

ARUNACHAL PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, ITANAGAR

**GENERAL DUTY MEDICAL OFFICER (GDMO)- ALLOPATHY -
EXAMINATION 2017-18**

Subject : PAPER - I

Time : 2 (two) Hours

ROLL NO.

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Maximum Marks : 200

Signature of Candidate

Signature of Invigilator

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Immediately after the commencement of the Examination, candidate should check that this Booklet does NOT have any unprinted, torn or missing pages/sl.no. etc. If any defect is found, get it replaced by a Complete Question Booklet.
2. DO NOT write your Name or anything else in the Question Booklet except your Roll no. & signature in the space provided.
3. Enter correct and entire digits of your Roll No. in the appropriate boxes and darken the corresponding bubbles in the OMR RESPONSE SHEET.
4. DO NOT handle your OMR RESPONSE SHEET in such a manner as to mutilate, fold etc.
5. This Question Booklet contains 100 questions carrying 2 (two) marks each. Each question contains four responses. Choose only one response/answer for each question and darken the appropriate bubble on the OMR RESPONSE SHEET.
6. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination Hall 20 minutes after commencement of the Examination. The Centre Supdt./Asstt. Centre Supdt. Of the Examination Hall will be the time-keeper and his/her decision in this regard is final.
7. Candidates are strictly prohibited to possess any book, notebook or loose paper, calculator, mobile phone, any electronic gadget, digital wrist watch etc. inside the Examination Hall, except his/her Admit Card and writing materials only.
8. Immediately after the final bell indicating closure of the examination, stop markings. Be seated till the OMR RESPONSE SHEET is collected. After handing over the OMR RESPONSE SHEET to the Invigilator and after you have been permitted by the Invigilator to leave, you may leave the examination hall.
9. Violation of any of the above Rules will render the candidate liable to be expelled and disqualified from the Examination, and according to the nature and gravity of his/her offence, he/she may be debarred from future Examinations and interviews to be conducted by the Commission and other such organization (i.e UPSC, SSC & SPSCs).

N.B: CANDIDATE MAY RETAIN THE QUESTION BOOKLET

Q.1. Water hammer pulse is seen in-

- A) Aortic Stenosis
- B) Aortic Regurgitation
- C) AS with AR
- D) Mitral Regurgitation

Q.2. All of the following heart sounds occur shortly occur after S2 except-

- A) Opening snap
- B) Pericardial knock
- C) Ejection click
- D) Tumour plop

Q.3. Wide QRS complex is typically seen in-

- A) Bundle branch block
- B) Sick sinus syndrome
- C) Mobitz type 1 block
- D) Mobitz type 2 block

Q.4. Drug of choice for PSVT is-

- A) Metoprolol
- B) Adenosine
- C) Amiodarone
- D) Lidocaine

Q.5. Left ventricular hypertrophy is caused by all except-

- A) MS
- B) AS
- C) MR
- D) AR

Q.6. Cardiac biomarker of choice for diagnosis of re-infarction 8 days after initial ischaemic event is

- A) Troponin
- B) CK-MB
- C) Myoglobin
- D) LDH

Q.7. The most common heart disease causing sudden death in young athletes is-

- A) AS
- B) MR
- C) AR
- D) HOCM

Q.8. All of the following are used in hypertensive emergencies except-

- A) Fenoldopam
- B) Nitroglycerine
- C) Nitroprusside
- D) Clonidine

Q.9. FEV₁/FVC is decreased in-

- A) Asthma
- B) Kyphosis
- C) Scoliosis
- D) Fibrosis

Q.10. Increased Reid Index is used to characterize-

- A) Chronic bronchitis
- B) Bronchiectasis
- C) Bronchial asthma
- D) Emphysema

Q.11. Investigation of choice for detection and characterization of interstitial lung disease is-

- A) MRI
- B) Chest X-ray
- C) HRCT
- D) Ventilation perfusion scan

Q.12. The most common organism causing lobar pneumonia-

- A) Staph aureus
- B) Strept pyogenes
- C) Pneumococcus
- D) H. influenza

Q.13. Multi-drug resistance TB is defined as resistance to-

- A) INH and Pyrazinamide
- B) INH and Rifampicin
- C) Rifampicin and Pyrazinamide
- D) All 1st line drugs

Q.14. All of the following show low glucose in pleural fluid except-

- A) Empyema
- B) Malignant effusion
- C) Rheumatoid arthritis
- D) Dressler's syndrome

Q.15. Most common cause of CKD in adults is-

- A) Hypertension
- B) Diabetes Mellitus
- C) Tuberculosis
- D) Glomerulonephritis

Q.16. All of the following are indications of emergent dialysis except-

- A) Uraemic encephalopathy
- B) Persistent hyperkalemia
- C) Refractory volume overload
- D) Azotaemia

