1. The most sensitive test to detect diabetic nephropathy at the earliest is:
   a) Serum creatinine
   b) Creatinine clearance
   c) Microalbuminuria
   d) Renal size on ultrasonography

2. Koplic spots are pathognomonic of:
   a) Measles
   b) Diphtheria
   c) Chicken pox
   d) Enteric fever

3. Organophosphorus poisoning may present with any of the following symptoms/signs EXCEPT:
   a) Fasciculation
   b) Respiratory paralysis
   c) Diarrhea
   d) Dilated pupils

4. All of the following are common antimicrobial agents used in treatment of typhoid fever EXCEPT:
   a) Ceftriaxone
   b) Quinolones
   c) Clindamycin
   d) Azithromycin

5. Parkinson’s disease can often be differentiated from the atypical Parkinsonian syndrome (multiple system atrophy, progressive supranuclear palsy) by the presence of which of the following:
   a) Axial stiffness
   b) Pill rolling tremor
   c) Shuffling gait
   d) Stooped posture

6. People eating maize as staple diet are prone to get:
   a) Beriberi
   b) Pellagra
   c) Scurvy
   d) Carotenemia

7. The specific antidote for benzodiazepine poisoning is:
   a) Naloxone
   b) Flumazenil
   c) Fomepizole
   d) PAM

8. All of the following drugs used in the management of Diabetes Mellitus cause hypoglycemia, EXCEPT:
   a) Tolbutamide
   b) Glibenclamide
   c) Metformin
   d) Glipizide

9. Most common site of hypertensive bleed is:
   a) Pons
   b) Putamen
   c) Cerebellum
   d) Lobar

10. Which of the following is NOT seen in ARDS?
    a) Pulmonary oedema
    b) Hypoxemia
    c) Stiff lung
    d) Hypercapnia

11. What is the most common cause of hypercapnic respiratory failure:
    a) Bronchial asthma
    b) Pneumothorax
    c) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
    d) Interstitial lung disease

12. Which of the following is NOT a common cause of persistent cough lasting more than 3 months in a non-smoker?
    a) Asthma
    b) Gastroesophageal reflux disease
    c) Mycoplasma infection
    d) Postnasal drip

13. What is the most common extra-articular manifestation of ankylosing spondylitis?
    a) Anterior uveitis
    b) Aortic regurgitation
    c) Cataract
    d) Inflammatory bowel disease

14. Sibutramine is a:
    a) Anti-obesity drug
    b) Anti depressant drug
    c) Performance enhancing drug
    d) Anti-oxidant

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15. Low biological value of plant proteins can be enhanced by:
   a) Increasing the amount of some protein with diet
   b) Combining it with animal protein
   c) Combining with different type of vegetable proteins
   d) None of above

16. Slow pendular reflexes are characteristic of:
   a) Upper motor neuron lesion
   b) Lower motor neuron lesion
   c) Cerebellar lesion
   d) Parkinsonism

17. Diabetes insipidus is related to deficiency of:
   a) Oxytocin
   b) Insulin
   c) Vasopressin
   d) Prolactin

18. All of the following statements are true of “Rules of Percussion” EXCEPT:
   a) Percussion movement at the wrist
   b) Percuss from area of normal resonance to impaired note
   c) Long axis of pleximeter is kept parallel to border of organ
   d) Ring finger is used as the plexor

19. Swan neck and Z-deformity in fingers is found in:
   a) Psoriatic arthritis
   b) Gout
   c) Rheumatoid arthritis
   d) Osteoarthritis

20. A patient presents with hypertension and dizziness. His chest X-ray shows anterior rib notching. The diagnosis is most likely to be:
   a) Pheochromocytoma
   b) Coarctation of the aorta
   c) Neurofibromatosis
   d) Marfan’s syndrome

21. Hypertension with hypokalemia could be a feature of:
   a) Pheochromocytoma
   b) Renal tubular acidosis
   c) Conn’s syndrome
   d) Cushing’s syndrome

22. In type-2 diabetic patients presence of Acanthosis nigricans indicates:
   a) Dyslipidemia
   b) Severe proteinuria
   c) Progressive retinopathy
   d) Insulin resistance

