

SEAL

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Question Booklet No. 100109

GD / MO / R EXAM

2020

Paper—I

Invigilator's signature

Candidate's Signature

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

ROLL NO.

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1. The drug which offers some benefit in patients with motor neuron disease is
 - [A] Methylprednisolone
 - [B] Rifampicin
 - [C] Riluzole
 - [D] TNF α inhibitors

2. Which of the following is **not** a clinical feature of cardiac tamponade?
 - [A] Hypertension
 - [B] Gross elevation of the JVP
 - [C] Pulsus paradoxus
 - [D] Kussmaul's sign

3. Which of the following is **not** a common arrhythmia associated with acute coronary syndrome?
 - [A] Atrial ectopics
 - [B] Ventricular ectopics
 - [C] AV block
 - [D] Accelerated idioventricular rhythm

4. Acyclovir can be of benefit in the following viral encephalitis :
 - [A] Herpes encephalitis
 - [B] Japanese encephalitis
 - [C] West Nile encephalitis
 - [D] Eastern equine encephalitis

5. All are symptoms of depressive disorders, *except*
 - [A] decreased mood
 - [B] guilt
 - [C] disturbed sleep
 - [D] urinary retention

6. Risk factors for suicide include all, *except*
 - [A] old age
 - [B] male sex
 - [C] employed
 - [D] alcohol abuse

7. A localized collection of pus in a cavity >1 cm in diameter is termed as
 - [A] burrow
 - [B] comedone
 - [C] pustule
 - [D] abscess

8. Keratinocytes make up approximately ____% of epidermal cells.

[A] 30	[B] 50
[C] 70	[D] 90

9. The 'a' wave of the jugular venous pressure signifies
 - [A] atrial systole
 - [B] ventricular systole
 - [C] atrial diastole
 - [D] ventricular diastole

10. The PR interval in ECG is the time interval between
 - [A] beginning of P wave to the beginning of QRS complex
 - [B] beginning of P wave to the end of QRS complex
 - [C] end of P wave to the beginning of QRS complex
 - [D] end of P wave to the end of QRS complex

11. Limitations of activity at rest corresponds to NYHA class
 [A] I [B] II
 [C] III [D] IV
12. Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis is a rare complication of
 [A] rubella [B] mumps
 [C] measles [D] herpes
13. The following may be a complication of IV drug use :
 [A] Bacterial endocarditis
 [B] Malaria
 [C] Leishmaniasis
 [D] Japanese encephalitis
14. All of the following are functions of the skin, *except*
 [A] maintenance of fluid balance
 [B] estrogen synthesis
 [C] vitamin D synthesis
 [D] shock absorber
15. All of the following are features of ischaemic cardiac chest pain, *except*
 [A] central pain
 [B] localised pain
 [C] choking sensation
 [D] back pain
16. The presence of which of the following signifies syncope and **not** seizures?
 [A] Aura
 [B] Tongue bite
 [C] Postictal headache
 [D] Rapid recovery
17. The gait in Parkinson's disease is
 [A] Pyramidal gait
 [B] Festinant gait
 [C] High stepping gait
 [D] Ataxic gait
18. All are medical conditions associated with pruritus, *except*
 [A] liver disease
 [B] renal failure
 [C] polycythemia vera
 [D] respiratory failure
19. The dominant waveband of UV radiation found at the earth's surface is
 [A] UVA
 [B] UVB
 [C] UVC
 [D] None of the above
20. In which of the following eating disorders the patient may have normal weight?
 [A] Anorexia nervosa
 [B] Bulimia nervosa
 [C] Both of the above
 [D] None of the above
21. Which of the following is **not** a presentation of dissociative (conversion) disorders?
 [A] Gait disturbance
 [B] Aphonia
 [C] Sensory loss
 [D] Epileptic seizures

22. Which of the following statements regarding myocarditis is **not** true?

- [A] Treatment of myocarditis is primarily supportive
- [B] There is evidence of benefit from treatment with glucocorticoids and immunosuppressive agents
- [C] Specific antimicrobial therapy may be used if a causative organism has been identified
- [D] Cardiac transplantation may be required