Q.17. Which of the following is the first clinically detectable sign of diabetic nephropathy-

- A) Serum Creatinine
- B) Creatinine clearance
- C) Microalbuminuria
- D) Macroalbuminuria

Q.18. All of the following are decreased in nephritic syndrome except-

- A) Transferin
- B) Fibrinogen
- C) Albumin
- D) Thyroxine binding globulin

Q.19. Most common agent causing catheter induced UTI-

- A) E. coli
- B) Pseudomonas
- C) Staph aureus
- D) Proteus

Q.20. All of the following drugs may be used in ulcerative colitis except-

- A) Corticosteroids
- B) Azathioprine
- C) Sulfasalazine
- D) Methotrexate

Q.21. Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by

- A) Clostridium welchii
- B) Clostridium difficile
- C) Yersinia
- D) Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Q.22. Which of the following is a marker of active Hepatitis B-

- A) HBsAg
- B) IgM Anti HBsAg
- C) HBe Ag
- D) IgG Anti HBsAg

Q.23. Maddrey discrimination score is used for determining mortality due to-

- A) Alcoholic hepatitis
- B) Viral hepatitis
- C) Cryptogenic hepatitis
- D) Hepatic encephalopathy

Q.24. Fulminant Hepatitis E is typically seen in-

- A) Pregnant woman
- B) infants
- C) Adolescents
- D) Malnourished males

Q.25. All of the following are signs of chronic liver disease except-

- A) Palmar erythema
- B) Spider naevi
- C) Testicular atrophy
- D) Subcutaneous nodules

Q.26. KF rings are seen in-

- A) Pterygium
- B) Haemochromatosis
- C) Wilson's disease
- D) Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency

Q.27. Antibodies most commonly seen in drug induced lupus-

- A) Anti ds DNA Ab
- B) Anti Smith Ab
- C) Anti Ro Ab
- D) Anti histone Ab

Q.28. Gout can be precipitated by

- A) CCBs
- B) Omeprazole
- C) Thiazides
- D) Digitalis

Q.29. ankylosing spondylitis is associated with

- A) HLA-B8
- B) HLA-B27
- C) HLA-DR3
- D) HLA-DW4

Q.30. Glycemic control in Diabets is best assessed by-

- A) Hba1c
- B) Urinary glucose
- C) Fasting glucose
- D) Post-prandial glucose

Q.31. The most common cause of hyperthyroidism is-

- A) Thyroid hyperplasia
- B) Thyroid adenoma
- C) Thyroid carcinoma
- D) Grave's disease

Q.32. All are true about SIADH except-

- A) Increased level of ADH
- B) Hyperosmolar urine
- C) Hyponatremia
- D) Adequate hydration status

Q.33. Causes of hypercalcemia include all of the following except-

- A) Multiple myeoloma
- B) Lytic skeletal metastasis
- C) Total parental nutrition
- D) Acute pancreatitis

Q.34. Beevor's sign is seen in-

- A) Abdominal muscle
- B) Facial muscle
- C) Respiratory muscle
- D) Hand muscle

Q.35. Subacute combined degeneration of cord is caused due to deficiency of

- A) Vit B1
- B) Vit B5
- C) Vit B6
- D) Vit B12

Q.36. The most common site of hypertensive bleed is-

- A) Pons
- B) Putamen
- C) Frontal lobe
- D) Thalamus

Q.37. Which of the following is not a feature of right middle cerebral artery territory infarct-

- A) Aphasia
- B) Hemiparesis
- C) Facial weakness
- D) Dysarthria

Q.38. All of the following are seen in Absence seizure except-

- A) 3 Hz spike and wave
- B) Usually seen in childhood
- C) Post-ictal confusion
- D) Precipitation by hyperventilation

Q.39. What is not present in Parkinsonism-

- A) Tremors at rest
- B) Past pointing
- C) Akinesia
- D) Rigidity

Q.40. Which of the following is not true about tubercular meningitis

- A) Low sugar
- B) High protein
- C) Low opening pressure
- D) Lymphocytic pleocytosis

Q.41. Drug of choice for trigeminal neuralgia is-

- A) Chlorpromazine
- B) Carbamazepine
- C) Gabapentin
- D) Fluoxetine

Q.42. All of the following are true about Guillain-Barre syndrome are true except-

- A) Inflammatory
- B) Demyelinating
- C) Descending
- D) Cranial nerve involvement

Q.43. Myasthenia gravis is caused by dysfunction of-

- A) Pineal gland
- B) Thymus
- C) Pituitary
- D) Parathyroid

Q.44. Which of the following is the investigation of choice for Multiple sclerosis-

- A) MRI
- B) MDCT
- C) Ultrasound
- D) CT myelogram

Q.45. Aphasia which involves arcuate fibres is called as-

- A) Global aphasia
- B) Anomic aphasia
- C) Conduction aphasia
- D) Broca's aphasia

