

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II - (CBME)

PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

**Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script.
No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.**

III. Multiple Choice Questions: (20 x 1 = 20)

1. The common human tendency to rely on the first piece of information is a feature of one of the following types of Cognitive bias
A) Anchoring Bias B) Ascertainment Bias C) Availability Bias D) Hindsight Bias
2. A harmful episode that occurs when patient is taking a drug irrespective of whether the drug is suspected of being the cause is termed
A) Side effect B) Hypersensitivity reaction C) Adverse event D) Drug toxicity
3. Which one of the following is an Autosomal recessive condition?
A) Marfan Syndrome B) Long QT Syndrome
C) Brugada Syndrome D) Pendred Syndrome
4. In which of the following conditions is Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) increased and C reactive protein (CRP) normal?
A) Crohn's disease B) Polymyalgia Rheumatica
C) Ulcerative Colitis D) Inflammatory Arthritis
5. Which one of the following drugs is a Calcineurin Inhibitor?
A) Azathioprine B) Belatacept C) Cyclosporin D) Mycophenolate Mofetil
6. An aggregation of cases of an infectious disease that are closely grouped in time and place and may or may not exceed the expected numbers is termed as
A) Cluster B) Epidemic C) Outbreak D) Pandemic
7. Which of the following drugs is a Lincosamide group of antibiotic used primarily for skin, soft tissue, bone and joint infections
A) Azithromycin B) Clindamycin C) Clarithromycin D) Erythromycin
8. Which of the following statement is correct about Cauda Equina lesion of the spinal cord?
A) Weakness is asymmetrical B) Increased Knee Jerk
C) Decreased Ankle jerk D) Sensory loss is symmetrical in saddle distribution
9. Which one of the following is a cause of Hypoxaemia due to Ventilation -Perfusion Mismatch?
A) Lung Collapse B) Alveolar Haemorrhage
C) Silent aspiration of gastric contents D) Acute Exacerbation of Asthma

10. Which one of the following Vasoactive agents has inotropic & chronotropic actions but NO vasoconstrictor action?
A) Dobutamine B) Epinephrine C) Norepinephrine D) Vasopressin
11. One of the following is a Diethyl Organophosphorus compound
A) Dichlorvos B) Chlorpyrifos C) Methamidophos D) Malathion
12. Catecholamine storm like syndrome is classically seen after
A) Bee sting B) Wasp sting C) Scorpion sting D) Snake Bite
13. Core Temperature between 28 – 32 degree centigrade is which stage of Hypothermia?
A) Stage I B) Stage II C) Stage III D) Stage IV
14. Which one of the following organisms is the most common cause of central venous catheter infection?
A) Staphylococcus aureus B) Coagulase negative staphylococcus
C) Pseudomonas fluorescens D) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
15. All of the following can cause Infectious Mononucleosis Syndrome EXCEPT
A) Cytomegalovirus B) Toxoplasmosis
C) Human Herpes virus -3 D) Human Immunodeficiency virus
16. First Heart sound is soft in
A) Anaemia B) Heart failure C) Mitral Stenosis D) Pregnancy
17. Which one of the following is true about Ventricular Tachycardia?
A) Narrow QRS complex in ECG
B) Responds to Carotid Sinus Massage
C) Intravenous Adenosine is treatment of choice
D) Atrio Ventricular Dissociation
18. Increased capillary permeability causes oedema in which of the following condition?
A) Congestive Heart Failure B) Nephrotic syndrome
C) Local inflammation D) Malignancy
19. About 65% of filtered sodium is reabsorbed in
A) Proximal Convuluted tubule B) Distal Convuluted tubule
C) Ascending limb of Loop of Henle D) Descending limb of Loop of Henle
20. Which one of the following is a relative contraindication for Renal Biopsy?
A) Thrombocytopenia B) Uncontrolled Hypertension
C) Kidneys <60% of predicted size D) Solitary kidney

11. The commonest valve affected in Rheumatic heart disease is
A) Mitral valve B) Aortic valve C) Tricuspid valve D) Pulmonary valve
12. A 30 year old farmer is brought to the emergency room with history of abdominal pain, bilateral ptosis and flaccid paralysis. On probing the history further the farmer gave a history of lying on the ground in the farm though there were no local signs of envenomation. The above symptoms are most likely due to
A) Russell's Viper Bite B) Cobra Bite C) Krait Bite D) King Cobra Bite
13. Cold environment has its effects on physiological systems. Which one of the following organs demonstrates significant change in cold environment similar in response to that seen in Haemorrhage or Sepsis
A) Heart B) Kidneys C) Lungs D) Brain
14. Post – Transplant Lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD) is associated with which of the following?
A) Epstein -Barr Virus B) Cytomegalo Virus
C) Human Immuno Deficiency virus D) Pneumocystis jiroveci
15. A 15 year old boy presented with fever for three days associated with nausea, vomiting and rashes. He was brought to the hospital in view of persistent abdominal pain and vomiting. On examination his breath sounds are absent in Right infra axillary region and hepatomegaly of 3cms with minimal ascites. His investigations showed a rapid increase in haematocrit with fall in platelet count. According to the WHO case definition of Dengue he fits to which one of the following:
A) Probable Dengue Fever B) Dengue with warning signs
C) Severe Dengue D) Dengue Shock Syndrome
16. Abdominal distension, Splenomegaly , cough can be seen in typhoid fever by the end of
A) First week B) Second week C) Third week D) Fourth week
17. Which is NOT a feature of Benign/Innocent Heart murmur
A) Soft B) Mid-systolic
C) Radiates to other areas D) Heard at Left sternal border
18. The follows are features and Renal artery stenosis except
A) Hypertension B) FLASH pulmonary edema
C) Symmetrical kidneys D) Renal bruit
19. Cause of Euvolemic Hyponatremia is
A) Adrenocortical failure B) Hypothyroidism
C) Diuretic therapy D) Burns
20. Which one of the following drugs causes Hyperkalemic Distal Renal tubular Acidosis?
A) Amphotericin B) Amiloride C) Lithium D) Toluene

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II
PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. An Awareness and ability of thinking about one's own thinking is called
A) Metacognitive knowledge B) Cognitive Debias
C) Heuristic thinking D) Shared Decision making
2. Which of the following Drug causes Drug interaction with other drugs by Direct Potentiation in the same organ system?
A) Benzodiazepines B) Diuretics C) Digoxin D) Warfarin
3. Which of the following is X-Linked condition?
A) Marfan syndrome B) Brugada Syndrome
C) Gilbert Syndrome D) Alport Syndrome
4. One of the common bacterial infections that occurs in phagocyte deficiency is
A) Neisseria Meningitidis B) Hemophilus Influenzae
C) Staphylococcus Aureus D) Streptococcus Pneumoniae
5. Which one of the following drugs selectively inhibits T-cell activation through blockade of CD80/CD86?
A) Tacrolimus B) Mycophenolate Mofetil C) Belatacept D) Azathioprine
6. Which one of the following is an inactivated (killed) whole cell vaccine?
A) Varicella Zoster vaccine B) Rota virus vaccine
C) BCG (bacilli-Calmette- Guerin) vaccine D) Influenza Vaccine
7. Which one of the following drugs is a Glycopeptide reserved to be used for Hospital Acquired Pneumonia when other agents cannot be used
A) Amoxycylav B) Piperacillin and Tazobactam
C) Aminoglycosides D) Vancomycin
8. Which one of the following is the earliest biochemical marker for Tumour Lysis Syndrome
A) Elevated serum Potassium B) Elevated serum Sodium
C) Elevated serum Chloride D) Elevated serum Bicarbonate
9. A 50-year-old patient presented to the Emergency Room with Hypotension. On examination his peripheries were warm with a high-volume pulse and low venous pressure. The probable cause among the following:
A) Allergy B) Bleeding C) Chronic Heart Failure D) Dysrhythmia

