



- 16 marks. Answer each question on separate page, after writing Question Number.
1. Enumerate upto five important causes of Upper Gastrointestinal tract bleeding. Draw a flow diagram for management of patient presenting to the Emergency with acute variceal bleeding.
  2. Describe the clinical features of hypokalemia. What precautions are taken while correcting hypokalemia.
  3. Enumerate causes of solitary thyroid nodule. Describe the diagnostic approach in a 35 year old female with solitary thyroid nodule.
  4. Describe pathophysiology of Septic Shock.
  5. Describe differential diagnosis of a lump in right iliac fossa in a 35 year old male patient. Discuss key points in treatment of appendicular lump.
  6. Draw a diagram illustrating the various anomalies of extrahepatic biliary system.
  7. Write notes on 'Sick cell syndrome' as applied to hypovolaemic shock.
  8. Write a brief note on immunotherapy in cancers.
  9. Write a brief note on Pancreatic transplantation.
  10. Write the current concepts of treatment in metastatic carcinoma of the breast.

39. A patient undergoing elective surgery under spinal anaesthesia develops a blood pressure of 70 / 40 mm Hg without any evidence of hemorrhage. Appropriate initial therapy would be administration of :
  1. 2 L of saline
  2. Adrenal corticosteroids
  3. A beta adrenergic stimulator
  4. An alphamimetic drug
40. During hypovolemic shock blood flow to which of the following areas is not under sympathetic nervous system control
  1. heart
  2. small bowel
  3. kidney
  4. skin

Question Booklet No. ....

(To be filled up by the candidate by **blue/black ball-point pen**)

Roll No.

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Roll No. (Write the digits in words) .....

Serial No. of OMR Answer Sheet .....

Day and Date .....

(Signature of Invigilator)

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**(Use only **blue/black ball-point pen** in the space above and on both sides of the **Answer Sheet**)

1. Within 10 minutes of the issue of the Question Booklet, Please ensure that you have got the correct booklet and it contains all the pages in correct sequence and no page/question is missing. In case of faulty Question Booklet, bring it to the notice of the Superintendent/Invigilators immediately to obtain a fresh Question Booklet.
2. Do not bring any loose paper, written or blank, inside the Examination Hall *except the Admit Card without its envelope.*
3. *A separate Answer Sheet is given. It should not be folded or mutilated. A second Answer Sheet shall not be provided.*
4. Write your Roll Number and Serial Number of the Answer Sheet by pen in the space provided above.
5. *On the front page of the Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top, and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, wherever applicable, write the Question Booklet Number and the Set Number in appropriate places.*
6. *No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet No. and Set No. (if any) on OMR sheet and Roll No. and OMR sheet No. on the Question Booklet.*
7. *Any changes in the aforesaid-entries is to be verified by the invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfair means.*
8. *This Booklet contains 40 multiple choice questions followed by 10 short answer questions. For each MCQ, you are to record the correct option on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle in the corresponding row of the Answer Sheet, by pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the Answer Sheet. For answering any five short Answer Questions use five Blank pages attached at the end of this Question Booklet.*
9. For each question, darken only one circle on the Answer Sheet. If you darken more than one circle or darken a circle partially, the answer will be treated as incorrect.
10. *Note that the answer once filled in ink cannot be changed. If you do not wish to attempt a question, leave all the circles in the corresponding row blank (such question will be awarded zero marks).*
11. For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end of this Booklet.
12. Deposit *both OMR Answer Sheet and Question Booklet* at the end of the Test.
13. You are not permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.
14. If a candidate attempts to use any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such punishment as the University may determine and impose on him/her.

Total No. of Printed Pages : 15



1. Klinefelter syndrome has the following genetic make up :
- (1) 44 autosomes +xxy
  - (2) 44 autosomes + xo
  - (3) 45 autosomes + xx
  - (4) 45 autosomes + xy
2. Which of the following statement is incorrect related to 'Sickle cell Anaemia'
- (1) It is a autosomal recessive linked disorder
  - (2) It is due to a single base mutation of B globulin gene.
  - (3) It is inherited in whose one of the parent is carrier and other normal
  - (4) It changes shape of RBC from Round to sickle
3. Which property does not belong to cytokines :
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Pleiotropy | (2) Redundancy  |
| (3) Synergy    | (4) Specificity |
4. What is the most likely organism in Patient with common variable immunodeficiency presenting with pneumonia :
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (1) Aspergillus | (2) Pneumococcus |
| (3) Mycoplasma  | (4) CMV          |
5. Which of the following is a mechanical barrier to conception :
- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| (1) Condom | (2) Abortion  |
| (3) Cu T   | (4) oral pill |