Q.46. All of the following agents are used for prophylaxis of migraine except-

- A) Propanolol
- B) Valproate
- C) Topiramate
- D) Ethosuximide

Q.47. Which of the following is autosomal recessive-

- A) Homocystinuria
- B) G6PD deficiency
- C) myotonic dystrophy
- D) Otospongiosis

Q.48. Anti ds DNA is highly specific for-

- A) Systemic sclerosis
- B) SLE
- C) Polymyositis
- D) Rheumatoid arthritis

Q.49. All are seen in Diabetic ketoacidosis is-

- A) Tachycardia
- B) Dehydration
- C) Bradycardia ✓
- D) Abdominal pain

Q.57. Which of the following is a mature defense mechanism

- A) Projection
- B) Reaction formation
- C) Anticipation
- D) Denial

Q.58. The most common post partum psychosis is-

- A) Mania
- B) Depression
- C) Dementia
- D) Schizophrenia

Q.59. All are affective disorders except-

- A) Depression
- B) OCD
- C) Reaction formation
- D) Adjustment reaction

Q.60. Commonest psychiatric illness in India is-

- A) Schizophrenia
- B) Endogenous depression
- C) Neurotic depression
- D) Anxiety neurosis

Q.61. Barrett's esophagus is diagnosed by

- A) Squamous metaplasia
- B) Intestinal metaplasia
- C) Squamous dysplasia
- D) Intestinal dysplasia

Q.62. False statement about thyroglossal fistula is?

- A) It is always congenital though presentation is late.
- B) Lined by columnar epithelium.
- C) Treatment is Sistrunk operation.
- D) May be a seat of recurrent attack of infection.

Q.63. Feature of fibrocystic disease of the breast:

- A) Epithelial hyperplasia
- B) Cystic duct
- C) Adenosis
- D) All the above

- Q.64.** Most common cause of acute lymphadenitis in India is :
- A) Barefoot walking
 - B) TB
 - C) Staphylococcal skin infection
 - D) Lymphoma
- Q.65.** Components of "Revised trauma score" are all except:
- A) Systolic blood pressure
 - B) Glasgow coma scale
 - C) Body temperature
 - D) Respiratory rate
- Q.66.** The structures preserved in modified radical mastectomy
- A) Pectoralis major and minor
 - B) Nipple and areola
 - C) Axillary nodes
 - D) Axillary pad of fat
- Q.67.** True regarding Keloid
- A) Itching present
 - B) Spreads in a claw like process
 - C) Butterfly shaped over sternum
 - D) All the above
- Q.68.** True regarding indirect inguinal hernia are all except :
- A) Most common type of hernia
 - B) Always unilateral
 - C) Inguinal herniotomy is the basic operation
 - D) Transillumination distinguishes it from hydrocele
- Q.69.** If caecum is involved as a part of the wall of hernia sac and is not its content, then it will be known as :
- A) Richter's hernia
 - B) Spigelian hernia
 - C) Sliding hernia
 - D) Interstitial hernia
- Q.70.** Hernia which often simulates a peptic ulcer is :
- A) Umbilical hernia
 - B) Incisional hernia
 - C) Strangulated hernia
 - D) Fatty hernia of linea alba

- Q.71.** Breast carcinoma which is multicentric and bilateral :
- A) Ductal
 - B) Lobular
 - C) Muroid
 - D) Colloid
- Q.72.** In patients with breast cancer, chest wall involvement means involvement of any one of the following structures except :
- A) Serratus anterior
 - B) Pectoralis major
 - C) Intercostal muscles
 - D) Ribs
- Q.73.** Left sided portal hypertension is best treated by :
- A) Splenectomy
 - B) Portocaval shunt
 - C) Leno-Renal shunt
 - D) Spleno-Renal shunt
- Q.74.** Regarding "Apathetic thyrotoxicosis" all are true except :
- A) Common in elderly
 - B) Delirium is a feature
 - C) Atrial fibrillation may be seen
 - D) Radio iodine is treatment of choice
- Q.75.** In a woman under 40 years, which of the following breast anomalies would have the highest predicative value of malignancy?
- A) Painful, mobile mass
 - B) Painless, mobile mass
 - C) Foul smelling nipple discharge
 - D) Breast skin edema with dimpling
- Q.76.** Most common surgical complication of enteric fever is :
- A) Intestinal perforation
 - B) Intestinal bleeding
 - C) Stricture formation
 - D) Peritonitis
- Q.77.** Which of the following is not a feature of primary hyperparathyroidism?
- A) Hypercalcemia
 - B) Hyperphosphatemia.
 - C) Hyperchloremia.
 - D) Increased Alkaline phosphatase.