10. Red Flag symptoms in Headache are all EXCEPT
A) New onset headache > 40 years B) Sudden onset headache
C) Focal Neurological symptoms D) Constitutional symptoms
11. A 25-year-old male Mr. X is brought to the Emergency Room with weakness which spread rapidly from ocular muscles to proximal limb muscles and Respiratory failure. The patient's bystanders gave a history of Organophosphorus compound ingestion three days back. What is the diagnosis?
A) Acute Cholinergic syndrome B) Acute Nicotinic syndrome
C) Intermediate syndrome D) Organophosphorus Induced Delayed Neuropathy
12. Latrodectism is caused by
A) Scorpion sting B) Spider Bite C) Bee sting D) Snake bite
13. Which one of the heat related illness presents with thirst, lethargy, headache, nausea and normal mental status
A) Heat oedema B) Heat cramps C) Heat syncope D) Heat Exhaustion
14. Which one of the following is a cause of Infectious gastroenteritis with more than six hours incubation period
A) Bacillus cereus B) Staphylococcus aureus
C) Clostridium spp. Enterotoxin D) Clostridium difficile
15. A 15-year-old boy presents to the outpatient department with high grade fever for six days associated with muscle pain and tenderness especially in the calf muscles and back intense headache and photophobia. On examination he had conjunctival congestion and otherwise unremarkable physical findings. His blood investigations showed a polymorphonuclear leucocytosis with thrombocytopenia. The probable diagnosis is
A) Dengue B) Leptospirosis C) Enteric fever D) Malaria
16. Which of the following is a cause of Left Bundle Branch Block
A) Normal variant B) Hypertension C) Atrial Septal Defect D) Pulmonary Embolism
17. Heart failure due to Diastolic Dysfunction is caused by
A) Myocarditis B) Pulmonary Hypertension
C) Atrial Septal Defect D) Cardiac Tamponade
18. Which one of the following does NOT cause Rapidly Progressive Glomerulonephritis?
A) Post infectious Glomerulonephritis
B) Mesangioproliferative Glomerulonephritis
C) Anti Glomerulobasement membrane Disease
D) Small vessel vasculitis
19. Identify the drug causing Acute Tubular Necrosis among the following
A) Amphotericin B) Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors
C) Ampicillin D) Amlodipine
20. Which one of the following is a cause of Secondary Hypercholesterolaemia?
A) Abdominal Obesity B) Chronic Renal Disease
C) Hepatocellular disease D) Hypothyroidism

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II
PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

- One of the common bacterial infections that occurs in phagocyte deficiency is
A) Neisseria Meningitidis B) Hemophilus Influenzae
C) Staphylococcus Aureus D) Streptococcus Pneumoniae
- Which one of the following drugs selectively inhibits T-cell activation through blockade of CD80/CD86?
A) Tacrolimus B) Mycophenolate Mofetil C) Belatacept D) Azathioprine
- Which one of the following is an inactivated (killed) whole cell vaccine?
A) Varicella Zoster vaccine B) Rota virus vaccine
C) BCG (bacilli-Calmette- Guerin) vaccine D) Influenza Vaccine
- Which one of the following drugs is a Glycopeptide reserved to be used for Hospital Acquired Pneumonia when other agents cannot be used
A) Amoxyclav B) Piperacillin and Tazobactam
C) Aminoglycosides D) Vancomycin
- Which one of the following is the earliest biochemical marker for Tumour Lysis Syndrome
A) Elevated serum Potassium B) Elevated serum Sodium
C) Elevated serum Chloride D) Elevated serum Bicarbonate
- A 50-year-old patient presented to the Emergency Room with Hypotension. On examination his peripheries were warm with a high-volume pulse and low venous pressure. The probable cause among the following:
A) Allergy B) Bleeding C) Chronic Heart Failure D) Dysrhythmia
- Red Flag symptoms in Headache are all EXCEPT
A) New onset headache > 40 years B) Sudden onset headache
C) Focal Neurological symptoms D) Constitutional symptoms
- A 25-year-old male Mr. X is brought to the Emergency Room with weakness which spread rapidly from ocular muscles to proximal limb muscles and Respiratory failure. The patient's bystanders gave a history of Organophosphorus compound ingestion three days back. What is the diagnosis?
A) Acute Cholinergic syndrome B) Acute Nicotinic syndrome
C) Intermediate syndrome D) Organophosphorus Induced Delayed Neuropathy

9. Latrotoxicity is caused by
A) Scorpion sting B) Spider Bite C) Bee sting D) Snake bite
10. Which one of the heat related illness presents with thirst, lethargy, headache, nausea and normal mental status
A) Heat oedema B) Heat cramps C) Heat syncope D) Heat Exhaustion
11. Which one of the following is a cause of Infectious gastroenteritis with more than six hours incubation period
A) *Bacillus cereus* B) *Staphylococcus aureus*
C) *Clostridium* spp. Enterotoxin D) *Clostridium difficile*
12. A 15-year-old boy presents to the outpatient department with high grade fever for six days associated with muscle pain and tenderness especially in the calf muscles and back intense headache and photophobia. On examination he had conjunctival congestion and otherwise unremarkable physical findings. His blood investigations showed a polymorphonuclear leucocytosis with thrombocytopenia. The probable diagnosis is
A) Dengue B) Leptospirosis C) Enteric fever D) Malaria
13. Which of the following is a cause of Left Bundle Branch Block
A) Normal variant B) Hypertension C) Atrial Septal Defect D) Pulmonary Embolism
14. Heart failure due to Diastolic Dysfunction is caused by
A) Myocarditis B) Pulmonary Hypertension
C) Atrial Septal Defect D) Cardiac Tamponade
15. Which one of the following does NOT cause Rapidly Progressive Glomerulonephritis?
A) Post infectious Glomerulonephritis
B) Mesangioproliferative Glomerulonephritis
C) Anti Glomerular basement membrane Disease
D) Small vessel vasculitis
16. Identify the drug causing Acute Tubular Necrosis among the following
A) Amphotericin B) Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors
C) Ampicillin D) Amlodipine
17. Which one of the following is a cause of Secondary Hypercholesterolaemia?
A) Abdominal Obesity B) Chronic Renal Disease
C) Hepatocellular disease D) Hypothyroidism
18. An Awareness and ability of thinking about one's own thinking is called
A) Metacognitive knowledge B) Cognitive Debias
C) Heuristic thinking D) Shared Decision making
19. Which of the following Drug causes Drug interaction with other drugs by Direct Potentiation in the same organ system?
A) Benzodiazepines B) Diuretics C) Digoxin D) Warfarin
20. Which of the following is X-Linked condition?
A) Marfan syndrome B) Brugada Syndrome
C) Gilbert Syndrome D) Alport Syndrome

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II
PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

- Which one of the following is the earliest biochemical marker for Tumour Lysis Syndrome
A) Elevated serum Potassium B) Elevated serum Sodium
C) Elevated serum Chloride D) Elevated serum Bicarbonate
- A 50-year-old patient presented to the Emergency Room with Hypotension. On examination his peripheries were warm with a high-volume pulse and low venous pressure. The probable cause among the following:
A) Allergy B) Bleeding C) Chronic Heart Failure D) Dysrhythmia
- Red Flag symptoms in Headache are all EXCEPT
A) New onset headache > 40 years B) Sudden onset headache
C) Focal Neurological symptoms D) Constitutional symptoms
- A 25-year-old male Mr. X is brought to the Emergency Room with weakness which spread rapidly from ocular muscles to proximal limb muscles and Respiratory failure. The patient's bystanders gave a history of Organophosphorus compound ingestion three days back. What is the diagnosis?
A) Acute Cholinergic syndrome B) Acute Nicotinic syndrome
C) Intermediate syndrome D) Organophosphorus Induced Delayed Neuropathy
- Latrotoxicism is caused by
A) Scorpion sting B) Spider Bite C) Bee sting D) Snake bite
- Which one of the heat related illness presents with thirst, lethargy, headache, nausea and normal mental status
A) Heat oedema B) Heat cramps C) Heat syncope D) Heat Exhaustion
- Which one of the following is a cause of Infectious gastroenteritis with more than six hours incubation period
A) Bacillus cereus B) Staphylococcus aureus
C) Clostridium spp. Enterotoxin D) Clostridium difficile
- A 15-year-old boy presents to the outpatient department with high grade fever for six days associated with muscle pain and tenderness especially in the calf muscles and back intense headache and photophobia. On examination he had conjunctival congestion and otherwise unremarkable physical findings. His blood investigations showed a polymorphonuclear leucocytosis with thrombocytopenia. The probable diagnosis is
A) Dengue B) Leptospirosis C) Enteric fever D) Malaria