6. By studying analogous structures we look for :
- (1) similarities in organ structure
  - (2) similarities in cell make-up
  - (3) similarities in appearance and function but different in structure
  - (4) similarities in appearance that differences in functions
7. Which prediction from the fossil record is in agreement with the theory of evolution ?
- (1) Unicellular organisms are first found in strata above
  - (2) multicellular fossils.
  - (3) Land animals appear earlier than Land plants in the fossil record. Reptiles appear earlier an insects in the fossil record.
  - (4) Prokaryote fossils appear earlier than eukaryote fossils.
8. Ductless glands are known as :
- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Digestive Glands | (2) Milk Glands     |
| (3) Endocrine Glands | (4) Exocrine Glands |
9. Virus is chemically composed of :
- (1) Starch and Protein
  - (2) Fat and nucleic acid
  - (3) D.N.A. and lipids
  - (4) Protein and Nucleic Acid
10. Thyroxin hormone is secreted by :
- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| (1) Thyroid | (2) Pituitary |
| (3) Adrenal | (4) Ovary     |

11. Which of the following is not a criterion of SIRS?
1. Core temperature  $< 36^{\circ} \text{C}$
  2. Systolic blood pressure  $< 90$  torr
  3. Heart rate  $> 90$  beats/min
  4. WBC count  $> 12000/\text{mm}^3$
12. All of the following are indications for needle biopsy of a breast cyst, EXCEPT :
1. Cyst does not completely resolve after aspiration
  2. Cyst resolves after aspiration but reappears within 2 weeks
  3. Cyst becomes painful after aspiration
  4. The aspirate is blood-tinged
13. All of the following is true regarding Zollinger-Ellison syndrome (ZES), EXCEPT:
1. Gastrinoma in the pancreas is the cause
  2. There is a female preponderance
  3. Abdominal pain and diarrhoea are the commonest complaints
  4. Fasting gastrin concentrations  $> 1000$  pg/mL is diagnostic of ZES
14. Which of the following is the most satisfactory treatment of achalasia cardia ?
1. Esophago-cardiomyotomy
  2. Ca-channel blockers during meals
  3. Balloon dilatation
  4. Botox injection in the lower esophageal sphincter at endoscopy
15. All are true of desmoid tumor, EXCEPT :
1. May arise from fascia or muscle
  2. Has a high rate of recurrence
  3. Mesenteric desmoid is common in patients with familial adenomatous polyposis
  4. The core shows diffuse cellularity while the periphery is relatively acellular
16. Type IV groin hernia in Nyhus's classification is :
1. Indirect inguinal hernia
  2. Direct inguinal hernia
  3. Femoral hernia
  4. Recurrent hernia
17. Which of the following is most appropriate management of bleeding duodenal ulcer?
1. Duodenotomy with suture ligation of bleeding vessel
  2. Limited Duodenotomy with suture ligation of bleeding vessel and parietal cell vagotomy
  3. Ligation of the gastroduodenal artery cephalad and caudad to the first part of duodenum
  4. Duodenotomy with suture ligation of bleeding vessel, pyloroplasty and truncal vagotomy

