydrates
- D. Vitamins

✓ **Answer:** B. Proteins

Q22. Competitive inhibition increases:

- A. V_{max}
- B. K_m
- C. Enzyme concentration
- D. Temperature

✓ **Answer:** B. K_m

Q23. Optimum pH of pepsin is:

- A. 1–2
- B. 4–5
- C. 6–7
- D. 8–9

✓ **Answer:** A. 1–2

Q24. Non-competitive inhibition affects:

- A. K_m only
- B. V_{max} only
- C. Both K_m & V_{max}
- D. Neither

✓ **Answer:** B. V_{max} only

Q25. Isoenzymes are enzymes that differ in:

- A. Function
- B. Structure
- C. Molecular form
- D. Reaction type

✓ **Answer:** C. Molecular form

◆ VITAMINS

Q26. Vitamin deficiency causing scurvy is:

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B1
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin D

✓ **Answer:** C. Vitamin C

Q27. Night blindness occurs due to deficiency of:

- A. Vitamin D
- B. Vitamin A
- C. Vitamin K
- D. Vitamin E

✓ **Answer:** B. Vitamin A

Q28. Vitamin D is activated in:

- A. Skin only
- B. Liver only
- C. Kidney only
- D. Liver and kidney

✓ **Answer:** D. Liver and kidney

Q29. Vitamin K is required for synthesis of:

- A. Hemoglobin
- B. Collagen
- C. Clotting factors
- D. Insulin

✓ **Answer:** C. Clotting factors

Q30. Thiamine deficiency causes:

- A. Pellagra
- B. Scurvy
- C. Beriberi
- D. Rickets

✓ **Answer:** C. Beriberi

◆ NUCLEIC ACIDS

Q31. DNA backbone consists of:

- A. Sugar only
- B. Base only
- C. Sugar and phosphate
- D. Base and phosphate

✓ **Answer:** C. Sugar and phosphate

Q32. RNA contains which base instead of thymine?

- A. Cytosine
- B. Guanine
- C. Uracil
- D. Adenine

✓ **Answer:** C. Uracil

Q33. Transcription occurs in:

- A. Cytoplasm
- B. Ribosome
- C. Nucleus
- D. Mitochondria only

✓ **Answer:** C. Nucleus

Q34. Translation occurs on:

- A. Nucleus
- B. Ribosome
- C. Golgi apparatus
- D. Lysosome

✓ **Answer:** B. Ribosome

Q35. Codon consists of:

- A. 2 bases
- B. 3 bases
- C. 4 bases
- D. 5 bases

✓ **Answer:** B. 3 bases

◆ **CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY**

Q36. Normal fasting blood glucose is:

- A. 50–70 mg/dL
- B. 70–110 mg/dL
- C. 110–150 mg/dL
- D. 150–200 mg/dL

✓ **Answer:** B. 70–110 mg/dL

Q37. HbA1c reflects blood glucose control over:

- A. 1 week
- B. 2 weeks
- C. 3 months
- D. 6 months

✓ **Answer:** C. 3 months

Q38. Marker of myocardial infarction rises earliest:

- A. CK-MB
- B. LDH
- C. Troponin
- D. AST

✓ **Answer:** C. Troponin

Q39. Enzyme elevated in obstructive jaundice is:

- A. ALT
- B. AST
- C. ALP
- D. LDH

✓ **Answer:** C. ALP

Q40. Unconjugated bilirubin is:

- A. Water soluble
- B. Protein bound
- C. Excreted in urine
- D. Direct bilirubin

✓ **Answer:** B. Protein bound

◆ MISCELLANEOUS

Q41. Cholesterol is synthesized from:

- A. Acetyl-CoA
- B. Pyruvate
- C. Fatty acids
- D. Amino acids

✓ **Answer:** A. Acetyl-CoA

Q42. Rate-limiting enzyme of cholesterol synthesis is:

- A. Acetyl-CoA carboxylase
- B. HMG-CoA reductase
- C. Lipase
- D. LCAT

✓ **Answer:** B. HMG-CoA reductase

Q43. Statins act by inhibiting:

- A. Lipase
- B. LDL receptors
- C. HMG-CoA reductase
- D. ACAT

✓ **Answer:** C. HMG-CoA reductase

Q44. Lipoprotein richest in triglycerides is:

- A. HDL
- B. LDL
- C. VLDL
- D. Chylomicron

✓ **Answer:** D. Chylomicron

Q45. Albumin is synthesized in:

- A. Kidney
- B. Liver
- C. Spleen
- D. Bone marrow

✓ **Answer:** B. Liver

Q46. Normal serum albumin is about:

- A. 1–2 g/dL
- B. 2–3 g/dL
- C. 3.5–5 g/dL
- D. 6–8 g/dL

✓ **Answer:** C. 3.5–5 g/dL

Q47. Acute phase protein is:

- A. Albumin
- B. Transferrin
- C. CRP
- D. Globulin

✓ **Answer:** C. CRP

Q48. Plasma oncotic pressure is mainly due to:

- A. Globulins
- B. Fibrinogen
- C. Albumin
- D. Electrolytes

✓ **Answer:** C. Albumin

Q49. Creatinine is a marker of:

- A. Liver function
- B. Muscle mass
- C. Renal function
- D. Cardiac function

✓ **Answer:** C. Renal function

Q50. Normal blood urea level is:

A. 5–10 mg/dL

B. 10–20 mg/dL

C. 20–40 mg/dL

D. 40–60 mg/dL

✓ **Answer:** C. 20–40 mg/dL

✓ **SUBJECT COMPLETED**

Biochemistry: 50 / 50 MCQs

PATHOLOGY

GENERAL PATHOLOGY

Q1. Cell swelling is a feature of:

- A. Apoptosis
- B. Reversible cell injury
- C. Necrosis
- D. Atrophy

✓ **Answer:** B. Reversible cell injury

Q2. Coagulative necrosis is typically seen in:

- A. Brain infarct
- B. Lung abscess
- C. Myocardial infarction
- D. Pancreatitis

✓ **Answer:** C. Myocardial infarction

Q3. Liquefactive necrosis is characteristic of:

- A. Heart
- B. Kidney
- C. Brain
- D. Spleen

✓ **Answer:** C. Brain

Q4. Apoptosis differs from necrosis because it:

- A. Causes inflammation
- B. Affects groups of cells
- C. Is energy dependent
- D. Causes cell swelling

✓ **Answer:** C. Is energy dependent

Q5. Caseous necrosis is commonly seen in:

- A. Syphilis

- B. Tuberculosis
 - C. Leprosy
 - D. Sarcoidosis
 - ✓ **Answer:** B. Tuberculosis
-

◆ INFLAMMATION

Q6. Cardinal signs of inflammation include all EXCEPT:

- A. Redness
 - B. Swelling
 - C. Heat
 - D. Pallor
 - ✓ **Answer:** D. Pallor
-

Q7. First cells to appear in acute inflammation are:

- A. Lymphocytes
 - B. Plasma cells
 - C. Neutrophils
 - D. Macrophages
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Neutrophils
-

Q8. Chronic inflammation is characterized by:

- A. Neutrophils only
 - B. Fibrosis and lymphocytes
 - C. Edema only
 - D. Hyperemia only
 - ✓ **Answer:** B. Fibrosis and lymphocytes
-

Q9. Granuloma is composed mainly of:

- A. Neutrophils
 - B. Eosinophils
 - C. Epithelioid cells
 - D. Plasma cells
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Epithelioid cells
-

Q10. Langhans giant cells are seen in:

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Foreign body reaction
- D. All of the above

✓ **Answer:** D. All of the above

◆ HEMODYNAMIC DISORDERS

Q11. Edema results from all EXCEPT:

- A. Increased hydrostatic pressure
- B. Decreased oncotic pressure
- C. Lymphatic obstruction
- D. Increased RBC count

✓ **Answer:** D. Increased RBC count

Q12. Thrombus formation is explained by Virchow's triad which includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Endothelial injury
- B. Stasis
- C. Hypercoagulability
- D. Vasodilation

✓ **Answer:** D. Vasodilation

Q13. An embolus is defined as:

- A. Stationary clot
- B. Traveling intravascular mass
- C. Extravascular clot
- D. Hematoma

✓ **Answer:** B. Traveling intravascular mass

Q14. Most common embolus is:

- A. Fat
- B. Air
- C. Thromboembolus
- D. Amniotic fluid

✓ **Answer:** C. Thromboembolus

Q15. Shock due to sepsis is called:

- A. Hypovolemic shock
- B. Cardiogenic shock
- C. Septic shock
- D. Neurogenic shock

✓ **Answer:** C. Septic shock

◆ **IMMUNOLOGY**

Q16. Type I hypersensitivity is mediated by:

- A. IgG
- B. IgM
- C. IgE
- D. IgA

✓ **Answer:** C. IgE

Q17. Anaphylaxis is an example of:

- A. Type II hypersensitivity
- B. Type III hypersensitivity
- C. Type I hypersensitivity
- D. Type IV hypersensitivity

✓ **Answer:** C. Type I hypersensitivity

Q18. Type IV hypersensitivity is mediated by:

- A. Antibodies
- B. Immune complexes
- C. T lymphocytes
- D. Complement

✓ **Answer:** C. T lymphocytes

Q19. Autoimmune disease results from loss of:

- A. Immunity
- B. Tolerance
- C. Resistance

D. Memory

✓ **Answer:** B. Tolerance

Q20. Graft rejection is mediated mainly by:

A. B cells

B. Neutrophils

C. T cells

D. Macrophages

✓ **Answer:** C. T cells

◆ NEOPLASIA

Q21. A benign tumor of fibrous tissue is called:

A. Fibrosarcoma

B. Fibroma

C. Lipoma

D. Myxoma

✓ **Answer:** B. Fibroma

Q22. Malignant tumors of epithelial origin are called:

A. Sarcomas

B. Lymphomas

C. Carcinomas

D. Myelomas

✓ **Answer:** C. Carcinomas

Q23. Hallmark of malignancy is:

A. Encapsulation

B. Slow growth

C. Metastasis

D. Differentiation

✓ **Answer:** C. Metastasis

Q24. Most common route of spread of carcinoma is:

A. Hematogenous

- B. Lymphatic
- C. Transcoelomic
- D. Perineural

✓ **Answer:** B. Lymphatic

Q25. Tumor suppressor gene commonly mutated in cancers is:

- A. RAS
- B. MYC
- C. p53
- D. HER2

✓ **Answer:** C. p53

◆ HEMATOLOGY

Q26. Normal lifespan of RBC is:

- A. 90 days
- B. 100 days
- C. 120 days
- D. 150 days

✓ **Answer:** C. 120 days

Q27. Microcytic hypochromic anemia is most commonly due to:

- A. Vitamin B12 deficiency
- B. Folate deficiency
- C. Iron deficiency
- D. Hemolysis

✓ **Answer:** C. Iron deficiency

Q28. Megaloblastic anemia is caused by deficiency of:

- A. Iron
- B. Vitamin B12 or folate
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin K

✓ **Answer:** B. Vitamin B12 or folate

Q29. Sickle cell anemia is due to mutation in:

- A. Alpha globin
- B. Beta globin
- C. Gamma globin
- D. Delta globin

✓ **Answer:** B. Beta globin

Q30. Leukemia is malignancy of:

- A. RBCs
- B. Platelets
- C. WBCs
- D. Plasma proteins

✓ **Answer:** C. WBCs

◆ COAGULATION DISORDERS

Q31. Hemophilia A is due to deficiency of:

- A. Factor VIII
- B. Factor IX
- C. Factor XI
- D. Factor X

✓ **Answer:** A. Factor VIII

Q32. Bleeding time is increased in:

- A. Hemophilia
- B. Thrombocytopenia
- C. DIC
- D. Factor VII deficiency

✓ **Answer:** B. Thrombocytopenia

Q33. Prothrombin time assesses:

- A. Intrinsic pathway
- B. Extrinsic pathway
- C. Platelet function
- D. Fibrinolysis

✓ **Answer:** B. Extrinsic pathway

Q34. APTT assesses:

- A. Extrinsic pathway
- B. Intrinsic pathway
- C. Common pathway only
- D. Platelet function

✓ **Answer:** B. Intrinsic pathway

Q35. DIC is characterized by:

- A. Bleeding only
- B. Thrombosis only
- C. Both bleeding and thrombosis
- D. No coagulation defect

✓ **Answer:** C. Both bleeding and thrombosis

◆ **SYSTEMIC PATHOLOGY (HIGH-YIELD)**

Q36. Fatty change is most commonly seen in:

- A. Kidney
- B. Heart
- C. Liver
- D. Brain

✓ **Answer:** C. Liver

Q37. Hepatitis B is transmitted by all EXCEPT:

- A. Blood transfusion
- B. Sexual contact
- C. Feco-oral route
- D. Needle stick injury

✓ **Answer:** C. Feco-oral route

Q38. Most common cause of cirrhosis worldwide is:

- A. Alcohol
- B. Viral hepatitis
- C. Autoimmune disease

D. Drugs

✓ **Answer:** B. Viral hepatitis

Q39. Crescent formation in glomerulonephritis indicates:

A. Chronic disease

B. Mild disease

C. Rapidly progressive GN

D. Nephrotic syndrome

✓ **Answer:** C. Rapidly progressive GN

Q40. Minimal change disease is associated with:

A. Adults

B. Children

C. Elderly

D. Diabetics

✓ **Answer:** B. Children

◆ MISCELLANEOUS

Q41. Reed–Sternberg cells are seen in:

A. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

B. Hodgkin lymphoma

C. Leukemia

D. Myeloma

✓ **Answer:** B. Hodgkin lymphoma

Q42. Psammoma bodies are seen in:

A. Squamous cell carcinoma

B. Papillary carcinoma of thyroid

C. Adenoma

D. Sarcoma

✓ **Answer:** B. Papillary carcinoma of thyroid

Q43. Amyloid deposition shows apple-green birefringence with:

A. H&E stain

- B. PAS stain
- C. Congo red stain
- D. Silver stain

✓ **Answer:** C. Congo red stain

Q44. Most common cause of secondary amyloidosis is:

- A. Multiple myeloma
- B. Chronic inflammatory conditions
- C. Diabetes
- D. Hypertension

✓ **Answer:** B. Chronic inflammatory conditions

Q45. Acute leukemia is defined by blast cells >:

- A. 5%
- B. 10%
- C. 20%
- D. 30%

✓ **Answer:** C. 20%

Q46. Tumor marker for hepatocellular carcinoma is:

- A. CEA
- B. AFP
- C. PSA
- D. CA-125

✓ **Answer:** B. AFP

Q47. Most common primary bone tumor is:

- A. Osteosarcoma
- B. Chondrosarcoma
- C. Ewing sarcoma
- D. Osteochondroma

✓ **Answer:** D. Osteochondroma

Q48. Most common malignant bone tumor in children is:

- A. Osteosarcoma
- B. Chondrosarcoma

C. Ewing sarcoma

D. Fibrosarcoma

✓ **Answer:** A. Osteosarcoma

Q49. Pap smear is used for screening of:

A. Endometrial cancer

B. Cervical cancer

C. Ovarian cancer

D. Vaginal cancer

✓ **Answer:** B. Cervical cancer

Q50. Granulomatous inflammation with caseation suggests:

A. Sarcoidosis

B. TB

C. Crohn disease

D. Foreign body reaction

✓ **Answer:** B. TB

✓ **SUBJECT COMPLETED**

Pathology: 50 / 50 MCQs

MEDICINE

CARDIOLOGY

Q1. Most common cause of myocardial infarction is:

- A. Coronary spasm
- B. Atherosclerosis
- C. Embolism
- D. Vasculitis

✓ **Answer:** B. Atherosclerosis

Q2. Earliest biomarker to rise in acute MI is:

- A. CK-MB
- B. Troponin-I
- C. LDH
- D. AST

✓ **Answer:** B. Troponin-I

Q3. Hypertension is diagnosed when BP is persistently \geq :

- A. 130/80 mmHg
- B. 135/85 mmHg
- C. 140/90 mmHg
- D. 150/95 mmHg

✓ **Answer:** C. 140/90 mmHg

Q4. Most common cause of secondary hypertension is:

- A. Pheochromocytoma
- B. Renal parenchymal disease
- C. Cushing syndrome
- D. Coarctation of aorta

✓ **Answer:** B. Renal parenchymal disease

Q5. Drug of choice for acute pulmonary edema is:

- A. Digoxin

- B. Furosemide
- C. Propranolol
- D. Amlodipine

✓ **Answer:** B. Furosemide

◆ RESPIRATORY MEDICINE

Q6. Most common cause of community-acquired pneumonia is:

- A. Staphylococcus aureus
- B. Mycoplasma
- C. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- D. Klebsiella

✓ **Answer:** C. Streptococcus pneumoniae

Q7. Clubbing is NOT seen in:

- A. Bronchiectasis
- B. Lung cancer
- C. COPD
- D. Cyanotic heart disease

✓ **Answer:** C. COPD

Q8. Most common symptom of pulmonary TB is:

- A. Chest pain
- B. Hemoptysis
- C. Chronic cough
- D. Fever

✓ **Answer:** C. Chronic cough

Q9. Drug causing orange discoloration of urine in TB treatment:

- A. Isoniazid
- B. Rifampicin
- C. Ethambutol
- D. Pyrazinamide

✓ **Answer:** B. Rifampicin

Q10. Blue bloater is classically seen in:

- A. Asthma
- B. Emphysema
- C. Chronic bronchitis
- D. Pulmonary fibrosis

✓ **Answer:** C. Chronic bronchitis

◆ GASTROENTEROLOGY

Q11. Most common cause of upper GI bleeding is:

- A. Gastric cancer
- B. Mallory-Weiss tear
- C. Peptic ulcer disease
- D. Esophageal varices

✓ **Answer:** C. Peptic ulcer disease

Q12. Ascites is most commonly due to:

- A. Heart failure
- B. Nephrotic syndrome
- C. Liver cirrhosis
- D. Malignancy

✓ **Answer:** C. Liver cirrhosis

Q13. Hepatic encephalopathy is mainly due to accumulation of:

- A. Bilirubin
- B. Ammonia
- C. Urea
- D. Creatinine

✓ **Answer:** B. Ammonia

Q14. Drug of choice for hepatic encephalopathy is:

- A. Metronidazole
- B. Lactulose
- C. Omeprazole
- D. Propranolol

✓ **Answer:** B. Lactulose

Q15. Most common cause of acute pancreatitis is:

- A. Alcohol
- B. Trauma
- C. Gallstones
- D. Drugs

✓ **Answer:** C. Gallstones

◆ ENDOCRINOLOGY

Q16. Most common type of diabetes mellitus is:

- A. Type 1
- B. Type 2
- C. MODY
- D. Gestational

✓ **Answer:** B. Type 2

Q17. Classic triad of diabetes mellitus includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Polyuria
- B. Polydipsia
- C. Polyphagia
- D. Polycythemia

✓ **Answer:** D. Polycythemia

Q18. Drug of choice in diabetic ketoacidosis is:

- A. Oral hypoglycemics
- B. Long-acting insulin
- C. Regular insulin
- D. Metformin

✓ **Answer:** C. Regular insulin

Q19. Most common cause of hyperthyroidism is:

- A. Toxic adenoma
- B. Thyroiditis
- C. Graves disease
- D. Iodine excess

✓ **Answer:** C. Graves disease

Q20. Hypothyroidism presents with:

- A. Weight loss
- B. Heat intolerance
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Diarrhea

✓ **Answer:** C. Bradycardia

◆ NEUROLOGY

Q21. Most common cause of stroke is:

- A. Hemorrhage
- B. Embolism
- C. Thrombosis
- D. Vasculitis

✓ **Answer:** C. Thrombosis

Q22. Glasgow Coma Scale maximum score is:

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 15
- D. 18

✓ **Answer:** C. 15

Q23. Parkinson disease is due to deficiency of:

- A. Acetylcholine
- B. Dopamine
- C. Serotonin
- D. GABA

✓ **Answer:** B. Dopamine

Q24. First-line drug for status epilepticus is:

- A. Phenytoin
- B. Diazepam
- C. Valproate
- D. Phenobarbitone

✓ **Answer:** B. Diazepam

Q25. Meningitis is confirmed by:

- A. CT scan
- B. MRI
- C. Lumbar puncture
- D. EEG

✓ **Answer:** C. Lumbar puncture

◆ NEPHROLOGY

Q26. Most common cause of acute kidney injury is:

- A. Glomerulonephritis
- B. Obstruction
- C. Pre-renal causes
- D. Drugs

✓ **Answer:** C. Pre-renal causes

Q27. Earliest marker of renal failure is rise in:

- A. Urea
- B. Creatinine
- C. Potassium
- D. Sodium

✓ **Answer:** B. Creatinine

Q28. Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by proteinuria >:

- A. 1 g/day
- B. 2 g/day
- C. 3.5 g/day
- D. 5 g/day

✓ **Answer:** C. 3.5 g/day

Q29. Most common cause of nephrotic syndrome in children is:

- A. FSGS
- B. Membranous GN
- C. Minimal change disease
- D. Amyloidosis

✓ **Answer:** C. Minimal change disease

Q30. Renal colic pain radiates to:

- A. Back
- B. Groin
- C. Shoulder
- D. Chest

✓ **Answer:** B. Groin

◆ HEMATOLOGY

Q31. Most common cause of anemia worldwide is:

- A. Thalassemia
- B. Iron deficiency
- C. Aplastic anemia
- D. Hemolysis

✓ **Answer:** B. Iron deficiency

Q32. Pernicious anemia is due to deficiency of:

- A. Iron
- B. Folate
- C. Vitamin B12
- D. Vitamin C

✓ **Answer:** C. Vitamin B12

Q33. Sickle cell crisis is precipitated by:

- A. Alkalosis
- B. Hypoxia
- C. Hyperglycemia
- D. Hypercalcemia

✓ **Answer:** B. Hypoxia

Q34. Most common leukemia in adults is:

- A. ALL
- B. AML
- C. CML
- D. CLL

✓ **Answer:** D. CLL

Q35. Reed-Sternberg cells are seen in:

- A. CLL
- B. NHL
- C. Hodgkin lymphoma
- D. AML

✓ **Answer:** C. Hodgkin lymphoma

◆ INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Q36. Dengue is transmitted by:

- A. Anopheles
- B. Culex
- C. Aedes
- D. Sandfly

✓ **Answer:** C. Aedes

Q37. Malaria parasite infects which RBC stage?

- A. Reticulocytes only
- B. Mature RBCs only
- C. Both
- D. Platelets

✓ **Answer:** C. Both

Q38. Typhoid fever is caused by:

- A. E. coli
- B. Salmonella typhi
- C. Shigella
- D. Vibrio cholerae

✓ **Answer:** B. Salmonella typhi

Q39. Drug of choice for uncomplicated falciparum malaria is:

- A. Chloroquine
- B. Artesunate-based therapy
- C. Quinine alone
- D. Doxycycline alone

✓ **Answer:** B. Artesunate-based therapy

Q40. HIV primarily infects cells expressing:

- A. CD4
- B. CD8
- C. CD20
- D. CD16

✓ **Answer:** A. CD4

◆ RHEUMATOLOGY

Q41. Rheumatoid arthritis most commonly affects:

- A. DIP joints
- B. Large joints only
- C. Small joints symmetrically
- D. Spine only

✓ **Answer:** C. Small joints symmetrically

Q42. Rheumatoid factor is mainly:

- A. IgG
- B. IgA
- C. IgM
- D. IgE

✓ **Answer:** C. IgM

Q43. Gout is due to deposition of:

- A. Calcium oxalate
- B. Uric acid
- C. Cholesterol
- D. Pyrophosphate

✓ **Answer:** B. Uric acid

◆ MISCELLANEOUS

Q44. Most common cause of fever of unknown origin is:

- A. Malignancy
- B. Autoimmune disease
- C. Infection
- D. Drugs

✓ **Answer:** C. Infection

Q45. COPD is defined by:

- A. Reversible airflow obstruction
- B. Irreversible airflow obstruction
- C. Restrictive pattern
- D. Normal spirometry

✓ **Answer:** B. Irreversible airflow obstruction

Q46. Smoking is strongest risk factor for:

- A. Asthma
- B. Lung cancer
- C. TB
- D. Pneumonia

✓ **Answer:** B. Lung cancer

Q47. First investigation in suspected stroke is:

- A. MRI brain
- B. CT brain
- C. EEG
- D. Doppler

✓ **Answer:** B. CT brain

Q48. Oxygen therapy is indicated when SpO₂ is less than:

- A. 98%
- B. 95%
- C. 92%
- D. 85%

✓ **Answer:** C. 92%

Q49. Most common cause of shock is:

- A. Cardiogenic
- B. Septic
- C. Hypovolemic
- D. Neurogenic

✓ **Answer:** C. Hypovolemic

Q50. Steroid therapy should be tapered to avoid:

- A. Hyperglycemia
- B. Infection
- C. Adrenal insufficiency
- D. Hypertension

✓ **Answer:** C. Adrenal insufficiency

CARDIOLOGY (CONTINUED)

Q51. Most common valvular heart disease worldwide is:

- A. Aortic stenosis
- B. Mitral stenosis
- C. Mitral regurgitation
- D. Aortic regurgitation

✓ **Answer:** B. Mitral stenosis

Q52. Opening snap is classically heard in:

- A. Aortic stenosis
- B. Mitral stenosis
- C. Mitral regurgitation
- D. Tricuspid stenosis

✓ **Answer:** B. Mitral stenosis

Q53. Most common cause of mitral stenosis is:

- A. Degenerative
- B. Infective endocarditis
- C. Rheumatic fever
- D. Congenital

✓ **Answer:** C. Rheumatic fever

Q54. Atrial fibrillation most commonly occurs in:

- A. Aortic regurgitation
- B. Mitral stenosis
- C. Aortic stenosis
- D. Tricuspid regurgitation

✓ **Answer:** B. Mitral stenosis

Q55. Drug of choice for rate control in atrial fibrillation is:

- A. Digoxin
- B. Amiodarone
- C. Verapamil
- D. Adenosine

✓ **Answer:** A. Digoxin

Q56. Wide pulse pressure is seen in:

- A. Mitral stenosis
- B. Aortic stenosis
- C. Aortic regurgitation
- D. Mitral regurgitation

✓ **Answer:** C. Aortic regurgitation

Q57. Water hammer pulse is associated with:

- A. Aortic stenosis
- B. Aortic regurgitation
- C. Mitral stenosis
- D. Cardiomyopathy

✓ **Answer:** B. Aortic regurgitation

Q58. Most common cause of infective endocarditis is:

- A. Streptococcus viridans
- B. Staphylococcus aureus
- C. Enterococcus
- D. HACEK organisms

✓ **Answer:** B. Staphylococcus aureus

Q59. Duke's criteria are used for diagnosis of:

- A. Rheumatic fever
- B. Myocardial infarction
- C. Infective endocarditis
- D. Heart failure

✓ **Answer:** C. Infective endocarditis

Q60. Most common cause of heart failure is:

- A. Valvular disease
- B. Cardiomyopathy
- C. Hypertension
- D. Congenital heart disease

✓ **Answer:** C. Hypertension

◆ **RESPIRATORY MEDICINE (CONTINUED)**

Q61. Most common cause of massive hemoptysis is:

- A. Lung cancer
- B. Bronchiectasis
- C. TB
- D. Pulmonary embolism

✓ **Answer:** B. Bronchiectasis

Q62. Asthma is characterized by:

- A. Irreversible obstruction
- B. Restrictive pattern
- C. Reversible airway obstruction
- D. Reduced TLC only

✓ **Answer:** C. Reversible airway obstruction

Q63. Drug of choice for acute asthma attack is:

- A. Salmeterol
- B. Oral steroids
- C. Inhaled short-acting beta-agonist
- D. Theophylline

✓ **Answer:** C. Inhaled short-acting beta-agonist

Q64. Peak expiratory flow rate is mainly reduced in:

- A. Restrictive lung disease
- B. Obstructive lung disease
- C. Pleural effusion
- D. Pneumonia

✓ **Answer:** B. Obstructive lung disease

Q65. Most common cause of pleural effusion is:

- A. TB
- B. Malignancy
- C. Heart failure
- D. Pneumonia

✓ **Answer:** C. Heart failure

◆ **GASTROENTEROLOGY (CONTINUED)**

Q66. Portal hypertension is defined when portal pressure exceeds:

- A. 5 mmHg
- B. 8 mmHg
- C. 12 mmHg
- D. 15 mmHg

✓ **Answer:** C. 12 mmHg

Q67. Most common site of variceal bleeding is:

- A. Stomach
- B. Duodenum
- C. Esophagus
- D. Rectum

✓ **Answer:** C. Esophagus

Q68. Drug used for acute variceal bleed is:

- A. Omeprazole
- B. Propranolol
- C. Octreotide
- D. Lactulose

✓ **Answer:** C. Octreotide

Q69. Most common cause of chronic liver disease in Pakistan is:

- A. Alcohol
- B. Hepatitis B & C
- C. Autoimmune hepatitis
- D. NAFLD

✓ **Answer:** B. Hepatitis B & C

Q70. Drug of choice for GERD is:

- A. H2 blockers
- B. Antacids
- C. Proton pump inhibitors
- D. Prokinetics

✓ **Answer:** C. Proton pump inhibitors

◆ **ENDOCRINOLOGY (CONTINUED)**

Q71. Diabetic neuropathy most commonly presents as:

- A. Motor neuropathy
- B. Mononeuropathy
- C. Symmetrical sensory neuropathy
- D. Autonomic only

✓ **Answer:** C. Symmetrical sensory neuropathy

Q72. Most common cause of hypoglycemia in diabetics is:

- A. Infection
- B. Insulin overdose
- C. Renal failure
- D. Liver disease

✓ **Answer:** B. Insulin overdose

Q73. Graves disease is associated with:

- A. Anti-TPO antibodies
- B. TSH receptor antibodies
- C. Anti-thyroglobulin antibodies
- D. ANA

✓ **Answer:** B. TSH receptor antibodies

Q74. Thyroid storm is treated initially with:

- A. Radioiodine
- B. Surgery
- C. Beta blockers
- D. Thyroxine

✓ **Answer:** C. Beta blockers

Q75. Addison disease results in:

- A. Hyponatremia
- B. Hypokalemia
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Hypertension

✓ **Answer:** C. Hyperkalemia

◆ **NEUROLOGY (CONTINUED)**

Q76. Most common cause of subarachnoid hemorrhage is:

- A. Trauma
- B. Hypertension
- C. Berry aneurysm
- D. AV malformation

✓ **Answer:** C. Berry aneurysm

Q77. Thunderclap headache suggests:

- A. Migraine
- B. Tension headache
- C. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- D. Brain tumor

✓ **Answer:** C. Subarachnoid hemorrhage

Q78. Drug of choice for migraine prophylaxis is:

- A. Sumatriptan
- B. Propranolol
- C. Paracetamol
- D. Diazepam

✓ **Answer:** B. Propranolol

Q79. Myasthenia gravis is due to antibodies against:

- A. Sodium channels
- B. Potassium channels
- C. Acetylcholine receptors
- D. Calcium channels

✓ **Answer:** C. Acetylcholine receptors

Q80. Treatment of myasthenic crisis includes:

- A. Diazepam
- B. Propranolol
- C. Plasmapheresis
- D. Levodopa

✓ **Answer:** C. Plasmapheresis

◆ **NEPHROLOGY (CONTINUED)**

Q81. Most common cause of chronic kidney disease is:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Glomerulonephritis
- D. Polycystic kidney disease

✓ **Answer:** B. Diabetes mellitus

Q82. Early sign of diabetic nephropathy is:

- A. Gross proteinuria
- B. Hematuria
- C. Microalbuminuria
- D. Reduced GFR

✓ **Answer:** C. Microalbuminuria

Q83. Renal tubular acidosis causes:

- A. Metabolic alkalosis
- B. Respiratory acidosis
- C. Metabolic acidosis
- D. Respiratory alkalosis

✓ **Answer:** C. Metabolic acidosis

Q84. Best indicator of dialysis adequacy is:

- A. Serum urea
- B. Serum creatinine
- C. Clinical improvement
- D. Blood pressure

✓ **Answer:** C. Clinical improvement

◆ **HEMATOLOGY (CONTINUED)**

Q85. Polycythemia vera is associated with mutation in:

- A. BCR-ABL
- B. JAK2
- C. p53
- D. RAS

✓ **Answer:** B. JAK2

Q86. Multiple myeloma commonly presents with:

- A. Hypercalcemia
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. Polycythemia
- D. Thrombocytosis

✓ **Answer:** A. Hypercalcemia

Q87. Most common bleeding disorder is:

- A. Hemophilia A
- B. von Willebrand disease
- C. DIC
- D. Thrombocytopenia

✓ **Answer:** B. von Willebrand disease

◆ **INFECTIOUS DISEASES (CONTINUED)**

Q88. Leptospirosis is transmitted by:

- A. Mosquito
- B. Tick
- C. Animal urine
- D. Feco-oral route

✓ **Answer:** C. Animal urine

Q89. Kala-azar is caused by:

- A. Plasmodium
- B. Trypanosoma
- C. Leishmania

D. Toxoplasma

✓ **Answer:** C. Leishmania

Q90. Brucellosis presents with:

A. Continuous fever

B. Remittent fever

C. Undulant fever

D. Intermittent fever

✓ **Answer:** C. Undulant fever

◆ RHEUMATOLOGY (CONTINUED)

Q91. Morning stiffness lasting >1 hour suggests:

A. Osteoarthritis

B. Rheumatoid arthritis

C. Gout

D. Pseudogout

✓ **Answer:** B. Rheumatoid arthritis

Q92. Ankylosing spondylitis is associated with:

A. HLA-DR4

B. HLA-B27

C. HLA-A3

D. HLA-DQ2

✓ **Answer:** B. HLA-B27

◆ MISCELLANEOUS

Q93. SIADH causes:

A. Hypernatremia

B. Hyponatremia

C. Hyperkalemia

D. Hypokalemia

✓ **Answer:** B. Hyponatremia

Q94. Most common cause of hyponatremia is:

- A. SIADH
- B. Diuretics
- C. Heart failure
- D. Renal failure

✓ **Answer:** B. Diuretics

Q95. First-line treatment of anaphylaxis is:

- A. Antihistamines
- B. Steroids
- C. Adrenaline
- D. Oxygen

✓ **Answer:** C. Adrenaline

Q96. Cyanosis becomes visible when deoxygenated Hb exceeds:

- A. 2 g/dL
- B. 3 g/dL
- C. 4 g/dL
- D. 5 g/dL

✓ **Answer:** D. 5 g/dL

Q97. Fever pattern with daily spikes and chills suggests:

- A. Typhoid
- B. TB
- C. Malaria
- D. Brucellosis

✓ **Answer:** C. Malaria

Q98. Weight loss, night sweats, and fever suggest:

- A. Diabetes
- B. TB
- C. Hypertension
- D. Asthma

✓ **Answer:** B. TB

Q99. Best screening test for diabetes mellitus is:

- A. Random blood sugar
- B. Fasting blood sugar
- C. HbA1c
- D. OGTT

✓ **Answer:** C. HbA1c

Q100. Most common electrolyte abnormality in hospitalized patients is:

- A. Hyperkalemia
- B. Hyponatremia
- C. Hypernatremia
- D. Hypocalcemia

✓ **Answer:** B. Hyponatremia

CARDIOLOGY

Q101. Narrow pulse pressure is seen in:

- A. Aortic regurgitation
- B. Septic shock
- C. Aortic stenosis
- D. Thyrotoxicosis

✓ **Answer:** C. Aortic stenosis

Q102. Electrical alternans on ECG suggests:

- A. MI
- B. Pericardial effusion
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Atrial fibrillation

✓ **Answer:** B. Pericardial effusion

Q103. Beck's triad is seen in:

- A. MI
- B. Cardiac tamponade
- C. Heart failure
- D. Pulmonary embolism

✓ **Answer:** B. Cardiac tamponade

Q104. Most common cause of dilated cardiomyopathy is:

- A. Alcohol
- B. Viral myocarditis
- C. Idiopathic
- D. Hypertension

✓ **Answer:** C. Idiopathic

Q105. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy murmur increases with:

- A. Squatting
- B. Hand grip
- C. Standing
- D. Lying down

✓ **Answer:** C. Standing

◆ RESPIRATORY MEDICINE

Q106. Kussmaul breathing is seen in:

- A. Asthma
- B. COPD
- C. Metabolic acidosis
- D. Pneumonia

✓ **Answer:** C. Metabolic acidosis

Q107. Barrel-shaped chest is characteristic of:

- A. Asthma
- B. Chronic bronchitis
- C. Emphysema
- D. Fibrosis

✓ **Answer:** C. Emphysema

Q108. Best investigation for pulmonary embolism is:

- A. Chest X-ray
- B. ECG
- C. CT pulmonary angiography
- D. ABGs

✓ **Answer:** C. CT pulmonary angiography

Q109. Most common cause of secondary pneumothorax is:

- A. Asthma
- B. COPD
- C. Pneumonia
- D. TB

✓ **Answer:** B. COPD

Q110. Tension pneumothorax requires immediate:

- A. Chest X-ray
- B. Needle decompression
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Oxygen only

✓ **Answer:** B. Needle decompression

◆ GASTROENTEROLOGY

Q111. Most common cause of portal hypertension is:

- A. Budd–Chiari syndrome
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Portal vein thrombosis
- D. Heart failure

✓ **Answer:** B. Cirrhosis

Q112. Best screening test for hepatocellular carcinoma is:

- A. AFP only
- B. CT scan
- C. Ultrasound + AFP
- D. Liver biopsy

✓ **Answer:** C. Ultrasound + AFP

Q113. Achalasia cardia is due to loss of:

- A. Sympathetic nerves
- B. Parasympathetic nerves
- C. Auerbach plexus
- D. Meissner plexus

✓ **Answer:** C. Auerbach plexus

Q114. Dysphagia for solids progressing to liquids suggests:

- A. Achalasia
- B. Esophageal cancer
- C. GERD
- D. Hiatus hernia

✓ **Answer:** B. Esophageal cancer

Q115. Most common cause of chronic diarrhea is:

- A. Infection
- B. IBS
- C. Malabsorption
- D. IBD

✓ **Answer:** B. IBS

◆ ENDOCRINOLOGY

Q116. Most common cause of Cushing syndrome is:

- A. Adrenal tumor
- B. Pituitary adenoma
- C. Ectopic ACTH
- D. Steroid therapy

✓ **Answer:** D. Steroid therapy

Q117. Conn syndrome is due to excess:

- A. Cortisol
- B. Aldosterone
- C. Renin
- D. ADH

✓ **Answer:** B. Aldosterone

Q118. Primary hyperparathyroidism causes:

- A. Hypocalcemia
- B. Hypercalcemia
- C. Hypophosphatemia only
- D. Hypokalemia

✓ **Answer:** B. Hypercalcemia

Q119. Pheochromocytoma classically presents with:

- A. Hypertension, sweating, palpitations
- B. Weight gain
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Hypotension

✓ **Answer:** A. Hypertension, sweating, palpitations

Q120. First step in management of thyroid nodule is:

- A. CT scan
- B. FNAC
- C. Thyroidectomy
- D. Radioiodine

✓ **Answer:** B. FNAC

◆ NEUROLOGY

Q121. Most common cause of meningitis in adults is:

- A. H. influenzae
- B. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- C. Neisseria meningitidis
- D. Listeria

✓ **Answer:** B. Streptococcus pneumoniae

Q122. Brown–Sequard syndrome results from:

- A. Complete cord transection
- B. Hemisection of spinal cord
- C. Anterior cord lesion
- D. Posterior cord lesion

✓ **Answer:** B. Hemisection of spinal cord

Q123. Intention tremor is seen in lesion of:

- A. Basal ganglia
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Thalamus
- D. Cortex

✓ **Answer:** B. Cerebellum

Q124. Guillain–Barré syndrome presents with:

- A. UMN signs
- B. Sensory loss only
- C. Ascending paralysis
- D. Spastic paralysis

✓ **Answer:** C. Ascending paralysis

Q125. CSF finding in bacterial meningitis shows:

- A. Lymphocytes, normal glucose
- B. Neutrophils, low glucose
- C. Normal protein
- D. Clear CSF only

✓ **Answer:** B. Neutrophils, low glucose

◆ NEPHROLOGY

Q126. Most common cause of renal artery stenosis is:

- A. Fibromuscular dysplasia
- B. Vasculitis
- C. Atherosclerosis
- D. Embolism

✓ **Answer:** C. Atherosclerosis

Q127. Small contracted kidneys are seen in:

- A. Acute GN
- B. Diabetic nephropathy
- C. Chronic kidney disease
- D. Polycystic kidney disease

✓ **Answer:** C. Chronic kidney disease

Q128. Renal osteodystrophy is due to deficiency of:

- A. Vitamin D
- B. Calcium
- C. Phosphate
- D. Magnesium

✓ **Answer:** A. Vitamin D

Q129. Most common cause of nephrolithiasis is:

- A. Uric acid stones
- B. Cystine stones
- C. Calcium oxalate stones
- D. Struvite stones

✓ **Answer:** C. Calcium oxalate stones

Q130. Staghorn calculi are composed of:

- A. Calcium oxalate
- B. Uric acid
- C. Struvite
- D. Cystine

✓ **Answer:** C. Struvite

◆ HEMATOLOGY

Q131. Aplastic anemia presents with:

- A. Pancytopenia
- B. Leukocytosis
- C. Thrombocytosis
- D. Polycythemia

✓ **Answer:** A. Pancytopenia

Q132. Hemolytic anemia shows increased:

- A. Serum iron
- B. Bilirubin
- C. Platelets
- D. ESR

✓ **Answer:** B. Bilirubin

Q133. Thalassemia major presents with:

- A. Mild anemia
- B. Severe anemia in infancy
- C. Normocytic anemia
- D. Late onset

✓ **Answer:** B. Severe anemia in infancy

Q134. Most common cause of DIC is:

- A. Trauma
- B. Obstetric complications
- C. Sepsis
- D. Malignancy

✓ **Answer:** C. Sepsis

◆ INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Q135. Viral hepatitis with fecal–oral transmission includes:

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. Hepatitis A
- D. Hepatitis D

✓ **Answer:** C. Hepatitis A

Q136. Dengue complication characterized by plasma leakage is:

- A. Dengue fever
- B. Dengue shock syndrome
- C. Viral hemorrhagic fever
- D. ARDS

✓ **Answer:** B. Dengue shock syndrome

Q137. Most common cause of chronic osteomyelitis is:

- A. Streptococcus
- B. Staphylococcus aureus
- C. E. coli
- D. Pseudomonas

✓ **Answer:** B. Staphylococcus aureus

Q138. HIV patient with CD4 <200 is prone to:

- A. TB
- B. PCP pneumonia
- C. CMV
- D. Toxoplasmosis

✓ **Answer:** B. PCP pneumonia

◆ RHEUMATOLOGY

Q139. SLE commonly affects:

- A. Males
- B. Elderly
- C. Females of childbearing age
- D. Children only

✓ **Answer:** C. Females of childbearing age

Q140. Butterfly rash is seen in:

- A. RA
- B. SLE
- C. Dermatomyositis
- D. Psoriasis

✓ **Answer:** B. SLE

◆ MISCELLANEOUS

Q141. SIADH causes urine that is:

- A. Dilute
- B. Concentrated
- C. Normal
- D. Glucose rich

✓ **Answer:** B. Concentrated

Q142. Most common cause of metabolic acidosis is:

- A. Vomiting
- B. Diarrhea
- C. Diuretics
- D. Hyperventilation

✓ **Answer:** B. Diarrhea

Q143. Acid–base disorder with low pH and low CO₂ is:

- A. Respiratory acidosis
- B. Respiratory alkalosis
- C. Metabolic acidosis
- D. Metabolic alkalosis

✓ **Answer:** C. Metabolic acidosis

Q144. Most common cause of coma is:

- A. Stroke
- B. Trauma
- C. Metabolic causes
- D. Infection

✓ **Answer:** C. Metabolic causes

Q145. First investigation in suspected DVT is:

- A. Venography
- B. CT scan
- C. Doppler ultrasound
- D. MRI

✓ **Answer:** C. Doppler ultrasound

Q146. Most common site of DVT is:

- A. Upper limb
- B. Femoral vein
- C. Popliteal vein
- D. Iliac vein

✓ **Answer:** B. Femoral vein

Q147. Warfarin acts by inhibiting:

- A. Platelet aggregation
- B. Vitamin K
- C. Thrombin
- D. Fibrin

✓ **Answer:** B. Vitamin K

Q148. Heparin acts by activating:

- A. Protein C
- B. Antithrombin III
- C. Factor VII
- D. Platelets

✓ **Answer:** B. Antithrombin III

Q149. Most common cause of syncope is:

- A. Cardiac
- B. Neurological
- C. Vasovagal
- D. Metabolic

✓ **Answer:** C. Vasovagal

Q150. Sudden painless loss of vision suggests:

- A. Glaucoma
- B. Optic neuritis
- C. Retinal detachment
- D. Cataract

✓ **Answer:** C. Retinal detachment

CARDIOLOGY (FINAL)

Q151. Most sensitive sign of left-sided heart failure is:

- A. Hepatomegaly
- B. Peripheral edema
- C. Dyspnea on exertion
- D. Ascites

✓ **Answer:** C. Dyspnea on exertion

Q152. Pulsus paradoxus is seen in:

- A. Aortic regurgitation
- B. Cardiac tamponade
- C. Hypertension
- D. MI

✓ **Answer:** B. Cardiac tamponade

Q153. Drug of choice for supraventricular tachycardia (SVT) is:

- A. Amiodarone
- B. Digoxin
- C. Adenosine
- D. Verapamil

✓ **Answer:** C. Adenosine

Q154. Electrical cardioversion is indicated in AF when patient is:

- A. Stable
- B. Asymptomatic
- C. Hemodynamically unstable
- D. Chronic AF

✓ **Answer:** C. Hemodynamically unstable

Q155. Most common cause of sudden cardiac death is:

- A. Valvular disease
- B. Cardiomyopathy
- C. Ventricular arrhythmia
- D. Heart failure

✓ **Answer:** C. Ventricular arrhythmia

◆ RESPIRATORY MEDICINE (FINAL)

Q156. Type II respiratory failure is characterized by:

- A. Low O₂ only
- B. High CO₂ only
- C. Low O₂ and high CO₂
- D. Normal gases

✓ **Answer:** C. Low O₂ and high CO₂

Q157. Most common cause of ARDS is:

- A. Trauma
- B. Pancreatitis
- C. Sepsis
- D. Burns

✓ **Answer:** C. Sepsis

Q158. Drug used for prophylaxis of asthma is:

- A. Salbutamol
- B. Ipratropium
- C. Inhaled corticosteroids
- D. Theophylline

✓ **Answer:** C. Inhaled corticosteroids

Q159. Most common cause of lung abscess is:

- A. TB
- B. Aspiration
- C. Malignancy
- D. Pneumonia

✓ **Answer:** B. Aspiration

Q160. Best investigation to confirm COPD is:

- A. Chest X-ray
- B. ABGs
- C. Spirometry
- D. CT scan

✓ **Answer:** C. Spirometry

◆ GASTROENTEROLOGY (FINAL)

Q161. Child–Pugh score assesses severity of:

- A. Hepatitis
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Pancreatitis
- D. GERD

✓ **Answer:** B. Cirrhosis

Q162. Most sensitive marker of liver synthetic function is:

- A. Bilirubin
- B. Albumin
- C. ALT
- D. AST

✓ **Answer:** B. Albumin

Q163. Grey Turner sign is seen in:

- A. Appendicitis
- B. Acute pancreatitis
- C. Cholecystitis
- D. Intestinal obstruction

✓ **Answer:** B. Acute pancreatitis

Q164. Most common cause of obstructive jaundice is:

- A. Pancreatic cancer
- B. Gallstones
- C. Hepatitis
- D. Cirrhosis

✓ **Answer:** B. Gallstones

Q165. Ulcerative colitis typically involves:

- A. Small intestine
- B. Skip lesions
- C. Continuous colon involvement
- D. Transmural inflammation

✓ **Answer:** C. Continuous colon involvement

◆ ENDOCRINOLOGY (FINAL)

Q166. Diabetic retinopathy is due to:

- A. Macroangiopathy
- B. Microangiopathy
- C. Neuropathy
- D. Nephropathy

✓ **Answer:** B. Microangiopathy

Q167. Most common cause of hypothyroidism worldwide is:

- A. Thyroidectomy
- B. Drugs
- C. Iodine deficiency
- D. Hashimoto thyroiditis

✓ **Answer:** C. Iodine deficiency

Q168. Treatment of choice for myxedema coma is:

- A. Oral thyroxine
- B. IV thyroxine
- C. Radioiodine
- D. Surgery

✓ **Answer:** B. IV thyroxine

Q169. Whipple triad is seen in:

- A. Pheochromocytoma
- B. Insulinoma
- C. Addison disease
- D. Acromegaly

✓ **Answer:** B. Insulinoma

Q170. Acromegaly is caused by excess:

- A. ACTH
- B. Prolactin
- C. Growth hormone
- D. TSH

✓ **Answer:** C. Growth hormone

◆ **NEUROLOGY (FINAL)**

Q171. UMN facial nerve lesion causes paralysis of:

- A. Entire face
- B. Lower face only
- C. Upper face only
- D. No paralysis

✓ **Answer:** B. Lower face only

Q172. Most common cause of dementia is:

- A. Vascular dementia
- B. Alzheimer disease
- C. Parkinson disease
- D. HIV

✓ **Answer:** B. Alzheimer disease

Q173. Treatment of acute ischemic stroke within 4.5 hours is:

- A. Aspirin
- B. Heparin
- C. Thrombolysis (tPA)
- D. Warfarin

✓ **Answer:** C. Thrombolysis (tPA)

Q174. Optic neuritis is commonly associated with:

- A. Parkinson disease
- B. MS
- C. Stroke
- D. ALS

✓ **Answer:** B. MS

Q175. LMN lesion causes:

- A. Hyperreflexia
- B. Spasticity
- C. Fasciculations
- D. Increased tone

✓ **Answer:** C. Fasciculations

◆ NEPHROLOGY (FINAL)

Q176. Most common electrolyte abnormality in CKD is:

- A. Hypokalemia
- B. Hyperkalemia
- C. Hyponatremia
- D. Hypernatremia

✓ **Answer:** B. Hyperkalemia

Q177. Indication for emergency dialysis includes:

- A. Anemia
- B. Hyperkalemia
- C. Hypertension
- D. Edema only

✓ **Answer:** B. Hyperkalemia

Q178. Polycystic kidney disease is inherited as:

- A. X-linked
- B. Autosomal recessive
- C. Autosomal dominant
- D. Mitochondrial

✓ **Answer:** C. Autosomal dominant

Q179. Most common cause of post-renal AKI is:

- A. Stones
- B. Prostate enlargement
- C. Tumors
- D. Strictures

✓ **Answer:** B. Prostate enlargement

Q180. Renal colic pain is due to:

- A. Inflammation
- B. Infection
- C. Ureteric spasm
- D. Hematuria

✓ **Answer:** C. Ureteric spasm

◆ HEMATOLOGY (FINAL)

Q181. Elevated ESR is seen in:

- A. Polycythemia
- B. Anemia
- C. Inflammation
- D. Dehydration

✓ **Answer:** C. Inflammation

Q182. Warfarin-induced skin necrosis is due to deficiency of:

- A. Protein C
- B. Protein S
- C. Factor V
- D. Factor VIII

✓ **Answer:** A. Protein C

Q183. Pancytopenia is NOT seen in:

- A. Aplastic anemia
- B. Hypersplenism
- C. Leukemia
- D. Iron deficiency anemia

✓ **Answer:** D. Iron deficiency anemia

Q184. Best screening test for iron deficiency anemia is:

- A. Serum iron
- B. Ferritin
- C. TIBC
- D. Hemoglobin

✓ **Answer:** B. Ferritin

◆ **INFECTIOUS DISEASES (FINAL)**

Q185. COVID-19 primarily affects which system?

- A. CNS
- B. Cardiovascular
- C. Respiratory
- D. GI

✓ **Answer:** C. Respiratory

Q186. Most common opportunistic infection in AIDS worldwide is:

- A. TB
- B. PCP
- C. CMV
- D. Toxoplasmosis

✓ **Answer:** A. TB

Q187. Tetanus causes muscle spasm due to inhibition of:

- A. Acetylcholine
- B. GABA
- C. Dopamine
- D. Serotonin

✓ **Answer:** B. GABA

Q188. Rabies virus spreads through:

- A. Blood
- B. Lymph
- C. Peripheral nerves
- D. CSF

✓ **Answer:** C. Peripheral nerves

◆ RHEUMATOLOGY (FINAL)

Q189. Podagra refers to gout involving:

- A. Knee
- B. Ankle
- C. First MTP joint
- D. Wrist

✓ **Answer:** C. First MTP joint

Q190. Drug of choice for acute gout attack is:

- A. Allopurinol
- B. Colchicine
- C. Probenecid
- D. Febuxostat

✓ **Answer:** B. Colchicine

◆ MISCELLANEOUS (FINAL)

Q191. Best screening test for colorectal cancer is:

- A. CT scan
- B. FOBT
- C. Colonoscopy
- D. Barium enema

✓ **Answer:** C. Colonoscopy

Q192. Most common cause of acute abdomen is:

- A. Intestinal obstruction
- B. Appendicitis
- C. Perforation
- D. Pancreatitis

✓ **Answer:** B. Appendicitis

Q193. Sudden chest pain with hypotension suggests:

- A. MI
- B. Aortic dissection
- C. Pneumonia
- D. GERD

✓ **Answer:** B. Aortic dissection

Q194. Pulsatile abdominal mass suggests:

- A. Renal tumor
- B. AAA
- C. Ascites
- D. Pancreatitis

✓ **Answer:** B. AAA

Q195. Most common cause of syncope in elderly is:

- A. Vasovagal
- B. Cardiac arrhythmia
- C. Orthostatic hypotension
- D. Seizure

✓ **Answer:** C. Orthostatic hypotension

Q196. Fever with rash and hypotension suggests:

- A. Dengue
- B. Septic shock
- C. Malaria
- D. Typhoid

✓ **Answer:** B. Septic shock

Q197. Most common cause of metabolic alkalosis is:

- A. Diarrhea
- B. Vomiting
- C. Renal failure
- D. Sepsis

✓ **Answer:** B. Vomiting

Q198. Best test to assess adrenal function is:

- A. Serum cortisol
- B. ACTH stimulation test
- C. Dexamethasone test
- D. Aldosterone level

✓ **Answer:** B. ACTH stimulation test

Q199. Most common cause of weight loss in elderly is:

- A. Malignancy
- B. Depression
- C. Diabetes
- D. Thyroid disease

✓ **Answer:** B. Depression

Q200. The most common cause of death in diabetics is:

- A. Renal failure
- B. Infection
- C. Cardiovascular disease
- D. Stroke

✓ **Answer:** C. Cardiovascular disease

✓ **MEDICINE COMPLETED**

Medicine: 200 / 200 MCQs

General Surgery

GENERAL SURGICAL PRINCIPLES

Q1. Most common cause of surgical shock is:

- A. Septic
- B. Cardiogenic
- C. Hypovolemic
- D. Neurogenic

✓ **Answer:** C. Hypovolemic

Q2. Best indicator of adequate fluid resuscitation is:

- A. BP
- B. Pulse
- C. Urine output
- D. CVP

✓ **Answer:** C. Urine output

Q3. Normal urine output in adults is:

- A. 10–20 ml/hr
- B. 20–30 ml/hr
- C. ≥ 30 ml/hr
- D. ≥ 100 ml/hr

✓ **Answer:** C. ≥ 30 ml/hr

Q4. Surgical site infection most commonly presents on:

- A. Day 1
- B. Day 2
- C. Day 3–5

D. Day 10

✓ **Answer:** C. Day 3–5

Q5. Prophylactic antibiotics should be given:

A. After incision

B. During surgery

C. 30–60 minutes before incision

D. After wound closure

✓ **Answer:** C. 30–60 minutes before incision

◆ WOUND HEALING

Q6. Most important cell in wound healing is:

A. Neutrophil

B. Macrophage

C. Lymphocyte

D. Fibroblast

✓ **Answer:** B. Macrophage

Q7. Collagen type laid down initially in wound healing is:

A. Type I

B. Type II

C. Type III

D. Type IV

✓ **Answer:** C. Type III

Q8. Vitamin deficiency delaying wound healing is:

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin K

✓ **Answer:** B. Vitamin C

Q9. Healing by secondary intention occurs in:

A. Clean incised wound

B. Sutured wound

- C. Infected wound
- D. Surgical incision

✓ **Answer:** C. Infected wound

Q10. Keloid formation is due to excess:

- A. Elastin
- B. Fibrin
- C. Collagen
- D. Keratin

✓ **Answer:** C. Collagen

◆ **FLUIDS & ELECTROLYTES**

Q11. Ringer lactate resembles which body fluid?

- A. Plasma
- B. CSF
- C. Intracellular fluid
- D. Urine

✓ **Answer:** A. Plasma

Q12. Most common electrolyte abnormality after surgery is:

- A. Hypernatremia
- B. Hyponatremia
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Hypocalcemia

✓ **Answer:** B. Hyponatremia

Q13. Massive blood transfusion can cause:

- A. Hypercalcemia
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. B and C

✓ **Answer:** D. B and C

◆ **ABDOMEN & ACUTE ABDOMEN**

Q14. Most common cause of acute abdomen is:

- A. Intestinal obstruction
 - B. Perforation
 - C. Appendicitis
 - D. Pancreatitis
- ✓ **Answer:** C. Appendicitis
-

Q15. Pain of appendicitis classically shifts from:

- A. Epigastrium to RIF
 - B. Umbilicus to RIF
 - C. LIF to RIF
 - D. Hypogastrium to RIF
- ✓ **Answer:** B. Umbilicus to RIF
-

Q16. McBurney's point is located at:

- A. Midpoint of inguinal ligament
 - B. Junction of upper 1/3 and lower 2/3 of line from ASIS to umbilicus
 - C. ASIS
 - D. Pubic tubercle
- ✓ **Answer:** B. Junction of upper 1/3 and lower 2/3 of line from ASIS to umbilicus
-

Q17. Rovsing's sign is positive in:

- A. Cholecystitis
 - B. Appendicitis
 - C. Pancreatitis
 - D. Diverticulitis
- ✓ **Answer:** B. Appendicitis
-

Q18. Most common cause of intestinal obstruction in adults is:

- A. Hernia
 - B. Adhesions
 - C. Volvulus
 - D. Tumor
- ✓ **Answer:** B. Adhesions
-

Q19. Most common cause of intestinal obstruction in children is:

- A. Hernia
- B. Adhesions
- C. Intussusception
- D. Worms

✓ **Answer:** C. Intussusception

Q20. Currant jelly stool is seen in:

- A. Meckel diverticulum
- B. Intussusception
- C. Volvulus
- D. Dysentery

✓ **Answer:** B. Intussusception

◆ HERNIA

Q21. Most common hernia in males is:

- A. Femoral
- B. Direct inguinal
- C. Indirect inguinal
- D. Umbilical

✓ **Answer:** C. Indirect inguinal

Q22. Femoral hernia is more common in:

- A. Males
- B. Children
- C. Females
- D. Elderly males

✓ **Answer:** C. Females

Q23. Narrow neck and high strangulation risk is seen in:

- A. Inguinal hernia
- B. Umbilical hernia
- C. Femoral hernia
- D. Incisional hernia

✓ **Answer:** C. Femoral hernia

Q24. Hesselbach's triangle contains:

- A. Direct inguinal hernia
- B. Indirect inguinal hernia
- C. Femoral hernia
- D. Umbilical hernia

✓ **Answer:** A. Direct inguinal hernia

Q25. Deep inguinal ring is lateral to:

- A. Inferior epigastric vessels
- B. Femoral vein
- C. Femoral artery
- D. Pubic tubercle

✓ **Answer:** A. Inferior epigastric vessels

◆ BILIARY SYSTEM

Q26. Most common gallstone type is:

- A. Pigment stone
- B. Cholesterol stone
- C. Mixed stone
- D. Calcium stone

✓ **Answer:** B. Cholesterol stone

Q27. Charcot's triad includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Fever
- B. Jaundice
- C. RUQ pain
- D. Hypotension

✓ **Answer:** D. Hypotension

Q28. Murphy's sign is positive in:

- A. Pancreatitis
- B. Appendicitis
- C. Acute cholecystitis
- D. Hepatitis

✓ **Answer:** C. Acute cholecystitis

Q29. Best initial investigation for gallstones is:

- A. CT scan
- B. MRI
- C. Ultrasound
- D. ERCP

✓ **Answer:** C. Ultrasound

Q30. Gallstone ileus occurs due to fistula between gallbladder and:

- A. Stomach
- B. Colon
- C. Duodenum
- D. Jejunum

✓ **Answer:** C. Duodenum

◆ PANCREAS

Q31. Most common cause of acute pancreatitis is:

- A. Alcohol
- B. Trauma
- C. Gallstones
- D. Drugs

✓ **Answer:** C. Gallstones

Q32. Cullen sign indicates:

- A. Appendicitis
- B. Cholecystitis
- C. Acute pancreatitis
- D. Intestinal obstruction

✓ **Answer:** C. Acute pancreatitis

Q33. Grey Turner sign suggests:

- A. Retroperitoneal hemorrhage
- B. Peritonitis
- C. Ascites
- D. Liver failure

✓ **Answer:** A. Retroperitoneal hemorrhage

◆ **BREAST**

Q34. Most common breast lump in young women is:

- A. Carcinoma
- B. Fibroadenoma
- C. Cyst
- D. Abscess

✓ **Answer:** B. Fibroadenoma

Q35. Most common quadrant for breast cancer is:

- A. Upper outer
- B. Upper inner
- C. Lower outer
- D. Lower inner

✓ **Answer:** A. Upper outer

Q36. Peau d'orange is due to:

- A. Fat necrosis
- B. Lymphatic obstruction
- C. Infection
- D. Fibrosis

✓ **Answer:** B. Lymphatic obstruction

◆ **THYROID**

Q37. Most common thyroid malignancy is:

- A. Follicular
- B. Medullary
- C. Papillary
- D. Anaplastic

✓ **Answer:** C. Papillary

Q38. Papillary carcinoma spreads mainly via:

- A. Blood
- B. Lymphatics
- C. Perineural

D. Direct spread

✓ **Answer:** B. Lymphatics

Q39. Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury causes:

A. Loss of sensation

B. Aphonia

C. Hoarseness

D. Dysphagia

✓ **Answer:** C. Hoarseness

◆ VASCULAR

Q40. Most common cause of varicose veins is:

A. DVT

B. Valve incompetence

C. Trauma

D. Tumor

✓ **Answer:** B. Valve incompetence

Q41. Trendelenburg test is used for:

A. DVT

B. Varicose veins

C. Peripheral arterial disease

D. Lymphedema

✓ **Answer:** B. Varicose veins

◆ UROLOGY

Q42. Most common site of urinary stone is:

A. Kidney

B. Ureter

C. Bladder

D. Urethra

✓ **Answer:** B. Ureter

Q43. Pain of renal colic radiates to:

A. Back

- B. Chest
 - C. Groin
 - D. Shoulder
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Groin
-

◆ TRAUMA

- Q44.** Golden hour refers to:
- A. First 30 minutes
 - B. First 1 hour
 - C. First 2 hours
 - D. First 6 hours
- ✓ **Answer:** B. First 1 hour
-

- Q45.** GCS score for eye opening to pain is:
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
- ✓ **Answer:** B. 2
-

- Q46.** First step in trauma management is:
- A. CT scan
 - B. Airway
 - C. IV access
 - D. Surgery
- ✓ **Answer:** B. Airway
-

◆ MISCELLANEOUS

- Q47.** Most common cause of surgical jaundice is:
- A. Hepatitis
 - B. Gallstones
 - C. Pancreatic cancer
 - D. Cirrhosis
- ✓ **Answer:** B. Gallstones
-

Q48. Most common cause of postoperative fever within 24 hours is:

- A. Wound infection
- B. Atelectasis
- C. UTI
- D. DVT

✓ **Answer:** B. Atelectasis

Q49. Indication for emergency laparotomy includes:

- A. Stable obstruction
- B. Peritonitis
- C. Hernia only
- D. Mild pain

✓ **Answer:** B. Peritonitis

Q50. Most common cause of peritonitis is:

- A. Appendicitis
- B. Peptic ulcer perforation
- C. Pancreatitis
- D. Trauma

✓ **Answer:** B. Peptic ulcer perforation

ABDOMINAL SURGERY

Q51. Most common site of perforation in peptic ulcer disease is:

- A. Gastric antrum
- B. Duodenum (first part)
- C. Jejunum
- D. Ileum

✓ **Answer:** B. Duodenum (first part)

Q52. Sudden severe epigastric pain with board-like rigidity suggests:

- A. Acute pancreatitis
- B. Acute cholecystitis
- C. Perforated peptic ulcer
- D. Intestinal obstruction

✓ **Answer:** C. Perforated peptic ulcer

Q53. Free air under diaphragm on X-ray indicates:

- A. Obstruction
- B. Peritonitis
- C. Perforation
- D. Ileus

✓ **Answer:** C. Perforation

Q54. Most sensitive investigation for hollow viscus perforation is:

- A. Ultrasound
- B. Erect chest X-ray
- C. CT scan
- D. MRI

✓ **Answer:** C. CT scan

Q55. Most common cause of lower GI bleeding in elderly is:

- A. Hemorrhoids
- B. Diverticulosis
- C. Colon cancer
- D. IBD

✓ **Answer:** B. Diverticulosis

◆ **INTESTINAL CONDITIONS**

Q56. Volvulus most commonly involves:

- A. Jejunum
- B. Ileum
- C. Sigmoid colon
- D. Transverse colon

✓ **Answer:** C. Sigmoid colon

Q57. Coffee-bean sign on X-ray is seen in:

- A. Intussusception
- B. Volvulus
- C. Paralytic ileus
- D. Obstruction due to tumor

✓ **Answer:** B. Volvulus

Q58. Meckel diverticulum is a remnant of:

- A. Vitelline duct
- B. Allantois
- C. Urachus
- D. Cloaca

✓ **Answer:** A. Vitelline duct

Q59. Rule of 2s applies to:

- A. Appendix
- B. Meckel diverticulum
- C. Hernia
- D. Intussusception

✓ **Answer:** B. Meckel diverticulum

Q60. Most common presentation of Meckel diverticulum in children is:

- A. Obstruction
- B. Bleeding
- C. Perforation
- D. Pain

✓ **Answer:** B. Bleeding

◆ COLORECTAL SURGERY

Q61. Most common site of colorectal cancer is:

- A. Ascending colon
- B. Transverse colon
- C. Descending colon
- D. Rectosigmoid

✓ **Answer:** D. Rectosigmoid

Q62. Gold standard investigation for colorectal cancer is:

- A. CT scan
- B. Barium enema
- C. Colonoscopy
- D. Ultrasound

✓ **Answer:** C. Colonoscopy

Q63. Tenesmus is a feature of cancer of:

- A. Cecum
- B. Ascending colon
- C. Rectum
- D. Transverse colon

✓ **Answer:** C. Rectum

Q64. Most common cause of rectal bleeding in adults is:

- A. Cancer
- B. Hemorrhoids
- C. Fissure
- D. IBD

✓ **Answer:** B. Hemorrhoids

Q65. Anal fissure commonly occurs at:

- A. Anterior midline
- B. Posterior midline
- C. Lateral wall
- D. Random position

✓ **Answer:** B. Posterior midline

◆ LIVER & PORTAL SYSTEM

Q66. Most common benign liver tumor is:

- A. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- B. Hemangioma
- C. Adenoma
- D. FNH

✓ **Answer:** B. Hemangioma

Q67. Most common malignant liver tumor is:

- A. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- B. Cholangiocarcinoma
- C. Metastasis
- D. Angiosarcoma

✓ **Answer:** C. Metastasis

Q68. Ascites due to portal hypertension is a:

- A. Exudate
- B. Transudate
- C. Hemorrhagic fluid
- D. Chylous fluid

✓ **Answer:** B. Transudate

Q69. Caput medusae indicates:

- A. Portal hypertension
- B. Liver failure
- C. Budd–Chiari syndrome
- D. Ascites only

✓ **Answer:** A. Portal hypertension

Q70. Splenomegaly in portal hypertension is due to:

- A. Infection
- B. Hypersplenism
- C. Congestion
- D. Malignancy

✓ **Answer:** C. Congestion

◆ **BREAST (CONTINUED)**

Q71. Triple assessment of breast lump includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Clinical examination
- B. Imaging
- C. FNAC/core biopsy
- D. Blood tests

✓ **Answer:** D. Blood tests

Q72. Paget disease of nipple is associated with:

- A. Fibroadenoma
- B. Ductal carcinoma
- C. Lobular carcinoma
- D. Mastitis

✓ **Answer:** B. Ductal carcinoma

Q73. Sentinel lymph node biopsy is done in:

- A. Benign breast disease
- B. Breast abscess
- C. Breast cancer
- D. Gynecomastia

✓ **Answer:** C. Breast cancer

Q74. Gynecomastia is due to imbalance between:

- A. Testosterone and insulin
- B. Estrogen and testosterone
- C. Prolactin and cortisol
- D. GH and insulin

✓ **Answer:** B. Estrogen and testosterone

◆ **THYROID & PARATHYROID**

Q75. Thyroid swelling moving with deglutition indicates origin from:

- A. Skin
- B. Muscle
- C. Thyroid gland
- D. Lymph node

✓ **Answer:** C. Thyroid gland

Q76. Medullary carcinoma of thyroid secretes:

- A. Thyroxine
- B. Calcitonin
- C. Parathormone
- D. Insulin

✓ **Answer:** B. Calcitonin

Q77. Parathyroid adenoma causes:

- A. Hypocalcemia
- B. Hypercalcemia
- C. Hypokalemia
- D. Hyponatremia

✓ **Answer:** B. Hypercalcemia

Q78. Chvostek sign is seen in:

- A. Hypercalcemia
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Hypomagnesemia

✓ **Answer:** B. Hypocalcemia

◆ **UROLOGY (CONTINUED)**

Q79. Most common cause of hematuria in elderly male is:

- A. UTI
- B. Stones
- C. BPH
- D. Renal TB

✓ **Answer:** C. BPH

Q80. Painless hematuria is a red flag for:

- A. Stones
- B. Infection
- C. Malignancy
- D. Trauma

✓ **Answer:** C. Malignancy

Q81. Most common site of testicular tumor is:

- A. Left testis
- B. Right testis
- C. Bilateral
- D. Undescended testis

✓ **Answer:** D. Undescended testis

Q82. Most common testicular tumor is:

- A. Seminoma
- B. Teratoma
- C. Choriocarcinoma
- D. Leydig cell tumor

✓ **Answer:** A. Seminoma

◆ VASCULAR SURGERY

Q83. Intermittent claudication is due to:

- A. Venous obstruction
- B. Nerve compression
- C. Arterial insufficiency
- D. Joint disease

✓ **Answer:** C. Arterial insufficiency

Q84. Buerger disease is associated with:

- A. Diabetes
- B. Smoking
- C. Hypertension
- D. Hyperlipidemia

✓ **Answer:** B. Smoking

Q85. Most common artery involved in peripheral arterial disease is:

- A. Femoral
- B. Popliteal
- C. Tibial
- D. Iliac

✓ **Answer:** A. Femoral

◆ TRAUMA (CONTINUED)

Q86. Most sensitive sign of hypovolemic shock is:

- A. Hypotension
- B. Tachycardia
- C. Decreased urine output
- D. Altered mental status

✓ **Answer:** C. Decreased urine output

Q87. FAST scan in trauma is used to detect:

- A. Pneumothorax
- B. Solid organ injury

- C. Free fluid
 - D. Bowel perforation
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Free fluid
-

Q88. Most commonly injured organ in blunt abdominal trauma is:

- A. Liver
 - B. Kidney
 - C. Spleen
 - D. Intestine
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Spleen
-

◆ MISCELLANEOUS

Q89. Most common cause of postoperative ileus is:

- A. Electrolyte imbalance
 - B. Infection
 - C. Handling of bowel
 - D. Drugs
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Handling of bowel
-

Q90. Paralytic ileus is characterized by:

- A. Hyperperistalsis
 - B. Colicky pain
 - C. Absent bowel sounds
 - D. Localized obstruction
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Absent bowel sounds
-

Q91. Indication for emergency splenectomy includes:

- A. Mild splenic injury
 - B. Stable patient
 - C. Ruptured spleen with shock
 - D. Splenomegaly only
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Ruptured spleen with shock
-

Q92. Most common cause of incisional hernia is:

- A. Obesity

- B. Old age
 - C. Wound infection
 - D. Diabetes
- ✓ **Answer:** C. Wound infection
-

- Q93.** Richter hernia involves:
- A. Entire bowel circumference
 - B. Only antimesenteric border
 - C. Mesentery only
 - D. Appendix
- ✓ **Answer:** B. Only antimesenteric border
-

- Q94.** Sliding hernia commonly involves:
- A. Cecum
 - B. Bladder
 - C. Sigmoid colon
 - D. All of the above
- ✓ **Answer:** D. All of the above
-

- Q95.** Most common cause of surgical emphysema is:
- A. Infection
 - B. Trauma to airway
 - C. Pneumonia
 - D. CHF
- ✓ **Answer:** B. Trauma to airway
-

- Q96.** Test of choice for varicose veins is:
- A. Venography
 - B. Doppler ultrasound
 - C. CT angiography
 - D. MRI
- ✓ **Answer:** B. Doppler ultrasound
-

- Q97.** Most common cause of postoperative bleeding is:
- A. Slipped ligature
 - B. Infection

- C. DIC
 - D. Hypertension
 - ✓ **Answer:** A. Slipped ligature
-

Q98. The safest position for unconscious patient is:

- A. Supine
 - B. Prone
 - C. Recovery position
 - D. Sitting
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Recovery position
-

Q99. Most common cause of gas gangrene is:

- A. Staphylococcus
 - B. Streptococcus
 - C. Clostridium perfringens
 - D. E. coli
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Clostridium perfringens
-

Q100. Treatment of gas gangrene includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Surgical debridement
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Hyperbaric oxygen
- D. Tight bandaging
- ✓ **Answer:** D. Tight bandaging

ESOPHAGUS & STOMACH

Q101. Most common cause of dysphagia for solids and liquids from onset is:

- A. Esophageal cancer
 - B. Achalasia cardia
 - C. GERD
 - D. Esophagitis
 - ✓ **Answer:** B. Achalasia cardia
-

Q102. Bird-beak appearance on barium swallow is seen in:

- A. Esophageal cancer
- B. Achalasia cardia

- C. Hiatus hernia
- D. GERD

✓ **Answer:** B. Achalasia cardia

Q103. Most common type of hiatus hernia is:

- A. Paraesophageal
- B. Sliding
- C. Mixed
- D. Congenital

✓ **Answer:** B. Sliding

Q104. Most common site of gastric carcinoma is:

- A. Fundus
- B. Body
- C. Antrum
- D. Cardia

✓ **Answer:** C. Antrum

Q105. Linitis plastica is associated with:

- A. Benign gastric ulcer
- B. Diffuse gastric carcinoma
- C. Duodenal ulcer
- D. GERD

✓ **Answer:** B. Diffuse gastric carcinoma

◆ SMALL INTESTINE

Q106. Most common cause of small bowel obstruction is:

- A. Hernia
- B. Adhesions
- C. Volvulus
- D. Tumor

✓ **Answer:** B. Adhesions

Q107. String sign on barium study is seen in:

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Crohn disease
- C. TB
- D. Ischemic colitis

✓ **Answer:** B. Crohn disease

Q108. Skip lesions are characteristic of:

- A. Ulcerative colitis
- B. Crohn disease
- C. IBS
- D. Colon cancer

✓ **Answer:** B. Crohn disease

Q109. Most common site of Meckel diverticulum is:

- A. Jejunum
- B. Ileum
- C. Cecum
- D. Duodenum

✓ **Answer:** B. Ileum

Q110. Intussusception in adults is commonly caused by:

- A. Idiopathic
- B. Meckel diverticulum
- C. Tumor
- D. Worms

✓ **Answer:** C. Tumor

◆ COLON & RECTUM

Q111. Apple-core lesion on barium enema suggests:

- A. TB
- B. Crohn disease
- C. Colon cancer
- D. Diverticulitis

✓ **Answer:** C. Colon cancer

Q112. Hirschsprung disease is due to absence of:

- A. Meissner plexus
- B. Auerbach plexus
- C. Both plexuses
- D. Vagus nerve

✓ **Answer:** C. Both plexuses

Q113. Most common presenting symptom of colon cancer is:

- A. Pain
- B. Weight loss
- C. Altered bowel habits
- D. Vomiting

✓ **Answer:** C. Altered bowel habits

Q114. Rectal prolapse is most common in:

- A. Young males
- B. Elderly females
- C. Children only
- D. Middle-aged males

✓ **Answer:** B. Elderly females

Q115. Best treatment for hemorrhoids Grade III is:

- A. Conservative
- B. Sclerotherapy
- C. Rubber band ligation
- D. Hemorrhoidectomy

✓ **Answer:** D. Hemorrhoidectomy

◆ LIVER & BILIARY SURGERY

Q116. Courvoisier sign indicates:

- A. Gallstones
- B. Chronic cholecystitis
- C. Malignancy of pancreas

D. Hepatitis

✓ **Answer:** C. Malignancy of pancreas

Q117. Most common cause of obstructive jaundice in adults is:

A. Hepatitis

B. Pancreatic cancer

C. Gallstones

D. Cirrhosis

✓ **Answer:** C. Gallstones

Q118. Mirizzi syndrome is caused by:

A. CBD stone

B. Gallstone compressing CBD

C. Pancreatic tumor

D. Biliary stricture

✓ **Answer:** B. Gallstone compressing CBD

Q119. Most common bile duct injury during cholecystectomy involves:

A. Right hepatic duct

B. Left hepatic duct

C. Common bile duct

D. Cystic duct

✓ **Answer:** C. Common bile duct

Q120. Best investigation for CBD stones is:

A. Ultrasound

B. CT scan

C. MRCP

D. Plain X-ray

✓ **Answer:** C. MRCP

◆ PANCREAS

Q121. Most common complication of acute pancreatitis is:

A. Pseudocyst

- B. Abscess
- C. Hemorrhage
- D. Shock

✓ **Answer:** A. Pseudocyst

Q122. Pancreatic pseudocyst wall is formed by:

- A. Epithelium
- B. Fibrous tissue
- C. Peritoneum
- D. Muscle

✓ **Answer:** B. Fibrous tissue

Q123. Indication for drainage of pancreatic pseudocyst is size >:

- A. 2 cm
- B. 4 cm
- C. 6 cm
- D. 8 cm

✓ **Answer:** C. 6 cm

◆ BREAST SURGERY

Q124. Most common cause of breast abscess is:

- A. Duct ectasia
- B. Lactation
- C. Trauma
- D. Malignancy

✓ **Answer:** B. Lactation

Q125. Retraction of nipple in breast cancer is due to:

- A. Skin involvement
- B. Lymphatic spread
- C. Fibrosis of Cooper ligaments
- D. Edema

✓ **Answer:** C. Fibrosis of Cooper ligaments

Q126. Best imaging for breast cancer screening is:

- A. Ultrasound
- B. CT scan
- C. MRI
- D. Mammography

✓ **Answer:** D. Mammography

◆ **THYROID & NECK**

Q127. Thyroid storm is a complication of:

- A. Hypothyroidism
- B. Thyroiditis
- C. Hyperthyroidism
- D. Thyroid cancer

✓ **Answer:** C. Hyperthyroidism

Q128. Most sensitive test for thyroid function is:

- A. T3
- B. T4
- C. TSH
- D. Thyroglobulin

✓ **Answer:** C. TSH

Q129. Thyroglossal duct cyst is most commonly located:

- A. Lateral neck
- B. Supraclavicular
- C. Midline neck
- D. Posterior triangle

✓ **Answer:** C. Midline neck

Q130. Thyroglossal duct cyst moves with:

- A. Respiration
- B. Swallowing only
- C. Tongue protrusion only
- D. Swallowing and tongue protrusion

✓ **Answer:** D. Swallowing and tongue protrusion

◆ UROLOGY

Q131. Most common cause of acute urinary retention in elderly males is:

- A. UTI
- B. Prostate cancer
- C. BPH
- D. Stones

✓ **Answer:** C. BPH

Q132. Most common bladder tumor is:

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Transitional cell carcinoma
- D. Sarcoma

✓ **Answer:** C. Transitional cell carcinoma

Q133. Painless hematuria is characteristic of:

- A. Renal stones
- B. UTI
- C. Bladder cancer
- D. Trauma

✓ **Answer:** C. Bladder cancer

◆ VASCULAR & SOFT TISSUE

Q134. Most common site of varicose veins is:

- A. Small saphenous vein
- B. Deep veins
- C. Great saphenous vein
- D. Femoral vein

✓ **Answer:** C. Great saphenous vein

Q135. Chronic non-healing ulcer over medial malleolus suggests:

- A. Arterial ulcer
- B. Diabetic ulcer

- C. Venous ulcer
 - D. Pressure ulcer
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Venous ulcer
-

Q136. Buerger disease affects mainly:

- A. Elderly diabetics
- B. Young male smokers
- C. Females
- D. Children

✓ **Answer:** B. Young male smokers

◆ TRAUMA & EMERGENCY

Q137. First investigation in blunt abdominal trauma (unstable patient):

- A. CT scan
- B. Ultrasound (FAST)
- C. MRI
- D. X-ray

✓ **Answer:** B. Ultrasound (FAST)

Q138. Tetanus causes muscle spasm due to inhibition of:

- A. Acetylcholine
- B. GABA
- C. Dopamine
- D. Serotonin

✓ **Answer:** B. GABA

Q139. Most common cause of compartment syndrome is:

- A. Burns
- B. Infection
- C. Fracture
- D. Tumor

✓ **Answer:** C. Fracture

◆ MISCELLANEOUS

Q140. Most common cause of postoperative vomiting is:

- A. Infection
- B. Ileus
- C. Anesthesia
- D. Electrolyte imbalance

✓ **Answer:** C. Anesthesia

Q141. First sign of hypocalcemia after thyroid surgery is:

- A. Hoarseness
- B. Stridor
- C. Perioral tingling
- D. Hypotension

✓ **Answer:** C. Perioral tingling

Q142. Test to detect hypocalcemia is:

- A. Trousseau sign
- B. Babinski sign
- C. Kernig sign
- D. Brudzinski sign

✓ **Answer:** A. Trousseau sign

Q143. Most common soft tissue sarcoma in adults is:

- A. Liposarcoma
- B. Fibrosarcoma
- C. Rhabdomyosarcoma
- D. Leiomyosarcoma

✓ **Answer:** A. Liposarcoma

Q144. Most common cause of surgical jaundice in children is:

- A. Gallstones
- B. Biliary atresia
- C. Hepatitis
- D. Pancreatitis

✓ **Answer:** B. Biliary atresia

Q145. Earliest sign of hypovolemic shock is:

- A. Hypotension
- B. Tachycardia
- C. Cyanosis
- D. Oliguria

✓ **Answer:** B. Tachycardia

Q146. Best parameter to assess tissue perfusion is:

- A. BP
- B. Pulse
- C. Urine output
- D. Hemoglobin

✓ **Answer:** C. Urine output

Q147. Most common cause of burst abdomen is:

- A. Obesity
- B. Wound infection
- C. Old age
- D. Diabetes

✓ **Answer:** B. Wound infection

Q148. Burst abdomen usually occurs on postoperative day:

- A. 1–2
- B. 3–4
- C. 5–7
- D. 10–14

✓ **Answer:** C. 5–7

Q149. Most common cause of perianal abscess is:

- A. Crohn disease
- B. TB
- C. Cryptoglandular infection
- D. Trauma

✓ **Answer:** C. Cryptoglandular infection

Q150. Most common fistula-in-ano is:

- A. High fistula
- B. Suprasphincteric
- C. Intersphincteric
- D. Extrasphincteric

✓ **Answer:** C. Intersphincteric

Q151. Most common complication of GERD is:

- A. Esophageal cancer
- B. Barrett esophagus
- C. Esophagitis
- D. Stricture

✓ **Answer:** C. Esophagitis

Q152. Barrett esophagus predisposes to:

- A. Squamous cell carcinoma
- B. Adenocarcinoma
- C. Lymphoma
- D. Leiomyoma

✓ **Answer:** B. Adenocarcinoma

Q153. Zollinger–Ellison syndrome is due to tumor secreting:

- A. Insulin
- B. Gastrin
- C. Histamine
- D. Somatostatin

✓ **Answer:** B. Gastrin

Q154. Most common site of gastrinoma is:

- A. Stomach
- B. Pancreas
- C. Duodenum
- D. Jejunum

✓ **Answer:** C. Duodenum

Q155. Indication for surgery in peptic ulcer disease includes:

- A. Dyspepsia
- B. Recurrent ulcer

- C. Perforation
 - D. All of the above
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Perforation
-

◆ **SMALL & LARGE INTESTINE (FINAL)**

Q156. Paralytic ileus differs from mechanical obstruction by:

- A. Pain severity
 - B. Presence of colic
 - C. Absent bowel sounds
 - D. Vomiting
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Absent bowel sounds
-

Q157. Toxic megacolon is a complication of:

- A. Crohn disease
 - B. Ulcerative colitis
 - C. IBS
 - D. Colon cancer
 - ✓ **Answer:** B. Ulcerative colitis
-

Q158. Best initial management of intussusception in children is:

- A. Surgery
 - B. Barium enema reduction
 - C. Observation
 - D. Antibiotics
 - ✓ **Answer:** B. Barium enema reduction
-

Q159. Pseudo-obstruction (Ogilvie syndrome) is due to:

- A. Mechanical block
 - B. Electrolyte imbalance
 - C. Functional obstruction
 - D. Tumor
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Functional obstruction
-

Q160. Most common site of volvulus in neonates is:

- A. Sigmoid colon

- B. Cecum
- C. Midgut
- D. Ileum

✓ **Answer:** C. Midgut

◆ LIVER & BILIARY (FINAL)

Q161. Hepatocellular carcinoma is associated with all EXCEPT:

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. Alcoholic cirrhosis
- D. Primary biliary cirrhosis

✓ **Answer:** D. Primary biliary cirrhosis

Q162. Best tumor marker for HCC screening is:

- A. CEA
- B. CA 19-9
- C. AFP
- D. PSA

✓ **Answer:** C. AFP

Q163. Most common complication of gallstones is:

- A. Pancreatitis
- B. Cholecystitis
- C. Cholangitis
- D. Gallbladder cancer

✓ **Answer:** B. Cholecystitis

Q164. Acute cholangitis presents with:

- A. Charcot triad
- B. Reynold pentad
- C. Murphy sign
- D. Courvoisier sign

✓ **Answer:** A. Charcot triad

Q165. Best management of acute cholangitis is:

- A. Oral antibiotics
- B. IV antibiotics + ERCP
- C. Surgery only
- D. Observation

✓ **Answer:** B. IV antibiotics + ERCP

◆ **PANCREAS (FINAL)**

Q166. Most sensitive marker for acute pancreatitis is:

- A. Serum lipase
- B. Serum amylase
- C. Serum bilirubin
- D. Serum ALT

✓ **Answer:** A. Serum lipase

Q167. Most common cause of chronic pancreatitis is:

- A. Gallstones
- B. Alcohol
- C. Trauma
- D. Drugs

✓ **Answer:** B. Alcohol

Q168. Diabetes mellitus in chronic pancreatitis is due to:

- A. Insulin resistance
- B. Beta cell destruction
- C. Alpha cell destruction
- D. Autoimmunity

✓ **Answer:** B. Beta cell destruction

◆ **BREAST (FINAL)**

Q169. Most common cause of nipple discharge (non-bloody) is:

- A. Carcinoma
- B. Duct ectasia
- C. Fibroadenoma
- D. Mastitis

✓ **Answer:** B. Duct ectasia

Q170. Bloody nipple discharge suggests:

- A. Mastitis
- B. Fibroadenoma
- C. Intraductal papilloma
- D. Gynecomastia

✓ **Answer:** C. Intraductal papilloma

◆ **THYROID & PARATHYROID (FINAL)**

Q171. Most common cause of hypocalcemia after thyroidectomy is:

- A. Vitamin D deficiency
- B. Parathyroid injury
- C. Renal failure
- D. Malnutrition

✓ **Answer:** B. Parathyroid injury

Q172. Thyroid carcinoma associated with MEN 2 is:

- A. Papillary
- B. Follicular
- C. Medullary
- D. Anaplastic

✓ **Answer:** C. Medullary

Q173. Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury leads to:

- A. Loss of cough reflex
- B. Hoarseness
- C. Dysphagia
- D. Aspiration

✓ **Answer:** B. Hoarseness

◆ **UROLOGY (FINAL)**

Q174. Most common cause of renal cell carcinoma risk is:

- A. Smoking
- B. Hypertension
- C. Obesity

D. All of the above

✓ **Answer:** D. All of the above

Q175. Varicocele is most common on left side because:

A. Longer vein

B. Right angle drainage into renal vein

C. Valve incompetence

D. Compression by colon

✓ **Answer:** B. Right angle drainage into renal vein

Q176. Best investigation for painless hematuria is:

A. Ultrasound

B. CT urography

C. IVP

D. Cystoscopy

✓ **Answer:** D. Cystoscopy

◆ VASCULAR & SOFT TISSUE (FINAL)

Q177. Most common cause of gangrene in elderly is:

A. Trauma

B. Diabetes mellitus

C. Infection

D. Burns

✓ **Answer:** B. Diabetes mellitus

Q178. Raynaud phenomenon is due to:

A. Arterial spasm

B. Venous obstruction

C. Nerve compression

D. Lymphatic block

✓ **Answer:** A. Arterial spasm

Q179. Most common benign soft tissue tumor is:

A. Lipoma

B. Fibroma

- C. Neurofibroma
 - D. Hemangioma
 - ✓ **Answer:** A. Lipoma
-

◆ TRAUMA & EMERGENCY (FINAL)

Q180. Most common cause of death in polytrauma is:

- A. Head injury
 - B. Hemorrhage
 - C. Sepsis
 - D. ARDS
 - ✓ **Answer:** B. Hemorrhage
-

Q181. Most reliable sign of internal bleeding is:

- A. Pallor
 - B. Tachycardia
 - C. Falling hematocrit
 - D. Hypotension
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Falling hematocrit
-

Q182. Indication for emergency thoracotomy is:

- A. Stable hemothorax
 - B. Massive hemothorax
 - C. Pneumonia
 - D. Pleural effusion
 - ✓ **Answer:** B. Massive hemothorax
-