23. Dissociated sensory loss is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
   a) Sparing of the posterior column
   b) Involvement of spinothalamic tract
   c) Occurrence in syringomyelia
   d) Occurrence in cauda equine syndrome

24. Hyponatremia is a feature of pneumonia due to:
   a) Legionella pneumophila
   b) Mycoplasma pneumoniae
   c) Chlamydia pneumoniae
   d) Klebsiella

25. Treatment of choice in a patient of acute pulmonary embolism with right ventricular hypokinesia and decreased cardiac output is:
   a) Thrombolytic agents
   b) LMWH (low molecular weight heparin)
   c) IV filter (inferior vena cava filter)
   d) Warfarin

26. Which of the following suggests a diagnosis other than Parkinsonism:
   a) High frequency (8-10Hz) symmetric tremor
   b) Bradykinesia
   c) Lead pipe rigidity
   d) Low frequency (4-6Hz) tremor

27. Maculopapular eruptions can be seen in all EXCEPT:
   a) Infectious mononucleosis
   b) Stevens Johnson Syndrome
   c) Typhoid fever
   d) Rubella
28. All of the following cause microcytic hypochromic anemia, EXCEPT:
   a) Fanconi’s anemia  
   b) Iron deficiency  
   c) Thalassemia  
   d) Lead poisoning  

29. Schistocytes are seen in:
   a) Iron deficiency anemia  
   b) Megaloblastic anemia  
   c) Microangiopathic hemolytic anemia  
   d) Aplastic anemia  

30. Which of the following class of drug is a precipitant of acute asthma?
   a) Beta-adrenergic receptor agonists  
   b) NSAIDs  
   c) Calcium channel blockers  
   d) H₁ blockers  

31. Gower sign is present in which of the following conditions?
   a) Myasthenia gravis  
   b) Guillain Barré Syndrome  
   c) Duchenne muscular dystrophy  
   d) Botulism  

32. Which of the following conditions has got characteristic mid-diastolic murmur with presystolic accentuation:
   a) Left atrial myxoma  
   b) Mitral stenosis  
   c) Atrial septal defect  
   d) Aortic regurgitation  

33. A patient who has a hemoglobin of 8.0 gm%, total WBC of 2000/cu.mm, and platelet count 60,000/cu.mm is likely to have:
   a) Aplastic anemia  
   b) Iron deficiency anemia  
   c) Anemia of chronic disorder  
   d) Thalassemia  

34. Whispering pectoriloquy in heard over area of:
   a) Consolidation  
   b) Pneumothorax  
   c) Hydrothorax  
   d) Bronchitis  

35. Kayser-Fleischer rings seen around the cornea occurs in:
   a) Galactosemia  
   b) Atherosclerosis  
   c) Wilson’s disease  
   d) Hemochromatosis  

36. Subacute combined degeneration of spinal cord is a sequel of:
   a) Tuberculosis of spine  
   b) Addisonian pernicious anemia  
   c) Thiamine deficiency  
   d) Industrial toxins damaging the spinal cord  

37. Thrombolysis is useful in treatment of:
   a) Acute hemorrhagic stroke involving cerebral hemisphere  
   b) Subarachnoid hemorrhage  
   c) Stroke like presentation caused by brain tumors  
   d) Acute ischemic stroke  

38. Ranula is:
   a) An extravasation cyst  
   b) An exudation cyst  
   c) A retention cyst  
   d) An implantation cyst  

39. Which organism is associated with duodenal ulcer?
   a) Mycobacterium tuberculosis  
   b) Echinococcus granulosa  
   c) Clostridium welchi  
   d) Helicobacter pylori  

40. The characteristic Giant Cell in Hodgkin’s Lymphoma is:
   a) Foreign body giant cell  
   b) Giant cell with Horse shoe pattern of nuclei  
   c) Reed Sternberg cell  
   d) Phagocyte  

41. Deep venous thrombosis occurs mostly following:
   a) Hip surgeries  
   b) Trans-urethral resection of prostate (TURP)  
   c) Hernioplasty  
   d) Thoracic surgeries
42. Which of the following structures is NOT removed in Radical Neck Dissection:
   a) Sternocleidomastoid muscle
   b) Internal jugular vein
   c) Accessory nerve
   d) Internal carotid artery