- 18.** Which of the following is true of enterocutaneous fistula?
1. Fistula effluent > 200 mL/day indicates a high output fistula
  2. Disruption of > 50% of bowel circumference prevents spontaneous fistula closure
  3. Octreotide is the drug of choice in fistula healing
  4. Surgery for closure of the fistula should be done within a month of fistula formation
- 19.** Anemia found in intestinal blind loop syndrome is :
1. Aplastic anemia
  2. Iron deficiency anemia
  3. Hemolytic anemia
  4. Megaloblastic anemia
- 20.** All are true about Altemeier procedure, EXCEPT:
1. Perineal procedure for complete rectal prolapse
  2. Full-thickness resection of the rectum and sigmoid colon with end to end anastomosis
  3. Done in young adults with good life expectancy
  4. Incontinence is improved in about 70% of cases
- 21.** As compared to hepatic bile, gallbladder bile is :
1. More acidic
  2. Has a higher protein content
  3. Has a higher chloride content
  4. Contains less sodium
- 22.** All of the following are true of gallstones, EXCEPT:
1. Pure cholesterol stones are about 10% of all gallstones
  2. Brown pigment stones are found exclusively in the gallbladder
  3. Bile salts and phospholipids keep cholesterol dissolved in bile
  4. Precipitation of calcium in bile forms the nidus of pigment stones
- 23.** Which of the following is true of carcinoma of the gallbladder?
1. The commonest histological variant is squamous cell carcinoma
  2. Its strongest association is found with gallstones
  3. Adjuvant chemoradiation has a good outcome
  4. Lymph nodes commonly involved are portal and hilar groups
- 24.** Which of the following drugs produces "dissociative anaesthesia" with little respiratory or cardiovascular depression?
1. Ketamine
  2. Diazepam
  3. Fentanyl
  4. Pentazocine
- 25.** Which drug is contraindicated in patients taking sodium warfarin therapy?
1. Acetaminophen
  2. Diphenhydramine
  3. Ibuprofen
  4. Codeine

- 26.** A 28 year old woman who has been on prolonged total parenteral nutrition develops acrodermatitis and alopecia. The most likely cause is :
1. linoleic acid deficiency
  2. zinc deficiency
  3. vitamin C deficiency
  4. magnesium deficiency
- 27.** The most appropriate route for providing nutritional support to a comatose patient is :
1. nasogastric tube
  2. jejunostomy
  3. peripheral venous hyperalimentation
  4. central venous hyperalimentation
- 28.** A pulse oximeter may give an inaccurate oxygen saturation reading in each of the following except :
1. carboxyhemoglobinemia
  2. opaque nail polish
  3. hyperbilirubinemia
  4. methemoglobinemia
- 29.** An 18 year old road traffic accident victim is admitted with distended abdomen, femoral and pelvic fracture. Laparotomy reveals a non-bleeding liver laceration which is drained. The patient is stable for 48 hrs. but then becomes anxious and develops tachypnoea. The most useful diagnostic procedure would be :
1. chest X-ray
  2. ECG
  3. Analysis of arterial blood gas
  4. Lung scan
- 30.** Metabolic acidosis with normal anion gap occurs in :
1. diabetic acidosis
  2. renal failure
  3. severe diarrhea
  4. starvation
- 31.** In a patient dehydrated due to prolonged vomiting due to pyloric obstruction, the most important ion to be replaced is :
1. bicarbonate
  2. chloride
  3. potassium
  4. sodium

- 32.** Exsanguinating hemorrhage is most likely to follow which of the following injuries in a previously healthy young adult
1. closed fracture of femur
  2. open fracture of tibia and fibula
  3. partial transection of an artery from a sharp injury
  4. severe crush injury of foot
- 33.** Which of the following condition does not lead to prolonged bleeding time
1. classic hemophilia
  2. qualitative platelet dysfunction
  3. thrombocytopenia
  4. von Willebrand's disease
- 34.** The most common cause for transfusion reaction is :
1. air embolism
  2. contaminated blood
  3. human error
  4. unusual circulating antibodies
- 35.** The most common clinical manifestation of a hemolytic transfusion reaction is :
1. flank pain
  2. hypothermia
  3. jaundice
  4. oliguria
- 36.** Which of the following is not seen in a patient with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)
1. hypercarbia
  2. hypoxia
  3. patchy infiltrates in chest X-ray
  4. pulmonary edema
- 37.** Neurogenic shock is characterized by presence of :
1. cool, moist skin
  2. increased cardiac output
  3. decreased peripheral vascular resistance
  4. decreased blood volume
- 38.** Following drainage of a pelvic abscess, a 45 year old patient receiving 70% oxygen is found to have on arterial blood gas analysis: pH 7.48,  $P_{O_2}$  55 mm Hg,  $P_{CO_2}$  30 mm Hg. The most consistent diagnosis is :
1. chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
  2. adult respiratory distress syndrome
  3. postoperative atelectasis
  4. pulmonary embolism