9. Which of the following is a cause of Left Bundle Branch Block
A) Normal variant B) Hypertension C) Atrial Septal Defect D) Pulmonary Embolism
10. Heart failure due to Diastolic Dysfunction is caused by
A) Myocarditis B) Pulmonary Hypertension
C) Atrial Septal Defect D) Cardiac Tamponade
11. Which one of the following does NOT cause Rapidly Progressive Glomerulonephritis?
A) Post infectious Glomerulonephritis
B) Mesangioproliferative Glomerulonephritis
C) Anti Glomerulobasement membrane Disease
D) Small vessel vasculitis
12. Identify the drug causing Acute Tubular Necrosis among the following
A) Amphotericin B) Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors
C) Ampicillin D) Amlodipine
13. Which one of the following is a cause of Secondary Hypercholesterolaemia?
A) Abdominal Obesity B) Chronic Renal Disease
C) Hepatocellular disease D) Hypothyroidism
14. An Awareness and ability of thinking about one's own thinking is called
A) Metacognitive knowledge B) Cognitive Debias
C) Heuristic thinking D) Shared Decision making
15. Which of the following Drug causes Drug interaction with other drugs by Direct Potentiation in the same organ system?
A) Benzodiazepines B) Diuretics C) Digoxin D) Warfarin
16. Which of the following is X-Linked condition?
A) Marfan syndrome B) Brugada Syndrome
C) Gilbert Syndrome D) Alport Syndrome
17. One of the common bacterial infections that occurs in phagocyte deficiency is
A) Neisseria Meningitidis B) Hemophilus Influenzae
C) Staphylococcus Aureus D) Streptococcus Pneumoniae
18. Which one of the following drugs selectively inhibits T-cell activation through blockade of CD80/CD86?
A) Tacrolimus B) Mycophenolate Mofetil C) Belatacept D) Azathioprine
19. Which one of the following is an inactivated (killed) whole cell vaccine?
A) Varicella Zoster vaccine B) Rota virus vaccine
C) BCG (bacilli-Calmette- Guerin) vaccine D) Influenza Vaccine
20. Which one of the following drugs is a Glycopeptide reserved to be used for Hospital Acquired Pneumonia when other agents cannot be used
A) Amoxyclav B) Piperacillin and Tazobactam
C) Aminoglycosides D) Vancomycin

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL MBBS PART II
PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - D

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Latrotoxicism is caused by
A) Scorpion sting B) Spider Bite C) Bee sting D) Snake bite
2. Which one of the heat related illness presents with thirst, lethargy, headache, nausea and normal mental status
A) Heat oedema B) Heat cramps C) Heat syncope D) Heat Exhaustion
3. Which one of the following is a cause of Infectious gastroenteritis with more than six hours incubation period
A) Bacillus cereus B) Staphylococcus aureus
C) Clostridium spp. Enterotoxin D) Clostridium difficile
4. A 15-year-old boy presents to the outpatient department with high grade fever for six days associated with muscle pain and tenderness especially in the calf muscles and back intense headache and photophobia. On examination he had conjunctival congestion and otherwise unremarkable physical findings. His blood investigations showed a polymorphonuclear leucocytosis with thrombocytopenia. The probable diagnosis is
A) Dengue B) Leptospirosis C) Enteric fever D) Malaria
5. Which of the following is a cause of Left Bundle Branch Block
A) Normal variant B) Hypertension C) Atrial Septal Defect D) Pulmonary Embolism
6. Heart failure due to Diastolic Dysfunction is caused by
A) Myocarditis B) Pulmonary Hypertension
C) Atrial Septal Defect D) Cardiac Tamponade
7. Which one of the following does NOT cause Rapidly Progressive Glomerulonephritis?
A) Post infectious Glomerulonephritis
B) Mesangioproliferative Glomerulonephritis
C) Anti Glomerulobasement membrane Disease
D) Small vessel vasculitis
8. Identify the drug causing Acute Tubular Necrosis among the following
A) Amphotericin B) Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors
C) Ampicillin D) Amlodipine

9. Which one of the following is a cause of Secondary Hypercholesterolaemia?
 - A) Abdominal Obesity
 - B) Chronic Renal Disease
 - C) Hepatocellular disease
 - D) Hypothyroidism
10. An Awareness and ability of thinking about one's own thinking is called
 - A) Metacognitive knowledge
 - B) Cognitive Debias
 - C) Heuristic thinking
 - D) Shared Decision making
11. Which of the following Drug causes Drug interaction with other drugs by Direct Potentiation in the same organ system?
 - A) Benzodiazepines
 - B) Diuretics
 - C) Digoxin
 - D) Warfarin
12. Which of the following is X-Linked condition?
 - A) Marfan syndrome
 - B) Brugada Syndrome
 - C) Gilbert Syndrome
 - D) Alport Syndrome
13. One of the common bacterial infections that occurs in phagocyte deficiency is
 - A) Neisseria Meningitidis
 - B) Hemophilus Influenzae
 - C) Staphylococcus Aureus
 - D) Streptococcus Pneumoniae
14. Which one of the following drugs selectively inhibits T-cell activation through blockade of CD80/CD86?
 - A) Tacrolimus
 - B) Mycophenolate Mofetil
 - C) Belatacept
 - D) Azathioprine
15. Which one of the following is an inactivated (killed) whole cell vaccine?
 - A) Varicella Zoster vaccine
 - B) Rota virus vaccine
 - C) BCG (bacilli-Calmette- Guerin) vaccine
 - D) Influenza Vaccine
16. Which one of the following drugs is a Glycopeptide reserved to be used for Hospital Acquired Pneumonia when other agents cannot be used
 - A) Amoxyclav
 - B) Piperacillin and Tazobactam
 - C) Aminoglycosides
 - D) Vancomycin
17. Which one of the following is the earliest biochemical marker for Tumour Lysis Syndrome
 - A) Elevated serum Potassium
 - B) Elevated serum Sodium
 - C) Elevated serum Chloride
 - D) Elevated serum Bicarbonate
18. A 50-year-old patient presented to the Emergency Room with Hypotension. On examination his peripheries were warm with a high-volume pulse and low venous pressure. The probable cause among the following:
 - A) Allergy
 - B) Bleeding
 - C) Chronic Heart Failure
 - D) Dysrhythmia
19. Red Flag symptoms in Headache are all EXCEPT
 - A) New onset headache > 40 years
 - B) Sudden onset headache
 - C) Focal Neurological symptoms
 - D) Constitutional symptoms
20. A 25-year-old male Mr. X is brought to the Emergency Room with weakness which spread rapidly from ocular muscles to proximal limb muscles and Respiratory failure. The patient's bystanders gave a history of Organophosphorus compound ingestion three days back. What is the diagnosis?
 - A) Acute Cholinergic syndrome
 - B) Acute Nicotinic syndrome
 - C) Intermediate syndrome
 - D) Organophosphorus Induced Delayed Neuropathy

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. All are features of pneumothorax except
A) Apical impulse shift to opposite side B) Resonant note percussion same side
C) Collapse of same side of lung D) Trachea shift to same side
2. First line of drug for absence seizure
A) lamotrigine B) Sodium valproate C) Phenytoin D) Ethosuximide
3. Pseudogout is caused by
A) Monosodium urate monohydrate B) Calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate
C) Basic calcium phosphate D) Calcium oxalate
4. Takayasu arteritis affects
A) Coronary artery B) Aorta and major branches
C) Cerebral artery D) Temporal artery
5. Cause of multiple fractures in infancy and childhood
A) Osteogenesis imperfecta B) Osteonecrosis
C) Osteopetrosis D) Chondrosarcoma
6. All are primary headache except
A) Migraine B) Tension C) Cluster D) Temporal arteritis
7. Features of upper motor neuron involvement are all except
A) No muscle atrophy B) Fasciculation
C) Spastic hypertonia D) Babinski sign is present
8. Syncope is not a feature of
A) Atrial myxoma B) Aortic valve stenosis
C) Massive myocardial infarction D) Mitral regurgitation
9. All are features of infective Endocarditis except
A) Clubbing B) Splenomegaly C) Petechiae D) Hepatomegaly