- Q.78.** A 55-year-old male patient underwent cholecystectomy for gall stone calculus. During surgery the patient's pulse was irregularlyirregular, 160/min, BP = 80/50 mm of Hg, temp-40°C) On examination a swelling in the neck was found. Most likely diagnosis is :
- A) Thyroid storm
 - B) Myocardial infarction
 - C) Arrhythmias
 - D) Stridor
- Q.79.** Sentinel node for gall bladder
- A) Iris node
 - B) Virchow's node
 - C) Cloquet's node
 - D) Node of Lund
- Q.80.** Imaging of choice in an abdominal trauma patient who is hemodynamically stable
- A) USG
 - B) X-ray abdomen erect
 - C) Contrast - CT
 - D) MRI
- Q.81.** Ventral hernia is also known as :
- A) Obturator hernia
 - B) Incisional hernia
 - C) Diapharamatic hernia
 - D) Direct inguinal hernia
- Q.82.** Which of these does not change or remains same throughout life?
- A) Salmon patch
 - B) Strawberry angiomas
 - C) Port-wine stain
 - D) Capillary hemangioma.
- Q.83.** Indications of splenectomy are all except :
- A) Hereditary spherocytosis
 - B) Trauma
 - C) Polycythemia
 - D) Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
- Q.84.** ✓ Virchow's triad includes all of the following.
- A) Venous stasis
 - B) Injury to veins
 - C) Blood hypercoagulability
 - D) Venous thrombosis

- Q.85.** During surgery of hernia, the sac of strangulated inguinal hernia should be opened at :
- A) Neck
 - B) Body
 - C) Fundus
 - D) Deep ring
- Q.86.** A head injured patient who opens eyes to painful stimulus, is confused and localized to pain. What is his Glasgow Coma Score?
- A) 7
 - B) 9
 - C) 11
 - D) 13
- Q.87.** In an accident there was rupture of the pituitary stalk. This would lead to all of the following except :
- A) Hyperprolactinemia
 - B) Diabetes insipidus
 - C) Hypothyroidism
 - D) Diabetes mellitus
- Q.88.** A patient presents in emergency with a cervical spine fracture. First thing to do is :
- A) Locate the fracture by shifting the patient side to side
 - B) X-ray of spine
 - C) Clear the airway and intubate him
 - D) Immobilize the cervical spine
- Q.89.** Which of the following is commonest source of extradural hemorrhage ?
- A) Middle meningeal artery
 - B) Subdural venous sinus
 - C) Charcot's artery
 - D) Middle cerebral artery
- Q.90.** A 15-year-old girl comes to you with a swelling on the shaft of the tibia. She complains of pain and fever. Histopathology reveals small rounded cells. Probable diagnosis is :
- A) Ewing's sarcoma
 - B) Osteoclastoma
 - C) Chondro sarcoma
 - D) Osteo sarcoma
- Q.91.** Complications of casts include all except :
- A) The development of pressure ulcers
 - B) Thermal burns during plaster hardening
 - C) Thrombophlebitis
 - D) Varicose veins

- Q.92.** A 45 year old man is diagnosed with diabetes at his present visit of the first time. When should he undergo an ophthalmoscopic examination by an ophthalmologist ?
- A) On his 50th Birthday.
 - B) When Vision begins to decrease.
 - C) Immediately
 - D) After 3 years
- Q.93.** Which organism infection is virulent and may cause corneal ulcer perforation within 48 hours?
- A) Pseudomonas.
 - B) Aspergillus.
 - C) Herpes Simplex.
 - D) Staphylococci.
- Q.94.** A 16 year old boy presented with anemia. Hb – 6gm%. History of frequent nasal bleed is found. What is the most probable diagnosis?
- A) Nasal Trauma.
 - B) Nasal Polyp.
 - C) Hypertensive Bleed.
 - D) Juvenile Angiofibroma.
- Q.95.** Diagnosis of Biseptate uterus is best done by?
- A) Hysteroscopy
 - B) USG
 - C) X-ray abdomen
 - D) All of the above
- Q.96.** The amount of blood loss during each menstrual period is about?
- A) 10 ml
 - B) 35 ml
 - C) 50 ml
 - D) 100 ml
- Q.97.** Most common cause of Pelvic inflammatory Disease?
- A) Chlamydia
 - B) Tuberculosis
 - C) Candida
 - D) Salmonella

Q.98. Commonest cause of first trimester miscarriage

- A) Chromosomal abnormality of the fetus
- B) Endocrinal defect
- C) Anti-phospholipid antibodies
- D) Immunological

Q.99. Pelvic adequacy is best judged by

- A) Clinical pelvimetry
- B) Erect lateral X-ray pelvimetry
- C) Trial of labour
- D) Real time ultrasonography

Q.100. 'Peg cells' are seen in?

- A) Vagina
- B) Vulva
- C) Ovary
- D) Fallopian Tubes

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