◆ MISCELLANEOUS (FINAL)

Q183. Most common cause of postoperative wound dehiscence is:

- A. Obesity
 - B. Old age
 - C. Infection
 - D. Malnutrition
 - ✓ **Answer:** C. Infection
-

Q184. Burst abdomen occurs due to failure of:

- A. Skin sutures
- B. Muscle layer
- C. Fascial closure
- D. Subcutaneous tissue

✓ **Answer:** C. Fascial closure

Q185. Most common cause of chronic leg ulcer is:

- A. Arterial disease
- B. Diabetes
- C. Venous insufficiency
- D. Trauma

✓ **Answer:** C. Venous insufficiency

Q186. Trousseau sign indicates:

- A. Hypercalcemia
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Hypokalemia

✓ **Answer:** B. Hypocalcemia

Q187. Most common cause of perianal fistula is:

- A. TB
- B. Crohn disease
- C. Cryptoglandular infection
- D. Trauma

✓ **Answer:** C. Cryptoglandular infection

Q188. Pilonidal sinus is most commonly seen in:

- A. Elderly women
- B. Young hairy males
- C. Children
- D. Diabetics

✓ **Answer:** B. Young hairy males

Q189. Best treatment for pilonidal sinus is:

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Incision & drainage
- C. Excision
- D. Observation

✓ **Answer:** C. Excision

Q190. Most common cause of surgical emphysema is:

- A. Infection
- B. Trauma to airway
- C. CHF
- D. Pneumonia

✓ **Answer:** B. Trauma to airway

Q191. Most common cause of postoperative atelectasis is:

- A. Infection
- B. Mucus plugging
- C. Pulmonary embolism
- D. Pneumonia

✓ **Answer:** B. Mucus plugging

Q192. First sign of postoperative chest complication is:

- A. Fever
- B. Cough
- C. Dyspnea
- D. Cyanosis

✓ **Answer:** A. Fever

Q193. Most common cause of postoperative DVT is:

- A. Infection
- B. Dehydration
- C. Immobility
- D. Trauma

✓ **Answer:** C. Immobility

Q194. Virchow triad includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Stasis
- B. Endothelial injury
- C. Hypercoagulability
- D. Vasodilation

✓ **Answer:** D. Vasodilation

Q195. Best prevention of DVT is:

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Early mobilization
- C. IV fluids
- D. Oxygen

✓ **Answer:** B. Early mobilization

Q196. Most common cause of postoperative urinary retention is:

- A. Pain
- B. Anesthesia
- C. UTI
- D. Stones

✓ **Answer:** B. Anesthesia

Q197. Most common cause of incisional hernia is:

- A. Obesity
- B. Wound infection
- C. Old age
- D. Malnutrition

✓ **Answer:** B. Wound infection

Q198. Best time to repair incisional hernia is after:

- A. 1 month
- B. 3 months
- C. 6 months
- D. 1 year

✓ **Answer:** C. 6 months

Q199. Most common cause of scrotal swelling in children is:

- A. Varicocele
- B. Hydrocele
- C. Hernia
- D. Tumor

✓ **Answer:** B. Hydrocele

Q200. Transillumination test is positive in:

- A. Hernia
- B. Tumor
- C. Hydrocele
- D. Varicocele

✓ **Answer:** C. Hydrocele

✓ **GENERAL SURGERY COMPLETED**

General Surgery: 200 / 200 MCQs

OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY

OBSTETRICS

Q1. Normal duration of pregnancy is:

- A. 36 weeks
- B. 38 weeks
- C. 40 weeks
- D. 42 weeks

✓ **Answer:** C. 40 weeks

Q2. Gravida refers to:

- A. Number of deliveries
- B. Number of pregnancies
- C. Number of living children
- D. Number of abortions

✓ **Answer:** B. Number of pregnancies

Q3. Para refers to:

- A. Total pregnancies
- B. Abortions only
- C. Pregnancies reaching viability
- D. Living children only

✓ **Answer:** C. Pregnancies reaching viability

Q4. Normal fetal heart rate is:

- A. 90–110/min
- B. 100–120/min
- C. 110–160/min
- D. 160–180/min

✓ **Answer:** C. 110–160/min

Q5. Best method to confirm pregnancy is:

- A. Urine test
- B. Serum β -hCG
- C. Ultrasound

D. Amenorrhea

✓ **Answer:** C. Ultrasound

Q6. Most common site of ectopic pregnancy is:

A. Ovary

B. Cervix

C. Ampulla of fallopian tube

D. Isthmus

✓ **Answer:** C. Ampulla of fallopian tube

Q7. Classic triad of ectopic pregnancy includes all EXCEPT:

A. Amenorrhea

B. Abdominal pain

C. Vaginal bleeding

D. Hypertension

✓ **Answer:** D. Hypertension

Q8. Placenta previa presents with:

A. Painful bleeding

B. Painless bleeding

C. Fever

D. Foul discharge

✓ **Answer:** B. Painless bleeding

Q9. Most common cause of antepartum hemorrhage is:

A. Abruptio placentae

B. Placenta previa

C. Uterine rupture

D. Vasa previa

✓ **Answer:** B. Placenta previa

Q10. Abruptio placentae is associated with:

A. Painless bleeding

B. Hypertension

C. Polyhydramnios

D. Placenta accreta

✓ **Answer:** B. Hypertension

Q11. Most common cause of postpartum hemorrhage is:

A. Trauma

B. Coagulation defect

C. Uterine atony

D. Retained placenta

✓ **Answer:** C. Uterine atony

Q12. First-line management of postpartum hemorrhage is:

A. Surgery

B. Blood transfusion

C. Uterine massage + oxytocin

D. Hysterectomy

✓ **Answer:** C. Uterine massage + oxytocin

Q13. Oxytocin is used to:

A. Relax uterus

B. Contract uterus

C. Inhibit labor

D. Treat preeclampsia

✓ **Answer:** B. Contract uterus

Q14. Preeclampsia is diagnosed after:

A. 12 weeks

B. 16 weeks

C. 20 weeks

D. 28 weeks

✓ **Answer:** C. 20 weeks

Q15. Preeclampsia is characterized by:

A. Hypertension + proteinuria

B. Hypotension

C. Anemia

D. Hyperglycemia

✓ **Answer:** A. Hypertension + proteinuria

Q16. Drug of choice for prevention of seizures in eclampsia is:

A. Diazepam

B. Phenytoin

C. Magnesium sulfate

D. Phenobarbitone

✓ **Answer:** C. Magnesium sulfate

Q17. Sign of magnesium toxicity is:

A. Hyperreflexia

B. Loss of knee jerk

C. Tachycardia

D. Hypertension

✓ **Answer:** B. Loss of knee jerk

Q18. Antidote for magnesium sulfate toxicity is:

A. Calcium gluconate

B. Sodium bicarbonate

C. Atropine

D. Naloxone

✓ **Answer:** A. Calcium gluconate

Q19. Most common cause of anemia in pregnancy is:

A. Vitamin B12 deficiency

B. Folate deficiency

C. Iron deficiency

D. Thalassemia

✓ **Answer:** C. Iron deficiency

Q20. Physiological anemia of pregnancy is due to:

A. Blood loss

B. Plasma volume expansion

C. Hemolysis

D. Nutritional deficiency

✓ **Answer:** B. Plasma volume expansion

◆ LABOR

Q21. True labor is characterized by:

A. Irregular contractions

B. No cervical dilatation

C. Progressive cervical dilatation

D. Relief with sedation

✓ **Answer:** C. Progressive cervical dilatation

Q22. Normal duration of first stage of labor in primigravida is:

A. 4–6 hours

B. 6–8 hours

C. 12–14 hours

D. 20–24 hours

✓ **Answer:** C. 12–14 hours

Q23. Cardinal movements of labor include all EXCEPT:

A. Engagement

B. Descent

C. Flexion

D. Extension of arms

✓ **Answer:** D. Extension of arms

Q24. Most common presentation at term is:

A. Breech

B. Face

C. Vertex

D. Shoulder

✓ **Answer:** C. Vertex

Q25. Breech presentation occurs most commonly due to:

A. Polyhydramnios

- B. Prematurity
- C. Placenta previa
- D. Twins

✓ **Answer:** B. Prematurity

Q26. Shoulder dystocia is most commonly associated with:

- A. Low birth weight
- B. Prematurity
- C. Macrosomia
- D. Placenta previa

✓ **Answer:** C. Macrosomia

Q27. Best management of shoulder dystocia is:

- A. Forceps
- B. McRoberts maneuver
- C. Cesarean section
- D. Vacuum extraction

✓ **Answer:** B. McRoberts maneuver

Q28. Indication for cesarean section includes:

- A. Placenta previa type IV
- B. Mild anemia
- C. Post-dated pregnancy only
- D. Primigravida

✓ **Answer:** A. Placenta previa type IV

Q29. Most common indication for cesarean section is:

- A. Fetal distress
- B. Previous CS
- C. Cephalopelvic disproportion
- D. Breech

✓ **Answer:** B. Previous CS

Q30. APGAR score is assessed at:

- A. Birth only
- B. 1 minute only

- C. 1 and 5 minutes
 - D. 10 minutes only
- ✓ **Answer:** C. 1 and 5 minutes
-

◆ GYNECOLOGY

Q31. Menarche usually occurs at age:

- A. 8–10 years
- B. 10–12 years
- C. 12–14 years
- D. 14–16 years

✓ **Answer:** C. 12–14 years

Q32. Normal menstrual cycle length is:

- A. 14 days
- B. 21 days
- C. 28 days
- D. 35 days

✓ **Answer:** C. 28 days

Q33. Most common cause of abnormal uterine bleeding in adolescents is:

- A. Fibroids
- B. Malignancy
- C. Anovulatory cycles
- D. Infection

✓ **Answer:** C. Anovulatory cycles

Q34. Most common benign tumor of uterus is:

- A. Adenomyosis
- B. Fibroid
- C. Endometriosis
- D. Polyp

✓ **Answer:** B. Fibroid

Q35. Fibroid uterus commonly presents with:

- A. Amenorrhea
- B. Menorrhagia
- C. Dysmenorrhea only
- D. Dyspareunia

✓ **Answer:** B. Menorrhagia

Q36. Most common site of endometriosis is:

- A. Ovary
- B. Uterus
- C. Cervix
- D. Vagina

✓ **Answer:** A. Ovary

Q37. Chocolate cyst is seen in:

- A. Fibroid
- B. Endometriosis
- C. PID
- D. PCOS

✓ **Answer:** B. Endometriosis

Q38. Most common cause of infertility in females is:

- A. Uterine factor
- B. Tubal factor
- C. Ovarian factor
- D. Cervical factor

✓ **Answer:** B. Tubal factor

Q39. Most common cause of tubal infertility is:

- A. Endometriosis
- B. PID
- C. Fibroids
- D. PCOS

✓ **Answer:** B. PID

Q40. PCOS is characterized by all EXCEPT:

- A. Hyperandrogenism
- B. Anovulation
- C. Obesity
- D. Low LH

✓ **Answer:** D. Low LH

Q41. Gold standard for diagnosis of PCOS is:

- A. Ultrasound
- B. Hormonal assay
- C. Clinical features
- D. Rotterdam criteria

✓ **Answer:** D. Rotterdam criteria

Q42. Most common ovarian tumor is:

- A. Serous carcinoma
- B. Teratoma
- C. Mucinous carcinoma
- D. Dysgerminoma

✓ **Answer:** B. Teratoma

Q43. Most common malignant tumor of ovary is:

- A. Germ cell tumor
- B. Sex cord tumor
- C. Epithelial tumor
- D. Metastatic tumor

✓ **Answer:** C. Epithelial tumor

Q44. Most common carcinoma of cervix is:

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Sarcoma
- D. Clear cell carcinoma

✓ **Answer:** B. Squamous cell carcinoma

Q45. Screening test for cervical cancer is:

- A. HPV DNA test
- B. Pap smear
- C. Colposcopy
- D. Biopsy

✓ **Answer:** B. Pap smear

Q46. Postmenopausal bleeding is most commonly due to:

- A. Fibroid
- B. Endometrial carcinoma
- C. Atrophic endometrium
- D. Cervical polyp

✓ **Answer:** C. Atrophic endometrium

Q47. Most common cause of secondary amenorrhea is:

- A. PCOS
- B. Pregnancy
- C. Hyperprolactinemia
- D. Stress

✓ **Answer:** B. Pregnancy

Q48. Emergency contraception effective up to:

- A. 24 hours
- B. 48 hours
- C. 72 hours
- D. 7 days

✓ **Answer:** C. 72 hours

Q49. IUCD acts mainly by:

- A. Inhibiting ovulation
- B. Preventing implantation
- C. Thickening cervical mucus
- D. Killing sperm only

✓ **Answer:** B. Preventing implantation

Q50. Most common complication of IUCD is:

- A. Infertility
- B. Infection
- C. Menorrhagia
- D. Perforation

✓ **Answer:** C. Menorrhagia

OBSTETRICS

Q51. Normal duration of pregnancy is:

- A. 36 weeks
- B. 38 weeks
- C. 40 weeks
- D. 42 weeks

✓ **Answer:** C. 40 weeks

Q52. Gravida refers to:

- A. Number of deliveries
- B. Number of pregnancies
- C. Number of living children
- D. Number of abortions

✓ **Answer:** B. Number of pregnancies

Q53. Para refers to:

- A. Pregnancies reaching viability
- B. Total pregnancies
- C. Abortions only
- D. Living children

✓ **Answer:** A. Pregnancies reaching viability

Q54. Most common cause of first-trimester bleeding is:

- A. Ectopic pregnancy
- B. Placenta previa
- C. Abortion
- D. Abruptio

✓ **Answer:** C. Abortion

Q55. Classical symptom of ectopic pregnancy is:

- A. Heavy bleeding
- B. Amenorrhea + pain + bleeding
- C. Fever
- D. Hypertension

✓ **Answer:** B. Amenorrhea + pain + bleeding

Q56. Most common site of ectopic pregnancy is:

- A. Ovary
- B. Cervix
- C. Ampulla of tube
- D. Isthmus

✓ **Answer:** C. Ampulla of tube

Q57. Best diagnostic test for ectopic pregnancy is:

- A. Urine pregnancy test
- B. Abdominal ultrasound
- C. Transvaginal ultrasound + β -hCG
- D. CT scan

✓ **Answer:** C. Transvaginal ultrasound + β -hCG

Q58. Placenta previa presents with:

- A. Painful bleeding
- B. Painless bleeding
- C. No bleeding
- D. Fever

✓ **Answer:** B. Painless bleeding

Q59. Abruptio placenta presents with:

- A. Painless bleeding
- B. Painful bleeding
- C. No bleeding
- D. Spotting only

✓ **Answer:** B. Painful bleeding

Q60. Most common risk factor for placenta previa is:

- A. Hypertension
- B. Multiparity
- C. Previous cesarean section
- D. Diabetes

✓ **Answer:** C. Previous cesarean section

Q61. Most common cause of postpartum hemorrhage is:

- A. Trauma
- B. Tissue
- C. Thrombin
- D. Uterine atony

✓ **Answer:** D. Uterine atony

Q62. Drug of choice for uterine atony is:

- A. Misoprostol
- B. Oxytocin
- C. Ergometrine
- D. Prostaglandin F_{2α}

✓ **Answer:** B. Oxytocin

Q63. Active management of third stage includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Oxytocin
- B. Controlled cord traction
- C. Uterine massage
- D. Manual placenta removal

✓ **Answer:** D. Manual placenta removal

Q64. Normal blood loss in vaginal delivery is:

- A. 200 ml
- B. 300 ml
- C. 500 ml
- D. 1000 ml

✓ **Answer:** C. 500 ml

Q65. Eclampsia is defined as:

- A. Hypertension only
- B. Proteinuria only
- C. Seizures in pre-eclamptic patient
- D. Headache

✓ **Answer:** C. Seizures in pre-eclamptic patient

Q66. Drug of choice for eclampsia is:

- A. Diazepam
- B. Phenytoin
- C. Magnesium sulfate
- D. Valproate

✓ **Answer:** C. Magnesium sulfate

Q67. HELLP syndrome includes all EXCEPT:

- A. Hemolysis
- B. Elevated liver enzymes
- C. Low platelets
- D. Leukocytosis

✓ **Answer:** D. Leukocytosis

Q68. Best contraceptive immediately postpartum is:

- A. OCP
- B. IUCD
- C. Injectable
- D. Implant

✓ **Answer:** B. IUCD

Q69. Most common cause of prolonged labor is:

- A. Power
- B. Passenger
- C. Passage
- D. Position

✓ **Answer:** B. Passenger

Q70. Normal fetal heart rate is:

- A. 90–110
- B. 110–160
- C. 160–180
- D. >180

✓ **Answer:** B. 110–160

◆ GYNECOLOGY

Q71. Most common cause of menorrhagia is:

- A. Fibroid uterus
- B. Endometrial cancer
- C. PID
- D. Ovarian cyst

✓ **Answer:** A. Fibroid uterus

Q72. Most common benign tumor of uterus is:

- A. Adenomyosis
- B. Fibroid
- C. Endometrial polyp
- D. Carcinoma

✓ **Answer:** B. Fibroid

Q73. Most common site of fibroid is:

- A. Subserosal
- B. Intramural
- C. Submucosal
- D. Cervical

✓ **Answer:** B. Intramural

Q74. Most common cause of postmenopausal bleeding is:

- A. Endometrial cancer
- B. Atrophic endometrium
- C. Fibroid
- D. Cervicitis

✓ **Answer:** B. Atrophic endometrium

Q75. Gold standard test for endometrial carcinoma is:

- A. Ultrasound
- B. Pap smear
- C. Endometrial biopsy
- D. MRI

✓ **Answer:** C. Endometrial biopsy

Q76. Pap smear is used to screen for:

- A. Ovarian cancer
- B. Uterine cancer
- C. Cervical cancer
- D. Breast cancer

✓ **Answer:** C. Cervical cancer

Q77. Most common type of cervical cancer is:

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Sarcoma
- D. Lymphoma

✓ **Answer:** B. Squamous cell carcinoma

Q78. Most common risk factor for cervical cancer is:

- A. Early menopause
- B. HPV infection
- C. Diabetes
- D. Obesity

✓ **Answer:** B. HPV infection

Q79. Most common ovarian tumor is:

- A. Germ cell
- B. Sex cord stromal
- C. Epithelial
- D. Metastatic

✓ **Answer:** C. Epithelial

Q80. Most common malignant ovarian tumor is:

- A. Dysgerminoma
- B. Serous carcinoma
- C. Mucinous carcinoma
- D. Teratoma

✓ **Answer:** B. Serous carcinoma

Q81. Ovarian cancer typically presents with:

- A. Early symptoms
- B. Abdominal distension late
- C. Vaginal bleeding
- D. Pain only

✓ **Answer:** B. Abdominal distension late

Q82. Tumor marker for ovarian cancer is:

- A. AFP
- B. CEA
- C. CA-125
- D. β -hCG

✓ **Answer:** C. CA-125

Q83. Polycystic ovary syndrome is associated with:

- A. Low LH
- B. High LH:FSH ratio
- C. Low androgen
- D. Early menopause

✓ **Answer:** B. High LH:FSH ratio

Q84. Most common presentation of PCOS is:

- A. Menorrhagia
- B. Amenorrhea
- C. Dysmenorrhea
- D. Postmenopausal bleeding

✓ **Answer:** B. Amenorrhea

Q85. Treatment of choice for ovulation induction in PCOS is:

- A. OCP
- B. Metformin
- C. Clomiphene citrate
- D. Progesterone

✓ **Answer:** C. Clomiphene citrate

Q86. Most common cause of infertility is:

- A. Male factor
- B. Female factor
- C. Unexplained
- D. Tubal factor

✓ **Answer:** A. Male factor

Q87. Most common cause of secondary infertility is:

- A. PCOS
- B. Endometriosis
- C. PID
- D. Fibroid

✓ **Answer:** C. PID

Q88. Endometriosis presents with:

- A. Menorrhagia
- B. Dyspareunia
- C. Painless periods
- D. Amenorrhea

✓ **Answer:** B. Dyspareunia

Q89. Most common site of endometriosis is:

- A. Ovary
- B. Cervix
- C. Vagina
- D. Fallopian tube

✓ **Answer:** A. Ovary

Q90. Chocolate cyst is seen in:

- A. Fibroid
- B. Endometriosis
- C. Ovarian cancer
- D. PID

✓ **Answer:** B. Endometriosis

Q91. Bartholin cyst occurs due to blockage of:

- A. Sweat gland
- B. Sebaceous gland
- C. Bartholin gland duct
- D. Lymph node

✓ **Answer:** C. Bartholin gland duct

Q92. Most common cause of pelvic inflammatory disease is:

- A. Staphylococcus
- B. Gonorrhea & Chlamydia
- C. E. coli
- D. TB

✓ **Answer:** B. Gonorrhea & Chlamydia

Q93. TOA stands for:

- A. Tubo-ovarian abscess
- B. Total ovarian atrophy
- C. Tubal obstruction area
- D. Tumor of ovary

✓ **Answer:** A. Tubo-ovarian abscess

Q94. Best contraception for lactating mother is:

- A. Combined OCP
- B. Progesterone-only pill
- C. IUCD contraindicated
- D. Emergency pill

✓ **Answer:** B. Progesterone-only pill

Q95. Emergency contraception should be given within:

- A. 24 hours
- B. 48 hours
- C. 72 hours
- D. 7 days

✓ **Answer:** C. 72 hours

Q96. Most common cause of vesicovaginal fistula in Pakistan is:

- A. Surgery
- B. Obstructed labor
- C. Malignancy
- D. Trauma

✓ **Answer:** B. Obstructed labor

Q97. Hysterectomy removes all EXCEPT:

- A. Uterus
- B. Cervix
- C. Ovaries (always)
- D. Endometrium

✓ **Answer:** C. Ovaries (always)

Q98. Best management of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN III) is:

- A. Observation
- B. Antibiotics
- C. LEEP / conization
- D. Radiotherapy

✓ **Answer:** C. LEEP / conization

Q99. Most common cause of uterine prolapse is:

- A. Fibroid
- B. Multiparity
- C. Obesity
- D. Tumor

✓ **Answer:** B. Multiparity

Q100. Definitive treatment of uterine prolapse in completed family is:

- A. Pessary
- B. Pelvic floor exercises
- C. Hysterectomy
- D. Hormones

✓ **Answer:** C. Hysterectomy

✓ **OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY COMPLETED**

Obs & Gynae: 100 / 100 MCQs

PAEDIATRICS

Q1. A newborn presenting with projectile vomiting most likely has:

- A. Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
- B. Duodenal atresia
- C. Gastroesophageal reflux
- D. Intestinal malrotation

Answer: A

Q2. The most common cause of neonatal jaundice is:

- A. Physiological jaundice
- B. Biliary atresia
- C. Hemolytic disease
- D. Sepsis

Answer: A

Q3. APGAR score is assessed at:

- A. 1 and 5 minutes
- B. Birth only
- C. 10 minutes only
- D. 30 minutes

Answer: A

Q4. Most common cause of cyanotic heart disease in newborns is:

- A. Tetralogy of Fallot
- B. ASD
- C. VSD
- D. PDA

Answer: A

Q5. Breast milk contains which immunoglobulin predominantly?

- A. IgA
- B. IgG
- C. IgM
- D. IgE

Answer: A

Q6. Most common cause of acute diarrhea in children is:

- A. Rotavirus
- B. E. coli
- C. Shigella
- D. Cholera

Answer: A

Q7. First vaccine given at birth is:

- A. BCG
- B. OPV-1
- C. Pentavalent
- D. Measles

Answer: A

Q8. A child with barking cough and stridor likely has:

- A. Croup
- B. Bronchiolitis
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Asthma

Answer: A

Q9. Most common cause of nephrotic syndrome in children is:

- A. Minimal change disease
- B. FSGS
- C. Membranous GN
- D. MPGN

Answer: A

Q10. Vitamin deficiency causing rickets is:

- A. Vitamin D
- B. Vitamin A
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin K

Answer: A

Q11. Normal birth weight of a term baby is:

- A. 2.5–4 kg
- B. 1.5–2 kg
- C. <2 kg
- D. >4.5 kg

Answer: A

Q12. Most common seizure type in children is:

- A. Febrile seizure
- B. Absence seizure
- C. Myoclonic seizure
- D. Focal seizure

Answer: A

Q13. Blue baby syndrome is associated with deficiency of:

- A. Methemoglobin reductase
- B. G6PD
- C. Iron
- D. Folic acid

Answer: A

Q14. Fontanelle that closes last is:

- A. Anterior fontanelle
- B. Posterior fontanelle

- C. Mastoid
 - D. Sphenoid
- Answer: A**
-

Q15. Most common cause of failure to thrive is:

- A. Inadequate caloric intake
- B. Congenital heart disease
- C. Malabsorption
- D. Endocrine disorder

Answer: A

Q16. Preferred fluid for severe dehydration in children is:

- A. Ringer lactate
- B. Dextrose 5%
- C. Normal saline orally
- D. Plain water

Answer: A

Q17. Kernicterus is caused by high levels of:

- A. Unconjugated bilirubin
- B. Conjugated bilirubin
- C. Hemoglobin
- D. Albumin

Answer: A

Q18. Most common congenital infection is:

- A. CMV
- B. Toxoplasmosis
- C. Rubella
- D. Syphilis

Answer: A

Q19. A child with strawberry tongue and rash likely has:

- A. Scarlet fever
- B. Measles
- C. Rubella
- D. Kawasaki disease

Answer: A

Q20. Best indicator of chronic malnutrition is:

- A. Height for age
- B. Weight for age
- C. Weight for height
- D. Head circumference

Answer: A

Q21. Commonest cause of meningitis in neonates is:

- A. Group B Streptococcus
- B. Neisseria meningitidis
- C. H. influenzae
- D. Streptococcus pneumoniae

Answer: A

Q22. Developmental milestone: sitting without support occurs at:

- A. 6 months
- B. 3 months
- C. 9 months
- D. 12 months

Answer: A

Q23. Umbilical hernia in infants usually:

- A. Resolves spontaneously
- B. Needs surgery immediately
- C. Causes obstruction

D. Becomes strangulated early

Answer: A

Q24. Most common cause of wheezing in infants is:

A. Bronchiolitis

B. Asthma

C. Pneumonia

D. Foreign body

Answer: A

Q25. Blue sclera is seen in:

A. Osteogenesis imperfecta

B. Rickets

C. Scurvy

D. Marfan syndrome

Answer: A

Q26. Meconium aspiration causes:

A. Respiratory distress

B. Hypoglycemia

C. Jaundice

D. Sepsis

Answer: A

Q27. Most common cause of anemia in children is:

A. Iron deficiency

B. Thalassemia

C. Sickle cell anemia

D. Aplastic anemia

Answer: A

Q28. PDA murmur is best described as:

- A. Continuous machinery murmur
- B. Ejection systolic murmur
- C. Diastolic murmur
- D. Mid-systolic click

Answer: A

Q29. Growth hormone deficiency presents with:

- A. Short stature
- B. Obesity
- C. Tall stature
- D. Macrocephaly

Answer: A

Q30. Commonest cause of vomiting in infants is:

- A. Gastroesophageal reflux
- B. Intestinal obstruction
- C. Sepsis
- D. Raised ICP

Answer: A

Q31. First-line treatment of acute asthma attack in children is:

- A. Salbutamol nebulization
- B. Oral steroids
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Theophylline

Answer: A

Q32. Commonest cause of delayed walking is:

- A. Benign developmental delay
- B. Cerebral palsy
- C. Muscular dystrophy
- D. Rickets

Answer: A

Q33. Most common leukemia in children is:

- A. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
- B. AML
- C. CML
- D. Lymphoma

Answer: A

Q34. Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended till:

- A. 6 months
- B. 4 months
- C. 9 months
- D. 1 year

Answer: A

Q35. Signs of dehydration include all except:

- A. Bradycardia
- B. Sunken eyes
- C. Dry mouth
- D. Decreased urine output

Answer: A

Q36. Most common cause of congenital hypothyroidism is:

- A. Thyroid dysgenesis
- B. Iodine deficiency
- C. Pituitary defect
- D. Maternal antibodies

Answer: A

Q37. Vaccine contraindicated in immunocompromised child is:

- A. BCG
- B. Hepatitis B

- C. IPV
- D. Pneumococcal

Answer: A

Q38. A child with red currant jelly stool has:

- A. Intussusception
- B. Meckel's diverticulum
- C. Dysentery
- D. Hemorrhoids

Answer: A

Q39. Most common cause of stridor in neonates is:

- A. Laryngomalacia
- B. Croup
- C. Foreign body
- D. Epiglottitis

Answer: A

Q40. Cerebral palsy is primarily a disorder of:

- A. Movement and posture
- B. Intelligence
- C. Vision
- D. Hearing

Answer: A

Q41. Best screening test for developmental delay is:

- A. Denver Developmental Screening Test
- B. IQ test
- C. EEG
- D. CT scan

Answer: A

Q42. Vitamin A deficiency causes:

- A. Night blindness
- B. Rickets
- C. Scurvy
- D. Bleeding

Answer: A

Q43. Most common cause of heart failure in infants is:

- A. VSD
- B. ASD
- C. TOF
- D. Coarctation

Answer: A

Q44. Management of febrile seizure includes:

- A. Reassurance and antipyretics
- B. Long-term anticonvulsants
- C. CT scan urgently
- D. Antibiotics

Answer: A

Q45. Colostrum is rich in:

- A. Proteins and antibodies
- B. Fat
- C. Carbohydrates
- D. Iron

Answer: A

Q46. Most common cause of congenital cataract is:

- A. Rubella
- B. CMV
- C. Toxoplasmosis
- D. Syphilis

Answer: A

Q47. A child with delayed speech but normal hearing may have:

- A. Autism spectrum disorder
- B. Cerebral palsy
- C. ADHD
- D. Dyslexia

Answer: A

Q48. Normal respiratory rate in newborn is:

- A. 30–60/min
- B. 15–20/min
- C. 20–30/min
- D. 60–80/min

Answer: A

Q49. Most common cause of hematuria in children is:

- A. UTI
- B. Glomerulonephritis
- C. Stones
- D. Trauma

Answer: A

Q50. Best indicator of acute malnutrition is:

- A. Weight for height
- B. Height for age
- C. Head circumference
- D. BMI only

Answer: A

Complete