10. Which microorganism is not included in the HACEK organisms?
A) Staphylococcus aureus B) Haemophilus
C) Actinobacillus D) Eikenella
11. All drugs are used in thrombolytic therapy of stroke except
A) Alteplase B) Streptokinase C) Tenecteplase D) Reteplase
12. Chromosomal translocation in chronic myeloid leukaemia is
A) 9 and 20 chromosomes B) 9 and 22 chromosomes
C) 9 and 18 chromosomes D) 9 and 24 chromosomes
13. Drugs causing haemolysis in G6PD deficiency are all except
A) Dapsone B) Primaquine C) Nitrofurantoin D) Erythromycin
14. All are features of Iron Deficiency Anemia, except
A) Serum ferritin decrease B) Serum iron decrease
C) Total iron binding capacity decrease D) Microcytic hypochromic anemia
15. Drug causing chronic cough
A) Metoprolol B) Enalapril C) Clonidine D) Nifedipine
16. All of the following conditions cause ptosis, except
A) 3rd cranial nerve palsy B) 2nd cranial nerve palsy
C) Myasthenia gravis D) Horner syndrome
17. Drug safe in epilepsy during pregnancy is
A) Phenytoin B) Primidone C) Phenobarbital D) Levetiracetam
18. All are function of Dominant frontal lobe except
A) Logic B) Judgement C) Decision making D) Long term memory
19. Drug contraindicated in breast feeding
A) Methotrexate B) Hydroxy chloroquine
C) Prednisolone D) Azathioprine
20. Antibody present in drug induced lupus
A) Anti RNA polymerase B) Anti Smith antibody
C) Anti Histone antibody D) Anti-La antibody

[MBBS 0625]

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Cause of multiple fractures in infancy and childhood
A) Osteogenesis imperfecta B) Osteonecrosis
C) Osteopetrosis D) Chondrosarcoma
2. All are primary headache except
A) Migraine B) Tension C) Cluster D) Temporal arteritis
3. Features of upper motor neuron involvement are all except
A) No muscle atrophy B) Fasciculation
C) Spastic hypertonia D) Babinski sign is present
4. Syncope is not a feature of
A) Atrial myxoma B) Aortic valve stenosis
C) Massive myocardial infarction D) Mitral regurgitation
5. All are features of infective Endocarditis except
A) Clubbing B) Splenomegaly C) Petechiae D) Hepatomegaly
6. Which microorganism is not included in the HACEK organisms?
A) Staphylococcus aureus B) Haemophilus
C) Actinobacillus D) Eikenella
7. All drugs are used in thrombolytic therapy of stroke except
A) Alteplase B) Streptokinase C) Tenecteplase D) Reteplase
8. Chromosomal translocation in chronic myeloid leukaemia is
A) 9 and 20 chromosomes B) 9 and 22 chromosomes
C) 9 and 18 chromosomes D) 9 and 24 chromosomes
9. Drugs causing haemolysis in G6PD deficiency are all except
A) Dapsone B) Primaquine C) Nitrofurantoin D) Erythromycin

10. All are features of Iron Deficiency Anemia, except
A) Serum ferritin decrease B) Serum iron decrease
C) Total iron binding capacity decrease D) Microcytic hypochromic anemia
11. Drug causing chronic cough
A) Metoprolol B) Enalapril C) Clonidine D) Nifedipine
12. All of the following conditions cause ptosis, except
A) 3rd cranial nerve palsy B) 2nd cranial nerve palsy
C) Myasthenia gravis D) Horner syndrome
13. Drug safe in epilepsy during pregnancy is
A) Phenytoin B) Primidone C) Phenobarbital D) Levetiracetam
14. All are function of Dominant frontal lobe except
A) Logic B) Judgement C) Decision making D) Long term memory
15. Drug contraindicated in breast feeding
A) Methotrexate B) Hydroxy chloroquine
C) Prednisolone D) Azathioprine
16. Antibody present in drug induced lupus
A) Anti RNA polymerase B) Anti Smith antibody
C) Anti Histone antibody D) Anti-La antibody
17. All are features of pneumothorax except
A) Apical impulse shift to opposite side B) Resonant note percussion same side
C) Collapse of same side of lung D) Trachea shift to same side
18. First line of drug for absence seizure
A) lamotrigine B) Sodium valproate C) Phenytoin D) Ethosuximide
19. Pseudogout is caused by
A) Monosodium urate monohydrate B) Calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate
C) Basic calcium phosphate D) Calcium oxalate
20. Takayasu arteritis affects
A) Coronary artery B) Aorta and major branches
C) Cerebral artery D) Temporal artery

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Which microorganism is not included in the HACEK organisms?
A) Staphylococcus aureus B) Haemophilus
C) Actinobacillus D) Eikenella
2. All drugs are used in thrombolytic therapy of stroke except
A) Alteplase B) Streptokinase C) Tenecteplase D) Reteplase
3. Chromosomal translocation in chronic myeloid leukaemia is
A) 9 and 20 chromosomes B) 9 and 22 chromosomes
C) 9 and 18 chromosomes D) 9 and 24 chromosomes
4. Drugs causing haemolysis in G6PD deficiency are all except
A) Dapsone B) Primaquine C) Nitrofurantoin D) Erythromycin
5. All are features of Iron Deficiency Anemia, except
A) Serum ferritin decrease B) Serum iron decrease
C) Total iron binding capacity decrease D) Microcytic hypochromic anemia
6. Drug causing chronic cough
A) Metoprolol B) Enalapril C) Clonidine D) Nifedipine
7. All of the following conditions cause ptosis, except
A) 3rd cranial nerve palsy B) 2nd cranial nerve palsy
C) Myasthenia gravis D) Horner syndrome
8. Drug safe in epilepsy during pregnancy is
A) Phenytoin B) Primidone C) Phenobarbital D) Levetiracetam
9. All are function of Dominant frontal lobe except
A) Logic B) Judgement C) Decision making D) Long term memory

10. Drug contraindicated in breast feeding
A) Methotrexate B) Hydroxy chloroquine
C) Prednisolone D) Azathioprine
11. Antibody present in drug induced lupus
A) Anti RNA polymerase B) Anti Smith antibody
C) Anti Histone antibody D) Anti-La antibody
12. All are features of pneumothorax except
A) Apical impulse shift to opposite side B) Resonant note percussion same side
C) Collapse of same side of lung D) Trachea shift to same side
13. First line of drug for absence seizure
A) lamotrigine B) Sodium valproate C) Phenytoin D) Ethosuximide
14. Pseudogout is caused by
A) Monosodium urate monohydrate B) Calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate
C) Basic calcium phosphate D) Calcium oxalate
15. Takayasu arteritis affects
A) Coronary artery B) Aorta and major branches
C) Cerebral artery D) Temporal artery
16. Cause of multiple fractures in infancy and childhood
A) Osteogenesis imperfecta B) Osteonecrosis
C) Osteopetrosis D) Chondrosarcoma
17. All are primary headache except
A) Migraine B) Tension C) Cluster D) Temporal arteritis
18. Features of upper motor neuron involvement are all except
A) No muscle atrophy B) Fasciculation
C) Spastic hypertonia D) Babinski sign is present
19. Syncope is not a feature of
A) Atrial myxoma B) Aortic valve stenosis
C) Massive myocardial infarction D) Mitral regurgitation
20. All are features of infective Endocarditis except
A) Clubbing B) Splenomegaly C) Petechiae D) Hepatomegaly

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - D

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Drug causing chronic cough
A) Metoprolol B) Enalapril C) Clonidine D) Nifedipine
2. All of the following conditions cause ptosis, except
A) 3rd cranial nerve palsy B) 2nd cranial nerve palsy
C) Myasthenia gravis D) Horner syndrome
3. Drug safe in epilepsy during pregnancy is
A) Phenytoin B) Primidone C) Phenobarbital D) Levetiracetam
4. All are function of Dominant frontal lobe except
A) Logic B) Judgement C) Decision making D) Long term memory
5. Drug contraindicated in breast feeding
A) Methotrexate B) Hydroxy chloroquine
C) Prednisolone D) Azathioprine
6. Antibody present in drug induced lupus
A) Anti RNA polymerase B) Anti Smith antibody
C) Anti Histone antibody D) Anti-La antibody
7. All are features of pneumothorax except
A) Apical impulse shift to opposite side B) Resonant note percussion same side
C) Collapse of same side of lung D) Trachea shift to same side
8. First line of drug for absence seizure
A) lamotrigine B) Sodium valproate C) Phenytoin D) Ethosuximide
9. Pseudogout is caused by
A) Monosodium urate monohydrate B) Calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate
C) Basic calcium phosphate D) Calcium oxalate