43. All of the following are true about mediastinal tumors EXCEPT:
   a) Thymoma is the most common mediastinal tumor
   b) Neurogenic tumors are common in posterior mediastinum
   c) Cystic lesions are found in middle mediastinum
   d) Carcinoid tumours are common in the anterior mediastinum

44. Secondary hemorrhage is caused by:
   a) Slipping of ligature
   b) Sloughing of vessel
   c) Post-operative vasodilatation
   d) Dislodgement of blood clots

45. Chronic ulceration of old burn scars predisposing to squamous cell carcinoma is called:
   a) Marjolin's ulcer
   b) Curling's ulcer
   c) Cushing's ulcer
   d) Trophic ulcer

46. Chovstek's clinical sign is demonstrated in:
   a) Hypercalcemia
   b) Hypermagnesemia
   c) Hypocalcaemia
   d) Hypophosphatemia

47. Which one of the following is not commonly used as a method of determining blood loss:
   a) Blood clot size
   b) Desb weighing
   c) Swelling in closed fractures
   d) Duration of surgery

48. Pathognomonic sign of compound palmar ganglion is:
   a) Swelling / edema of hand
   b) Hour glass swelling above & below the flexor retinaculum
   c) Rounded swelling above wrist
   d) Reducible swelling

49. Treatment of choice for appendicular lump is:
   a) Emergency appendicectomy
   b) Extrapitoneal drainage of appendicular abscess
   c) Hemicolecotomy
   d) Conservative treatment followed by elective appendicectomy

50. Which of the following is NOT an indication for endotracheal intubation?
   a) Pneumothorax
   b) Pulmonary toilet
   c) Maintenance of patent airway
   d) Provision of positive pressure ventilation

51. All of the following are hazards of incomplete descend of testis EXCEPT:
   a) Sterility
   b) Torsion
   c) Trauma
   d) Hydrocele

52. Lucid interval is a feature of:
   a) Intracerebral hemorrhage
   b) Subarachnoid hemorrhage
   c) Extradural hemorrhage
   d) Subdural hemorrhage

53. Skin sutures on the face are usually removed on:
   a) 3rd day
   b) 5th day
   c) 8th day
   d) 10th day
54. All of the following are true in case of rupture of bulbous urethra EXCEPT:
   a) Acute retention of urine
   b) Perineal hematoma
   c) Bleeding from external urinary meatus
   d) Urethral catheterization may be attempted

55. Brisk capillary refill is seen in which type of shock:
   a) Hemorrhagic shock
   b) Cardiogenic shock
   c) Obstructive shock
   d) Septic shock

56. In which week of typhoid infection does perforation of small bowel is most likely to occur:
   a) 1st
   b) 2nd
   c) 3rd
   d) 4th

57. Hypokalaemic, hypochloraemic alkalosis is a feature of:
   a) Jejunal atresia
   b) Esophageal atresia
   c) Colonic atresia
   d) Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis

58. Commonest cause of upper deep cervical lymph node enlargement is:
   a) Tuberculosis
   b) Hodgkin’s lymphoma
   c) Secondaries in neck
   d) Non Hodgkin’s lymphoma

59. Which of the following condition is the most common cause of a spontaneous nipple discharge from a single duct?
   a) Solitary intraductal papilloma
   b) Cystic mastopathy
   c) Duct ectasia
   d) Fibrocystic disease of breast

60. The most common cause of mitral valve disease:
   a) Calcification of valve
   b) Valve prolapse
   c) Left ventricular hypertrophy
   d) Rheumatic heart disease

61. Surgical round after an elective appendicectomy is classified as:
   a) Clean
   b) Clean-contaminated
   c) Contaminated
   d) Dirty

62. A lacerated untidy wound of 2 hours duration should be:
   a) Sutured immediately
   b) Debrided and sutured primarily
   c) Debrided and sutured secondarily:
   d) Cleaned and left open

63. The commonest site of venous ulcer is:
   a) Face
   b) Lower third of leg
   c) Heel
   d) Dorsum of foot

64. Mc Burney’s point is:
   a) At the junction of medial 1/3 and lateral 2/3 of line joining anterior and superior iliac spine to umbilicus
   b) At the junction of lateral 1/3 and medial 2/3 of line joining anterior superior iliac spine to umbilicus
   c) At the centre of the line joining anterior superior and above spine and umbilicus
   d) 2cm below and in front of anterior superior iliac spine