23. Mood disorders include

- [A] phobia
- [B] post-traumatic stress disorder
- [C] dysthymia
- [D] schizophrenia

24. Which of the following is **not** a feature of malignant melanoma?

- [A] Symmetry
- [B] Irregular borders
- [C] Elevated from skin surface
- [D] Irregular colour

25. Neurohumoral activation and compensatory mechanism in heart failure involves which of the following?

- [A] Sympathetic nervous system
- [B] Renin-angiotensin system
- [C] Endothelin system
- [D] Both [A] and [B]

26. All the following statements are true, *except*

- [A] acoustic neuroma is a benign tumour of Schwann cells of the 8th cranial nerve
- [B] acoustic neuroma may arise as part of neurofibromatosis type 1
- [C] NF1 is characterised by neurofibromas and skin involvement and may affect numerous systems
- [D] malignant change may occur in NF1 neurofibromas but is rare in NF2 schwannomas

27. All are risk factors for atherosclerosis, *except*

- [A] advanced age
- [B] female sex
- [C] obesity
- [D] All of the above

28. Which of the following skin conditions usually **does not** involve the nails?

- [A] Eczema
- [B] Psoriasis
- [C] Lichen planus
- [D] Morphea

29. *Malassezia furfur* is the causative agent of

- [A] lichen planus
- [B] pityriasis versicolor
- [C] tinea corporis
- [D] acne

30. Repeated and deliberate production of sign and symptoms of disease apparently to obtain medical care is a feature of
- [A] Munchausen syndrome
 - [B] hypochondriasis
 - [C] bulimia
 - [D] delirium
31. Which of the following differentiates albinism from vitiligo?
- [A] Genetic inheritance
 - [B] Reduction in melanocytes
 - [C] Poor vision
 - [D] Increased risk for cancer
32. The following are the structural stroke mimics, *except*
- [A] cerebral abscess
 - [B] encephalitis
 - [C] demyelination
 - [D] cerebral tumours
33. All of the following are available as topical steroid preparation, *except*
- [A] mometasone
 - [B] hydrocortisone
 - [C] dexamethasone
 - [D] betamethasone
34. The maximum and minimum score of Glasgow Coma Scale is
- [A] 15/0
 - [B] 15/3
 - [C] 12/0
 - [D] None of the above
35. The lesion in the following sites may cause visual loss, *except*
- [A] temporal lobe
 - [B] parietal lobe
 - [C] occipital lobe
 - [D] frontal lobe
36. Which of the following conditions may be associated with sudden death?
- [A] MS
 - [B] MR
 - [C] AR
 - [D] HOCM
37. Which of the following is **not** a common precipitating factor for erythema multiforme?
- [A] Viral infections
 - [B] Bacterial infections
 - [C] Fungal infections
 - [D] Drugs
38. Bilateral nipple eczema is frequently a feature of
- [A] atopic dermatitis
 - [B] contact dermatitis
 - [C] Both [A] and [B]
 - [D] None of the above
39. All are the features of schizophrenia, *except*
- [A] delusions
 - [B] hallucinations
 - [C] obsession
 - [D] lack of insight

40. Which of the following is an SSRI?
- [A] Amitriptyline
 - [B] Sertraline
 - [C] Reboxetine
 - [D] Mirtazapine
41. Which of the following conditions is predominantly drug induced?
- [A] Toxic epidermal necrolysis
 - [B] Bullous pemphigoid
 - [C] Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome
 - [D] Pityriasis rosea
42. Opening snap is a characteristic feature of
- [A] mitral regurgitation
 - [B] mitral stenosis
 - [C] aortic stenosis
 - [D] aortic regurgitation
43. Which of the following is **not** an example of primary headache syndrome?
- [A] Tension headache
 - [B] Migraine
 - [C] Cluster headache
 - [D] Post-herpetic neuralgia
44. The muscle weakness in myasthenia gravis usually **does not** affect which muscle group?
- [A] Ocular
 - [B] Bulbar
 - [C] Upper limb
 - [D] Neck
45. Which of the following drugs **does not** cause pigmentation?
- [A] Amiodarone
 - [B] Arsenic
 - [C] Gold
 - [D] Minocycline
46. Criteria for alcohol dependence include all, *except*
- [A] priority of drinking over other activities (salience)
 - [B] emotional and behavioural disturbance
 - [C] repeated withdrawal symptoms
 - [D] relief of withdrawal symptoms by further drinking
47. Diagnostic criteria for atopic eczema include all, *except*
- [A] history of itch in skin creases
 - [B] history of asthma
 - [C] dry skin
 - [D] onset after 5 years of life
48. All are causes of atrial fibrillation, *except*
- [A] congenital heart disease
 - [B] coronary artery disease
 - [C] hypothyroidism
 - [D] pulmonary embolism
49. The fourth cranial nerve is
- [A] olfactory
 - [B] oculomotor
 - [C] trochlear
 - [D] trigeminal