10. Takayasu arteritis affects
A) Coronary artery B) Aorta and major branches
C) Cerebral artery D) Temporal artery
11. Cause of multiple fractures in infancy and childhood
A) Osteogenesis imperfecta B) Osteonecrosis
C) Osteopetrosis D) Chondrosarcoma
12. All are primary headache except
A) Migraine B) Tension C) Cluster D) Temporal arteritis
13. Features of upper motor neuron involvement are all except
A) No muscle atrophy B) Fasciculation
C) Spastic hypertonia D) Babinski sign is present
14. Syncope is not a feature of
A) Atrial myxoma B) Aortic valve stenosis
C) Massive myocardial infarction D) Mitral regurgitation
15. All are features of infective Endocarditis except
A) Clubbing B) Splenomegaly C) Petechiae D) Hepatomegaly
16. Which microorganism is not included in the HACEK organisms?
A) Staphylococcus aureus B) Haemophilus
C) Actinobacillus D) Eikenella
17. All drugs are used in thrombolytic therapy of stroke except
A) Alteplase B) Streptokinase C) Tenecteplase D) Reteplase
18. Chromosomal translocation in chronic myeloid leukaemia is
A) 9 and 20 chromosomes B) 9 and 22 chromosomes
C) 9 and 18 chromosomes D) 9 and 24 chromosomes
19. Drugs causing haemolysis in G6PD deficiency are all except
A) Dapsone B) Primaquine C) Nitrofurantoin D) Erythromycin
20. All are features of Iron Deficiency Anemia, except
A) Serum ferritin decrease B) Serum iron decrease
C) Total iron binding capacity decrease D) Microcytic hypochromic anemia

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year
2019-2020, 2020-2021 & 2021-2022)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART - II

PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes

Answer All Questions

Maximum : 20 Marks

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Most Myocardial infarctions are due to lesions in which artery
A) Left anterior descending artery B) Right coronary artery
C) Posterior interventricular artery D) Left circumflex artery
2. Hormone responsible for BP regulation after a fall due to blood loss
A) Anti-diuretic Hormone B) Atrial Natriuretic Peptide
C) Epinephrine D) Aldosterone
3. A 25-year-old patient is undergoing tooth extraction for dental caries. Which of the following does not require antibiotic prophylaxis against infective endocarditis?
A) Prior history of endocarditis B) Atrial septal defect
C) Unrepaired cyanotic heart disease D) Prosthetic heart valves
4. SOFA score is used in
A) Acute Pancreatitis B) Acute cerebrovascular accident
C) Chronic liver disease D) Sepsis
5. Which is not a defining feature of Nephrotic syndrome
A) High LDL B) Hypoalbuminemia (<3.5g/dl)
C) Edema D) Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)
6. A boy presented with fever and chills. Rapid test was positive for specific antigen HRP-2. Which of the following species of Plasmodium is the most likely causative agent?
A) Plasmodium falciparum B) Plasmodium malariae
C) Plasmodium vivax D) Plasmodium Ovale
7. A woman presents to you with fever, arthralgia, ulcers, fatigue for the past six months, and new-onset haematuria. Urine examination reveals RBC casts and proteinuria. What is the likely diagnosis?
A) Acute interstitial nephritis B) Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
C) Lupus nephritis D) IgA nephropathy
8. Not seen in allergic pulmonary aspergillosis is
A) High IgE level B) Recurrent pneumonia
C) Occurrence in patients with old cavitory lesions D) Pleural effusion
9. Multidrug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis shows resistance to which of the following drugs?
A) Isoniazid, rifampicin and fluoroquinolone B) Fluoroquinolone
C) Isoniazid and Rifampicin D) Isoniazid, rifampicin and kanamycin

10. A patient presents to the emergency department with a history of ingestion of ten tablets of Paracetamol. He has developed oliguria and liver function tests show deranged values. Which of the following can be used in the management of this condition?
A) N-acetylcysteine B) Dopamine C) Ursodeoxycholic acid D) Furosemide
11. Teriparatide is a useful drug in the management of
A) Decompensated Heart failure B) Hepatorenal syndrome
C) Hepatic encephalopathy D) Osteoporosis
12. Alpha waves in EEG are seen during?
A) Sleep B) REM movements
C) Wakeful and Relaxed state D) Wakeful and Active state
13. A 56-year-old man presents with dragging pain in the abdomen. On examination, there is massive splenomegaly. Peripheral smear shows leucocytosis with increased myelocytes, metamyelocytes and basophils. Which of the following translocations will be seen in this condition?
A) t(9;22) B) t(8;22) C) t(15;17) D) t(8;14)
14. A male patient presents with sensory loss and weakness of limbs for 3 months. He also has angular stomatitis. On examination, there is loss of proprioception, vibration sensations, UMN type of lower limb weakness, and absent ankle reflex. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A) Extradural cord compression B) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
C) Multiple sclerosis D) Sub-acute combined degeneration of spinal cord
15. A patient presents to you with an irregularly irregular pulse of 120/minute and a pulse deficit of 20. Which of the following would be the jugular venous pressure (JVP) finding?
A) Absent P wave B) Absent A wave
C) Cannon A wave D) Raised JVP with normal waveform
16. Drug of choice for chemotherapy induced vomiting is?
A) Granisetron B) Prazosin C) Clonidine D) Dimenhydrinate
17. Laboratory investigations of a patient being evaluated for jaundice show elevated bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase levels. Levels of the remaining liver enzymes are normal. What is the likely diagnosis?
A) Obstructive jaundice B) Hemolytic jaundice
C) Hepatic jaundice D) Prehepatic jaundice
18. Cryoglobulinemia is seen in
A) Hepatitis C B) Ovarian cancer C) Diabetes D) Leukaemia
19. Hepcidin inhibits?
A) Absorption of cobalamin B) Transfer of iron into enterocytes
C) Folic acid synthesis D) Respiratory oxidase
20. Approximate time interval between HIV infection and manifestation of AIDS is?
A) 7.5 years B) 10 years C) 12 years D) 11 years

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year
2019-2020, 2020-2021 & 2021-2022)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART - II
PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE
Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes **Answer All Questions** **Maximum : 20 Marks**
Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions: (20 x 1 = 20)

- SOFA score is used in
 - Acute Pancreatitis
 - Acute cerebrovascular accident
 - Chronic liver disease
 - Sepsis
- Which is not a defining feature of Nephrotic syndrome
 - High LDL
 - Hypoalbuminemia (<3.5g/dl)
 - Edema
 - Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)
- A boy presented with fever and chills. Rapid test was positive for specific antigen HRP-2. Which of the following species of Plasmodium is the most likely causative agent?
 - Plasmodium falciparum
 - Plasmodium malariae
 - Plasmodium vivax
 - Plasmodium Ovale
- A woman presents to you with fever, arthralgia, ulcers, fatigue for the past six months, and new-onset haematuria. Urine examination reveals RBC casts and proteinuria. What is the likely diagnosis?
 - Acute interstitial nephritis
 - Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
 - Lupus nephritis
 - IgA nephropathy
- Not seen in allergic pulmonary aspergillosis is
 - High IgE level
 - Recurrent pneumonia
 - Occurrence in patients with old cavitory lesions
 - Pleural effusion
- Multidrug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis shows resistance to which of the following drugs?
 - Isoniazid, rifampicin and fluoroquinolone
 - Fluoroquinolone
 - Isoniazid and Rifampicin
 - Isoniazid, rifampicin and kanamycin
- A patient presents to the emergency department with a history of ingestion of ten tablets of Paracetamol. He has developed oliguria and liver function tests show deranged values. Which of the following can be used in the management of this condition?
 - N-acetylcysteine
 - Dopamine
 - Ursodeoxycholic acid
 - Furosemide
- Teriparatide is a useful drug in the management of
 - Decompensated Heart failure
 - Hepatorenal syndrome
 - Hepatic encephalopathy
 - Osteoporosis
- Alpha waves in EEG are seen during?
 - Sleep
 - REM movements
 - Wakeful and Relaxed state
 - Wakeful and Active state