65. Edema is first clinically detectible when the volume of interstitial fluid is:
   a) 1 ½ times the normal
   b) 2 times the normal
   c) 3 times the normal
   d) 4 times the normal

66. Delayed wound healing is seen in all EXCEPT:
   a) Malignancy
   b) Diabetes mellitus
   c) Infection
   d) Hypertension
67. All of the following are true about carcinoma of penis EXCEPT:
   a) Circumcision soon after birth confers immunity against it
   b) Leukoplakia of the glans is a premalignant condition
   c) Long standing genital wart may be the site of malignant change
   d) Paget's disease of penis is not considered as premalignant

68. The most important cause of torsion of testis is:
   a) Inversion of testis
   b) High investment of tunica vaginalis
   c) Separation of epididymis from body of testis
   d) Trauma to testis

69. Which of the following is true about Meckel's diverticulum:
   a) Is present in 5% of the population
   b) Usually arises from the mesenteric border
   c) More commonly seen in females
   d) May contain heterotopic epithelium

70. All of the following statements are true regarding medullary carcinoma thyroid EXCEPT:
   a) It arises from parafollicular cells
   b) It secretes calcitonin
   c) It is TSH dependent
   d) Surgery is the only modality of treatment

71. Most common anatomical location of thyroglossal cyst is:
   a) Above the hyoid
   b) Below the hyoid
   c) At the level of thyroid cartilage
   d) At the level of cricoid cartilage

72. The most common intraocular malignancy in pediatric age group is:
   a) Retinoblastoma
   b) Choroidal melanoma
   c) Melanocytoma
   d) Neuroblastoma

73. Primary action of superior oblique is:
   a) Intorsions
   b) Extorsion
   c) Abduction
   d) Depressions

74. The most common metastatic tumor of orbit in children is:
   a) Oat cell tumor lung
   b) Neuroblastoma
   c) Renal tumor
   d) Distant osteosarcoma

75. Hypopyon is:
   a) Collection of blood in the anterior chamber
   b) Collection of polymorphonuclear leucocytes in the anterior chamber
   c) Lens dislocation in the anterior chamber
   d) None of the above

76. Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis is caused by:
   a) Chlamydia trachomatis
   b) Pneumococcus
   c) Adenovirus
   d) Herpes zoster

77. Which of these statements is false for phthisis bulbi:
   a) Thickened sclera
   b) Increased intraocular pressure
   c) Calcification of lens
   d) Globe size is reduced

78. “Snow flake cataract” is seen in:
   a) Galactosemia
   b) Diabetes mellitus
   c) Uveitis
   d) Congenital Rubella Syndrome

79. Most common site of basal cell carcinoma of the eyelids is:
   a) Medial canthus
   b) Medial part of upper eyelid
   c) Lateral canthus
   d) Lower eyelid
80. Myopia is treated using:
   a) Concave lenses
   b) Convex lenses
   c) Cylindrical lenses
   d) Multifocal lenses

81. Astigmatism can be corrected using:
   a) Concave lenses
   b) Convex lenses
   c) Cylindrical lenses
   d) Multifocal lenses

82. Pterygium is:
   a) An inflammatory condition of the conjunctiva
   b) A degenerative condition of the subconjunctival tissue
   c) Corneal degeneration
   d) Scleral inflammation

83. All of the following are the causes of vitreous hemorrhage EXCEPT:
   a) Eale’s disease
   b) Diabetes mellitus
   c) Hypertension
   d) Iridocyclitis

84. Roth’s spots are seen in:
   a) Hypertension
   b) Diabetes
   c) Septicemia
   d) Papilloedema

85. Treatment of choice for fellow eye of acute angle closure glaucoma is:
   a) Laser iridotomy
   b) Surgical iridectomy
   c) Trabeculectomy
   d) Laser trabeculoplasty

86. Cherry red spot in fundus examination are seen in:
   a) Central retinal vein occlusion
   b) Central retinal artery occlusion
   c) Central serous retinopathy
   d) Central chorioretinitis