10. A 56-year-old man presents with dragging pain in the abdomen. On examination, there is massive splenomegaly. Peripheral smear shows leucocytosis with increased myelocytes, metamyelocytes and basophils. Which of the following translocations will be seen in this condition?
 A) t(9;22) B) t(8;22) C) t(15;17) D) t(8;14)
11. A male patient presents with sensory loss and weakness of limbs for 3 months. He also has angular stomatitis. On examination, there is loss of proprioception, vibration sensations, UMN type of lower limb weakness, and absent ankle reflex. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 A) Extradural cord compression B) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 C) Multiple sclerosis D) Sub-acute combined degeneration of spinal cord
12. A patient presents to you with an irregularly irregular pulse of 120/minute and a pulse deficit of 20. Which of the following would be the jugular venous pressure (JVP) finding?
 A) Absent P wave B) Absent A wave
 C) Cannon A wave D) Raised JVP with normal waveform
13. Drug of choice for chemotherapy induced vomiting is?
 A) Granisetron B) Prazosin C) Clonidine D) Dimenhydrinate
14. Laboratory investigations of a patient being evaluated for jaundice show elevated bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase levels. Levels of the remaining liver enzymes are normal. What is the likely diagnosis?
 A) Obstructive jaundice B) Hemolytic jaundice
 C) Hepatic jaundice D) Prehepatic jaundice
15. Cryoglobulinemia is seen in
 A) Hepatitis C B) Ovarian cancer C) Diabetes D) Leukaemia
16. Hepcidin inhibits?
 A) Absorption of cobalamin B) Transfer of iron into enterocytes
 C) Folic acid synthesis D) Respiratory oxidase
17. Approximate time interval between HIV infection and manifestation of AIDS is?
 A) 7.5 years B) 10 years C) 12 years D) 11 years
18. Most Myocardial infarctions are due to lesions in which artery
 A) Left anterior descending artery B) Right coronary artery
 C) Posterior interventricular artery D) Left circumflex artery
19. Hormone responsible for BP regulation after a fall due to blood loss
 A) Anti-diuretic Hormone B) Atrial Natriuretic Peptide
 C) Epinephrine D) Aldosterone
20. A 25-year-old patient is undergoing tooth extraction for dental caries. Which of the following does not require antibiotic prophylaxis against infective endocarditis?
 A) Prior history of endocarditis B) Atrial septal defect
 C) Unrepaired cyanotic heart disease D) Prosthetic heart valves

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year
2019-2020, 2020-2021 & 2021-2022)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART - II

PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes

Answer All Questions

Maximum : 20 Marks

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Multidrug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis shows resistance to which of the following drugs?
A) Isoniazid, rifampicin and fluoroquinolone B) Fluoroquinolone
C) Isoniazid and Rifampicin D) Isoniazid, rifampicin and kanamycin
2. A patient presents to the emergency department with a history of ingestion of ten tablets of Paracetamol. He has developed oliguria and liver function tests show deranged values. Which of the following can be used in the management of this condition?
A) N-acetylcysteine B) Dopamine C) Ursodeoxycholic acid D) Furosemide
3. Teriparatide is a useful drug in the management of
A) Decompensated Heart failure B) Hepatorenal syndrome
C) Hepatic encephalopathy D) Osteoporosis
4. Alpha waves in EEG are seen during?
A) Sleep B) REM movements
C) Wakeful and Relaxed state D) Wakeful and Active state
5. A 56-year-old man presents with dragging pain in the abdomen. On examination, there is massive splenomegaly. Peripheral smear shows leucocytosis with increased myelocytes, metamyelocytes and basophils. Which of the following translocations will be seen in this condition?
A) t(9;22) B) t(8;22) C) t(15;17) D) t(8;14)
6. A male patient presents with sensory loss and weakness of limbs for 3 months. He also has angular stomatitis. On examination, there is loss of proprioception, vibration sensations, UMN type of lower limb weakness, and absent ankle reflex. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A) Extradural cord compression B) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
C) Multiple sclerosis D) Sub-acute combined degeneration of spinal cord
7. A patient presents to you with an irregularly irregular pulse of 120/minute and a pulse deficit of 20. Which of the following would be the jugular venous pressure (JVP) finding?
A) Absent P wave B) Absent A wave
C) Cannon A wave D) Raised JVP with normal waveform

8. Drug of choice for chemotherapy induced vomiting is?
 A) Granisetron B) Prazosin C) Clonidine D) Dimenhydrinate
9. Laboratory investigations of a patient being evaluated for jaundice show elevated bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase levels. Levels of the remaining liver enzymes are normal. What is the likely diagnosis?
 A) Obstructive jaundice B) Hemolytic jaundice
 C) Hepatic jaundice D) Prehepatic jaundice
10. Cryoglobulinemia is seen in
 A) Hepatitis C B) Ovarian cancer C) Diabetes D) Leukaemia
11. Hepcidin inhibits?
 A) Absorption of cobalamin B) Transfer of iron into enterocytes
 C) Folic acid synthesis D) Respiratory oxidase
12. Approximate time interval between HIV infection and manifestation of AIDS is?
 A) 7.5 years B) 10 years C) 12 years D) 11 years
13. Most Myocardial infarctions are due to lesions in which artery
 A) Left anterior descending artery B) Right coronary artery
 C) Posterior interventricular artery D) Left circumflex artery
14. Hormone responsible for BP regulation after a fall due to blood loss
 A) Anti-diuretic Hormone B) Atrial Natriuretic Peptide
 C) Epinephrine D) Aldosterone
15. A 25-year-old patient is undergoing tooth extraction for dental caries. Which of the following does not require antibiotic prophylaxis against infective endocarditis?
 A) Prior history of endocarditis B) Atrial septal defect
 C) Unrepaired cyanotic heart disease D) Prosthetic heart valves
16. SOFA score is used in
 A) Acute Pancreatitis B) Acute cerebrovascular accident
 C) Chronic liver disease D) Sepsis
17. Which is not a defining feature of Nephrotic syndrome
 A) High LDL B) Hypoalbuminemia (<3.5g/dl)
 C) Edema D) Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)
18. A boy presented with fever and chills. Rapid test was positive for specific antigen HRP-2. Which of the following species of Plasmodium is the most likely causative agent?
 A) Plasmodium falciparum B) Plasmodium malariae
 C) Plasmodium vivax D) Plasmodium Ovale
19. A woman presents to you with fever, arthralgia, ulcers, fatigue for the past six months, and new-onset haematuria. Urine examination reveals RBC casts and proteinuria. What is the likely diagnosis?
 A) Acute interstitial nephritis B) Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
 C) Lupus nephritis D) IgA nephropathy
20. Not seen in allergic pulmonary aspergillosis is
 A) High IgE level B) Recurrent pneumonia
 C) Occurrence in patients with old cavitory lesions D) Pleural effusion

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year
2019-2020, 2020-2021 & 2021-2022)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART - II

PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes

Answer All Questions

Maximum : 20 Marks

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - D

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. A male patient presents with sensory loss and weakness of limbs for 3 months. He also has angular stomatitis. On examination, there is loss of proprioception, vibration sensations, UMN type of lower limb weakness, and absent ankle reflex. What is the most probable diagnosis?
A) Extradural cord compression B) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
C) Multiple sclerosis D) Sub-acute combined degeneration of spinal cord
2. A patient presents to you with an irregularly irregular pulse of 120/minute and a pulse deficit of 20. Which of the following would be the jugular venous pressure (JVP) finding?
A) Absent P wave B) Absent A wave
C) Cannon A wave D) Raised JVP with normal waveform
3. Drug of choice for chemotherapy induced vomiting is?
A) Granisetron B) Prazosin C) Clonidine D) Dimenhydrinate
4. Laboratory investigations of a patient being evaluated for jaundice show elevated bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase levels. Levels of the remaining liver enzymes are normal. What is the likely diagnosis?
A) Obstructive jaundice B) Hemolytic jaundice
C) Hepatic jaundice D) Prehepatic jaundice
5. Cryoglobulinemia is seen in
A) Hepatitis C B) Ovarian cancer C) Diabetes D) Leukaemia
6. Hepcidin inhibits?
A) Absorption of cobalamin B) Transfer of iron into enterocytes
C) Folic acid synthesis D) Respiratory oxidase
7. Approximate time interval between HIV infection and manifestation of AIDS is?
A) 7.5 years B) 10 years C) 12 years D) 11 years
8. Most Myocardial infarctions are due to lesions in which artery
A) Left anterior descending artery B) Right coronary artery
C) Posterior interventricular artery D) Left circumflex artery
9. Hormone responsible for BP regulation after a fall due to blood loss
A) Anti-diuretic Hormone B) Atrial Natriuretic Peptide
C) Epinephrine D) Aldosterone