87. All of the following are drugs used for acute iridocyclitis EXCEPT:
   a) Atropine eye ointment
   b) Steroid eye drops
   c) Pilocarpine eye drops
   d) Timolol eye drops

88. Marcus Gunn Pupil is seen in:
   a) Papilloedema
   b) Optic neuritis
   c) Optic disc hemorrhage
   d) Optic disc revascularization

89. Optic disc edema is seen in:
   a) Optic atrophy
   b) Papillitis
   c) Optic neuropathy
   d) Optic nerve drusen

90. Ropy discharge is a feature of:
   a) Meibomitis
   b) Vernal catarrh
   c) Gonococcal conjunctivitis
   d) Trachoma

91. Arlt’s line is seen in:
   a) Spring catarrh
   b) Trachoma
   c) Membranous conjunctivitis
   d) Phlyctenular conjunctivitis

92. Distant ophthalmoscopy is done at the distance of:
   a) 25 cm
   b) 50 cm
   c) 75 cm
   d) 100 cm

93. Intraocular calcification is a feature of:
   a) Retinoblastoma
   b) Retrolental fibroplasias
   c) Malignant melanoma of choroids
   d) Persistent hyperplastic vitreous

94. Accommodation is maximum in:
   a) Children
   b) Young adults
   c) Middle aged
   d) Elderly

95. Which is the most common cause of neonatal mortality in India?
   a) Sepsis
   b) Prematurity
   c) Birth asphyxia
   d) Congenital malformation
96. A child is labeled microcephalic if his/her head circumference falls below:
   a) One standard deviation below the mean for age
   b) Two standard deviations below the mean for age
   c) Three standard deviations below the mean for age
   d) Less than 10\textsuperscript{th} percentile value for the age

97. A child can usually climb stairs by:
   a) 12 months of age
   b) 24 months of age
   c) 36 months of age
   d) 48 months of age

98. All of the following are features of Autism EXCEPT:
   a) Onset of symptoms after 10 years of age
   b) Impaired social interaction
   c) Rigid, repetitive pattern of behavior
   d) 75\% are mentally retarded

99. Exclusively breast milk fed babies are protected against Giardia lamblia and Entamoeba histolytica due to the presence of:
   a) Lactoferrin
   b) Bile salt stimulated lipase
   c) Unsaturated fatty acids
   d) Macrophages

100. The most common sequel of symptomatic Cytomegalovirus infection in newborn period is:
    a) Microcephaly
    b) Intra-uterine growth retardation
    c) Low IQ
    d) Sensorineural hearing loss

101. Administration of which antiepileptic drug is associated with development of hyperkinesis in children:
    a) Phenytoin sodium
    b) Sodium valproate
    c) Carbamazepine
    d) Phenobarbitone

102. Which of the following is an important risk factor for transient tachypnea of newborn:
    a) Prematurity
    b) Caesarean section
    c) Premature rupture of membranes
    d) Maternal sedation

103. Which of the following disorders has an X-linked dominant inheritance?
    a) Color blindness
    b) Duchenne muscular dystrophy
    c) Hemophilia
    d) Familial hypophosphatemic vitamin D resistant rickets

104. Amongst the sites mentioned below, the core temperature of the body is best represented by:
    a) Skin temperature measured on the forehead
    b) Tympanic membrane temperature
    c) Axillary temperature with the probe placed on axillary artery and arm adducted
    d) Rectal temperature

105. The American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) classification is done in order to check:
    a) Level of pain
    b) Lung function
    c) Physical status of patient
    d) Risk of airway related problems

106. CSF is present between:
    a) Dura and arachnoid
    b) Arachnoid and piamater
    c) Dura and piamater
    d) Piamater and spinal cord

107. In an adult, the spinal cord ends at:
    a) Lower border of L1
    b) Lower border of L3
    c) Upper border of L4
    d) Lower border of L5
108. The most common complication associated with administration of total parenteral nutrition in a critically ill patient is:
   a) Thrombocytopenia
   b) Pneumothorax caused due to placement of the central line
   c) Muscle wasting and catabolic state
   d) Central catheter related infection

109. Fluid status of patients in shock are best monitored with:
   a) Arterial systolic pressure
   b) Arterial diastolic pressure
   c) Central venous pressure
   d) Pulse pressure

110. The best drug used for intravenous sedation in intensive care unit:
   a) Thiopentone infusion
   b) Diazepam infusion
   c) Ketamine infusion
   d) Propofol infusion

111. Looser's Zone is a feature of:
   a) Multiple myeloma
   b) Osteomalacia
   c) Cushing’s syndrome
   d) Paget’s disease

112. Which of the following is a common radiographic finding in sarcoidosis?
   a) Coin lesion
   b) Cavitation
   c) Hilar nodes
   d) Bronchiectasis

113. Sonological features of hydrops foetalis includes all EXCEPT:
   a) Skin thickening
   b) Ascites
   c) Pericardial effusion
   d) Oligohydramnios

114. The most common sites of arterial catheterization are:
   a) Femoral artery and axillary artery
   b) Femoral artery and subclavian artery
   c) Popliteal artery and brachial artery
   d) Carotid artery and axillary artery

115. A 21 year old man has an ultrasound of the abdomen which shows bilateral renal masses and several pancreatic cysts. The presence of which intracranial tumor will strongly support a diagnosis of von Hippel-Lindau disease?
   a) Astrocytoma
   b) Craniopharyngioma
   c) Hemangioblastoma
   d) Medulloblastoma

116. Snow Storm appearance on ultrasound of uterus is seen in:
   a) Endometriosis
   b) Hydatiform mole
   c) Leiomyoma
   d) Endometrial carcinoma

117. The most sensitive imaging modality for diagnosing ureteric stones in a patient with acute colic is:
   a) X-ray KUB region
   b) Ultrasonography
   c) Non contrast CT scan of the abdomen
   d) Contrast enhanced CT scan of the abdomen

118. Piloerection is characteristic of withdrawal from which of the following substances?
   a) Alcohol
   b) Benzodiazepines
   c) Hallucinogens
   d) Opioids

119. A 19 year old man who is on antipsychotic medication for a week reports feeling restless and unable to sit down. He says he has to keep moving to feel better. He is noticed to be pacing inside his house. No other abnormal movements are noticed. There is no worsening of his psychotic symptoms. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   a) Dystonia
   b) Parkinsonism
   c) Akathisia
   d) Tardive dyskinesia
120. A 45 year old man is admitted with cholecystitis. On the third hospital day he is noted to be anxious, confused, tremulous and diaphoretic. On examination he has tachycardia, his liver enzymes are elevated and his blood picture reveals macrocytic anemia. On enquiry he admits to the regular use of alcohol. Urgent treatment should include:
   a) Disulfiram
   b) Citalopram
   c) Naltrexone
   d) Chlor Diazepam Oxide

121. Post traumatic stress disorder is NOT characterized by:
   a) History of exposure to a traumatic event
   b) Continuous anxiety symptoms
   c) Re-experiencing of the event in form of images or dreams
   d) Symptoms present for a minimum period of one month

122. Which one of the following is NOT a first rank symptom of schizophrenia?
   a) Thought echo
   b) Thought broadcast
   c) Delusion of reference
   d) Delusional percept

123. A 40 year old man presents with a 20 year history of alcohol intake with a 10 year history of a dependence pattern. He presents with a 2 day history of altered behavior, restlessness, tremors, sleep disturbance, irritability and difficulty in walking. On examination he has a gaze palsy and is disoriented. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   a) Delirium tremens
   b) Wernicke’s encephalopathy
   c) Korsakoff’s psychosis
   d) Alcohol induced psychosis

124. All of the following drugs are used for radiation sensitization EXCEPT:
   a) Carboplatin
   b) Docitaxel
   c) Gemcitabine
   d) Avastin

125. Radiation recall phenomenon is seen with which of the following:
   a) Cisplatin
   b) Cyclophosphamide
   c) Topotecan
   d) Actinomycin-D

126. Thalidomide acts through:
   a) Inhibiting angiogenesis
   b) Inhibiting thymidylate synthase
   c) Inhibition of Topo-isomerase I
   d) Inhibition of Top-isomerase II

127. The standard dose with radiotherapy alone prescribed for Hodgkin’s disease is:
   a) 20-30 cy
   b) 30-40 cy
   c) 40-50 cy
   d) 50-60 cy