10. A 25-year-old patient is undergoing tooth extraction for dental caries. Which of the following does not require antibiotic prophylaxis against infective endocarditis?
 - A) Prior history of endocarditis
 - B) Atrial septal defect
 - C) Unrepaired cyanotic heart disease
 - D) Prosthetic heart valves
11. SOFA score is used in
 - A) Acute Pancreatitis
 - B) Acute cerebrovascular accident
 - C) Chronic liver disease
 - D) Sepsis
12. Which is not a defining feature of Nephrotic syndrome
 - A) High LDL
 - B) Hypoalbuminemia (<3.5g/dl)
 - C) Edema
 - D) Proteinuria (>3.5 g/day)
13. A boy presented with fever and chills. Rapid test was positive for specific antigen HRP-2. Which of the following species of Plasmodium is the most likely causative agent?
 - A) Plasmodium falciparum
 - B) Plasmodium malariae
 - C) Plasmodium vivax
 - D) Plasmodium Ovale
14. A woman presents to you with fever, arthralgia, ulcers, fatigue for the past six months, and new-onset haematuria. Urine examination reveals RBC casts and proteinuria. What is the likely diagnosis?
 - A) Acute interstitial nephritis
 - B) Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
 - C) Lupus nephritis
 - D) IgA nephropathy
15. Not seen in allergic pulmonary aspergillosis is
 - A) High IgE level
 - B) Recurrent pneumonia
 - C) Occurrence in patients with old cavitory lesions
 - D) Pleural effusion
16. Multidrug-resistant (MDR) tuberculosis shows resistance to which of the following drugs?
 - A) Isoniazid, rifampicin and fluoroquinolone
 - B) Fluoroquinolone
 - C) Isoniazid and Rifampicin
 - D) Isoniazid, rifampicin and kanamycin
17. A patient presents to the emergency department with a history of ingestion of ten tablets of Paracetamol. He has developed oliguria and liver function tests show deranged values. Which of the following can be used in the management of this condition?
 - A) N-acetylcysteine
 - B) Dopamine
 - C) Ursodeoxycholic acid
 - D) Furosemide
18. Teriparatide is a useful drug in the management of
 - A) Decompensated Heart failure
 - B) Hepatorenal syndrome
 - C) Hepatic encephalopathy
 - D) Osteoporosis
19. Alpha waves in EEG are seen during?
 - A) Sleep
 - B) REM movements
 - C) Wakeful and Relaxed state
 - D) Wakeful and Active state
20. A 56-year-old man presents with dragging pain in the abdomen. On examination, there is massive splenomegaly. Peripheral smear shows leucocytosis with increased myelocytes, metamyelocytes and basophils. Which of the following translocations will be seen in this condition?
 - A) t(9;22)
 - B) t(8;22)
 - C) t(15;17)
 - D) t(8;14)

THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0526]

MAY 2026

Sub. Code :6081

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

**(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year
2019-2020, 2020-2021 & 2021-2022)**

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Hypertrophic Pulmonary Osteoarthropathy is seen in
A) Cor pulmonale B) Lung abscess C) Lung carcinoma D) Emphysema
2. The function of dominant parietal lobe
A) Emotion control B) Spatial orientation C) Calculation D) Social behaviour
3. Wide fixed second heart sound is feature of
A) Ventricular septal defect B) Coarctation aorta
C) Tetralogy of Fallot D) Atrial septal defect
4. Urate lowering drugs are all except
A) Febuxostat B) Allopurinol C) Colchicine D) Probenecid
5. Clinical features of thyrotoxicosis are all except
A) Increase in appetite B) Decrease in weight C) Heat intolerance D) Menorrhagia
6. All are complications of pneumonia except
A) Para pneumonic effusion B) Empyema C) Pneumothorax D) Emphysema
7. Which is not feature of lower motor neuron disease?
A) Wasting B) Exaggerated deep tendon reflex
C) Fasciculation D) Flexor plantar response
8. Recurrent genital ulceration, oral ulceration and posterior uveitis seen in
A) Behcet's disease B) Psoriatic arthritis
C) Reactive arthritis D) Rheumatoid arthritis
9. Cause of folic acid deficiency
A) Vegetarian diet B) Large bowel surgery
C) Pregnancy D) Levetiracetam
10. Heaving apical impulse is feature of
A) Aortic dissection B) Mitral stenosis
C) Aortic stenosis D) Pulmonary regurgitation

11. All are modifiable risk factor of stroke except
A) Blood pressure B) Smoking C) Age D) Polycythaemia
12. A 35-year-old female with h/o systemic lupus erythematosus with breathlessness, chest x-ray shows blunting of costophrenic angles
A) Pneumothorax B) Pulmonary embolism
C) Pleural effusion D) Pneumonia
13. Most common presentation in acute rheumatic fever
A) Mitral valve regurgitation B) Tricuspid stenosis
C) Pulmonary regurgitation D) Aortic valve stenosis
14. Positive inotropic drug
A) Atropine B) Isoprenaline C) Dobutamine D) Amyl nitrate
15. What is pre diabetes?
A) Fasting blood glucose > 110mg /dl and less than 126 mg /dl
B) Fasting blood glucose > 126mg/dl and less than 150mg/dl
C) Fasting blood sugar > 90mg/dl and less than 110 mg /dl
D) 2 hours blood glucose after 75 gm oral glucose drink 200 -220 mg /dl
16. Safe drug in pregnancy for treating Rheumatoid Arthritis
A) Hydroxychloroquine B) Leflunomide
C) Cyclophosphamide D) Methotrexate
17. Antibodies to Presynaptic voltage gated calcium channel seen in
A) Myasthenia gravis B) Lambert Eaton myasthenic syndrome
C) Muscular dystrophy D) Guillain Barre syndrome
18. All are the cause of intra cerebral haemorrhage except
A) Hypertension B) Thrombolytic therapy
C) Arteriovenous malformation D) Smoking
19. All are features of migraine except
A) Headache, may band around the head B) Photophobia
C) Phonophobia D) Severe throbbing headache
20. What is Wallenberg syndrome?
A) Medial medullary syndrome B) Dorsal midbrain syndrome
C) Lateral medullary syndrome D) Mid brain syndrome

THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0526]

MAY 2026

Sub. Code :6081

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

**(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year
2019-2020, 2020-2021 & 2021-2022)**

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Heaving apical impulse is feature of
 - A) Aortic dissection
 - B) Mitral stenosis
 - C) Aortic stenosis
 - D) Pulmonary regurgitation
2. All are modifiable risk factor of stroke except
 - A) Blood pressure
 - B) Smoking
 - C) Age
 - D) Polycythaemia
3. A 35-year-old female with h/o systemic lupus erythematosus with breathlessness, chest x-ray shows blunting of costophrenic angles
 - A) Pneumothorax
 - B) Pulmonary embolism
 - C) Pleural effusion
 - D) Pneumonia
4. Most common presentation in acute rheumatic fever
 - A) Mitral valve regurgitation
 - B) Tricuspid stenosis
 - C) Pulmonary regurgitation
 - D) Aortic valve stenosis
5. Positive inotropic drug
 - A) Atropine
 - B) Isoprenaline
 - C) Dobutamine
 - D) Amyl nitrate
6. What is pre diabetes?
 - A) Fasting blood glucose > 110mg /dl and less than 126 mg /dl
 - B) Fasting blood glucose > 126mg/dl and less than 150mg/dl
 - C) Fasting blood sugar > 90mg/dl and less than 110 mg /dl
 - D) 2 hours blood glucose after 75 gm oral glucose drink 200 -220 mg /dl
7. Safe drug in pregnancy for treating Rheumatoid Arthritis
 - A) Hydroxychloroquine
 - B) Leflunomide
 - C) Cyclophosphamide
 - D) Methotrexate
8. Antibodies to Presynaptic voltage gated calcium channel seen in
 - A) Myasthenia gravis
 - B) Lambert Eaton myasthenic syndrome
 - C) Muscular dystrophy
 - D) Guillain Barre syndrome

9. All are the cause of intra cerebral haemorrhage except
A) Hypertension B) Thrombolytic therapy
C) Arteriovenous malformation D) Smoking
10. All are features of migraine except
A) Headache, may band around the head B) Photophobia
C) Phonophobia D) Severe throbbing headache
11. What is Wallenberg syndrome?
A) Medial medullary syndrome B) Dorsal midbrain syndrome
C) Lateral medullary syndrome D) Mid brain syndrome
12. Hypertrophic Pulmonary Osteoarthropathy is seen in
A) Cor pulmonale B) Lung abscess C) Lung carcinoma D) Emphysema
13. The function of dominant parietal lobe
A) Emotion control B) Spatial orientation C) Calculation D) Social behaviour
14. Wide fixed second heart sound is feature of
A) Ventricular septal defect B) Coarctation aorta
C) Tetralogy of Fallot D) Atrial septal defect
15. Urate lowering drugs are all except
A) Febuxostat B) Allopurinol C) Colchicine D) Probenecid
16. Clinical features of thyrotoxicosis are all except
A) Increase in appetite B) Decrease in weight C) Heat intolerance D) Menorrhagia
17. All are complications of pneumonia except
A) Para pneumonic effusion B) Empyema C) Pneumothorax D) Emphysema
18. Which is not feature of lower motor neuron disease?
A) Wasting B) Exaggerated deep tendon reflex
C) Fasciculation D) Flexor plantar response
19. Recurrent genital ulceration, oral ulceration and posterior uveitis seen in
A) Behcet's disease B) Psoriatic arthritis
C) Reactive arthritis D) Rheumatoid arthritis
20. Cause of folic acid deficiency
A) Vegetarian diet B) Large bowel surgery
C) Pregnancy D) Levetiracetam

THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0526]

MAY 2026

Sub. Code :6081

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

**(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year
2019-2020, 2020-2021 & 2021-2022)**

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Clinical features of thyrotoxicosis are all except
A) Increase in appetite B) Decrease in weight C) Heat intolerance D) Menorrhagia
2. All are complications of pneumonia except
A) Para pneumonic effusion B) Empyema C) Pneumothorax D) Emphysema
3. Which is not feature of lower motor neuron disease?
A) Wasting B) Exaggerated deep tendon reflex
C) Fasciculation D) Flexor plantar response
4. Recurrent genital ulceration, oral ulceration and posterior uveitis seen in
A) Behcet's disease B) Psoriatic arthritis
C) Reactive arthritis D) Rheumatoid arthritis
5. Cause of folic acid deficiency
A) Vegetarian diet B) Large bowel surgery
C) Pregnancy D) Levetiracetam
6. Heaving apical impulse is feature of
A) Aortic dissection B) Mitral stenosis
C) Aortic stenosis D) Pulmonary regurgitation
7. All are modifiable risk factor of stroke except
A) Blood pressure B) Smoking C) Age D) Polycythaemia
8. A 35-year-old female with h/o systemic lupus erythematosus with breathlessness, chest x-ray shows blunting of costophrenic angles
A) Pneumothorax B) Pulmonary embolism
C) Pleural effusion D) Pneumonia
9. Most common presentation in acute rheumatic fever
A) Mitral valve regurgitation B) Tricuspid stenosis
C) Pulmonary regurgitation D) Aortic valve stenosis

10. Positive inotropic drug
A) Atropine B) Isoprenaline C) Dobutamine D) Amyl nitrate
11. What is pre diabetes?
A) Fasting blood glucose > 110mg /dl and less than 126 mg /dl
B) Fasting blood glucose > 126mg/dl and less than 150mg/dl
C) Fasting blood sugar > 90mg/dl and less than 110 mg /dl
D) 2 hours blood glucose after 75 gm oral glucose drink 200 -220 mg /dl
12. Safe drug in pregnancy for treating Rheumatoid Arthritis
A) Hydroxychloroquine B) Leflunomide
C) Cyclophosphamide D) Methotrexate
13. Antibodies to Presynaptic voltage gated calcium channel seen in
A) Myasthenia gravis B) Lambert Eaton myasthenic syndrome
C) Muscular dystrophy D) Guillain Barre syndrome
14. All are the cause of intra cerebral haemorrhage except
A) Hypertension B) Thrombolytic therapy
C) Arteriovenous malformation D) Smoking
15. All are features of migraine except
A) Headache, may band around the head B) Photophobia
C) Phonophobia D) Severe throbbing headache
16. What is Wallenberg syndrome?
A) Medial medullary syndrome B) Dorsal midbrain syndrome
C) Lateral medullary syndrome D) Mid brain syndrome
17. Hypertrophic Pulmonary Osteoarthropathy is seen in
A) Cor pulmonale B) Lung abscess C) Lung carcinoma D) Emphysema
18. The function of dominant parietal lobe
A) Emotion control B) Spatial orientation C) Calculation D) Social behaviour
19. Wide fixed second heart sound is feature of
A) Ventricular septal defect B) Coarctation aorta
C) Tetralogy of Fallot D) Atrial septal defect
20. Urate lowering drugs are all except
A) Febuxostat B) Allopurinol C) Colchicine D) Probenecid

[MBBS 0526]

THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0526]

MAY 2026

Sub. Code :6081

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

**(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year
2019-2020, 2020-2021 & 2021-2022)**

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – II SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

PAPER I - GENERAL MEDICINE

Q.P. Code: 526081

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - D

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. What is pre diabetes?
A) Fasting blood glucose > 110mg /dl and less than 126 mg /dl
B) Fasting blood glucose > 126mg/dl and less than 150mg/dl
C) Fasting blood sugar > 90mg/dl and less than 110 mg /dl
D) 2 hours blood glucose after 75 gm oral glucose drink 200 -220 mg /dl
2. Safe drug in pregnancy for treating Rheumatoid Arthritis
A) Hydroxychloroquine
B) Leflunomide
C) Cyclophosphamide
D) Methotrexate
3. Antibodies to Presynaptic voltage gated calcium channel seen in
A) Myasthenia gravis
B) Lambert Eaton myasthenic syndrome
C) Muscular dystrophy
D) Guillain Barre syndrome
4. All are the cause of intra cerebral haemorrhage except
A) Hypertension
B) Thrombolytic therapy
C) Arteriovenous malformation
D) Smoking
5. All are features of migraine except
A) Headache, may band around the head
B) Photophobia
C) Phonophobia
D) Severe throbbing headache
6. What is Wallenberg syndrome?
A) Medial medullary syndrome
B) Dorsal midbrain syndrome
C) Lateral medullary syndrome
D) Mid brain syndrome
7. Hypertrophic Pulmonary Osteoarthropathy is seen in
A) Cor pulmonale
B) Lung abscess
C) Lung carcinoma
D) Emphysema
8. The function of dominant parietal lobe
A) Emotion control
B) Spatial orientation
C) Calculation
D) Social behaviour

9. Wide fixed second heart sound is feature of
A) Ventricular septal defect B) Coarctation aorta
C) Tetralogy of Fallot D) Atrial septal defect
10. Urate lowering drugs are all except
A) Febuxostat B) Allopurinol C) Colchicine D) Probenecid
11. Clinical features of thyrotoxicosis are all except
A) Increase in appetite B) Decrease in weight C) Heat intolerance D) Menorrhagia
12. All are complications of pneumonia except
A) Para pneumonic effusion B) Empyema C) Pneumothorax D) Emphysema
13. Which is not feature of lower motor neuron disease?
A) Wasting B) Exaggerated deep tendon reflex
C) Fasciculation D) Flexor plantar response
14. Recurrent genital ulceration, oral ulceration and posterior uveitis seen in
A) Behcet's disease B) Psoriatic arthritis
C) Reactive arthritis D) Rheumatoid arthritis
15. Cause of folic acid deficiency
A) Vegetarian diet B) Large bowel surgery
C) Pregnancy D) Levetiracetam
16. Heaving apical impulse is feature of
A) Aortic dissection B) Mitral stenosis
C) Aortic stenosis D) Pulmonary regurgitation
17. All are modifiable risk factor of stroke except
A) Blood pressure B) Smoking C) Age D) Polycythaemia
18. A 35-year-old female with h/o systemic lupus erythematosus with breathlessness, chest x-ray shows blunting of costophrenic angles
A) Pneumothorax B) Pulmonary embolism
C) Pleural effusion D) Pneumonia
19. Most common presentation in acute rheumatic fever
A) Mitral valve regurgitation B) Tricuspid stenosis
C) Pulmonary regurgitation D) Aortic valve stenosis
20. Positive inotropic drug
A) Atropine B) Isoprenaline C) Dobutamine D) Amyl nitrate