128. Following an acute whole body radiation exposure of 5Gy, death usually occurs within:
   a) 1-2 hours
   b) 1-2 days
   c) 1-2 weeks
   d) 1-2 months

129. While managing radiation induced moist desquamation, patients are advised to:
   a) Use antiseptic cream
   b) Use steroid ointment
   c) Use petroleum jelly
   d) Keep the part dry

130. Highly emetogenic chemotherapy drug is:
   a) 5-Fluorouracil
   b) Paclitaxel
   c) Vincristine
   d) Cisplatinum

131. Wood’s Lamp examination is useful in the diagnosis of all the following EXCEPT:
   a) Tinea capitis
   b) Erythrasma
   c) Tinea versicolor
   d) Psoriasis
132. The least potent topical steroid among the following is:
   a) Hydrocortisone
   b) Betamethasone
   c) Clobetasol
   d) Halobetasol

133. Dennie Morgan fold is a criteria used for diagnosis of:
   a) Seborrhoeic dermatitis
   b) Mycosis fungoides
   c) Atopic dermatitis
   d) Kid syndrome

134. A 6 year old male patient presented with a boggy swelling in the scalp. The hair from lesion can easily be plucked. The treatment of choice in him is:
   a) Terbinafine
   b) Griseofulvin
   c) Itraconazole
   d) Fluconazole

135. A 6 year old immunocompetent male child presented with a single umbilicated white papule on the chin. The diagnosis in him is:
   a) Verruca plana
   b) Molluscum contagiosum
   c) Pyoderma
   d) Skin tag

136. A 50 year old lady presented with rolling and inflammation of the nail folds. One precaution which would enhance the efficacy of her medications is:
   a) Cutting her nails correctly
   b) Avoiding wet work
   c) Using nail lacquer
   d) Soaking hands in warm saline

137. Cockup splint is used in paralysis of:
   a) Median nerve
   b) Ulnar nerve
   c) Radial nerve
   d) Sciatic nerve

138. The position of elbow required for axillary crutch use is:
   a) Full extension
   b) 30° flexion
   c) 45° flexion
   d) 90° flexion

139. A Monteggia fracture-dislocation of the forearm is:
   a) A combination of fracture of proximal ulna with dislocation of the radial head
   b) A combination of a fracture of the radius with dislocation of distal radio-ulnar joint
   c) Not seen in children
   d) Frequently associated with posterior interosseous nerve palsy

140. Ulnar nerve paralysis causes:
   a) Ape thumb deformity
   b) Wrist drop
   c) Claw finger deformity
   d) Madelung deformity

141. A patient who has common peroneal nerve injury walks with:
   a) Short limb gait
   b) Flat foot gait
   c) High stepping gait
   d) Hand to thigh gait

142. Congenital club hand is because of:
   a) Absence of carpal bones
   b) Absence of radius
   c) Absence of ulna
   d) Congenital radioulnar synostosis

143. Pauwels’ classification applies to:
   a) Fracture scaphoid
   b) Fracture talus
   c) Fracture neck of femur
   d) Fracture distal radius

144. Which artery does not contribute to Little’s area?
   a) Anterior ethmoidal artery
   b) Septal branch of facial artery
   c) Sphenopalatine artery
   d) Posterior ethmoidal artery

145. A 15 year old boy presents with unilateral nasal obstruction, mass in the check and epistaxis. The most likely diagnosis is:
   a) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
   b) Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
   c) Inverted papilloma
   d) Antrochoanal polyps
146. Narrowest part of airway in child is:
   a) Supraglottis
   b) Glottis
   c) Subglottis
   d) Carina

147. The length of adult esophagus is:
   a) 15 cm
   b) 25 cm
   c) 40 cm
   d) 45 cm

148. Treatment of choice for nasopharyngeal carcinoma is:
   a) Chemotherapy
   b) Radiotherapy
   c) Nasopharyngectomy
   d) Skull base resection

149. Maggots in the nose are ideally removed by:
   a) Direct picking
   b) Water and turpentine oil followed by nasal douching
   c) Instillation of antibiotic nasal drops
   d) Scrapping

150. Abductor of vocal cord is:
   a) Cricothyroid
   b) Lateral cricoarytenoid
   c) Posterior cricoarytenoid
   d) Thyroarytenoids

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