50. Which of the following is **not** an example of left to right shunt?

- [A] ASD
- [B] VSD
- [C] PDA
- [D] ToF

51. Weber syndrome occurs due to lesion in

- [A] midbrain
- [B] pons
- [C] pontomedullary junction
- [D] None of the above

52. Which of the following is **not** a component of Horner's syndrome?

- [A] Complete ptosis
- [B] Miosis
- [C] Anhydrosis
- [D] None of the above

53. Which of the following chambers is **not** affected in mitral stenosis?

- [A] Left atrium
- [B] Left ventricle
- [C] Right atrium
- [D] Right ventricle

54. Which of the following is **not** a sodium channelopathy?

- [A] Paramyotonia congenita
- [B] Hypokalemic periodic paralysis
- [C] Hyperkalemic periodic paralysis
- [D] Myotonia congenital

55. Guillain-Barre syndrome is an example of

- [A] myelopathy
- [B] myopathy
- [C] motor neuron disease
- [D] polyneuropathy

56. Jones criteria for diagnosis of acute rheumatic fever include all, *except*

- [A] pancarditis
- [B] Sydenham chorea
- [C] low titres of antistreptolysin O antibodies
- [D] elevated CRP

57. Which of the following is **not** a feature of normal pressure hydrocephalus?

- [A] Gait apraxia
- [B] Dementia
- [C] Visual disturbance
- [D] Urinary incontinence

58. All are drugs which can be used in malignant hypertension, *except*

- [A] Labetalol
- [B] Enalapril
- [C] Na-nitroprusside
- [D] Nicardipine

59. All are ECG features of hyperkalemia, *except*

- [A] peaked T waves
- [B] loss of P waves
- [C] reduced QRS interval
- [D] sine wave pattern

60. The normal CSF mononuclear count is

- [A] < 5 cells/mm³
- [B] < 10 cells/mm³
- [C] < 3 cells/mm³
- [D] < 15 cells/mm³

61. Sentinal node of gall bladder is

- [A] Virchow's node
- [B] Irish node
- [C] Cloquet node
- [D] Lymph node of Lund

62. Lithogenic bile has the following properties :

- [A] Increased bile and cholesterol ratio
- [B] Decreased bile and cholesterol ratio
- [C] Equal bile and cholesterol
- [D] Decreased cholesterol only

63. Gall stones get impacted most commonly in which part of the common bile duct?

- [A] Supraduodenal
- [B] Retroduodenal
- [C] Ampulla of Vater
- [D] Common hepatic duct

64. Investigation of choice in acute cholecystitis is

- [A] OCG
- [B] HIDA scan
- [C] USG
- [D] CT

65. Polycystic kidney disease may be associated with cyst in all the sites, *except*

- [A] lung
- [B] liver
- [C] pancreas
- [D] breast

66. In case of vesicoureteric reflex which will be the investigation of choice?

- [A] Micturating cystourethrogram
- [B] IVP
- [C] Cystography
- [D] Radionuclide study

67. Internal sphincter of rectum is formed by

- [A] levator ani
- [B] puborectalis
- [C] longitudinal muscle fibre condensation
- [D] circular muscle fibre condensation

68. True statement about upper half of anal canal is

- [A] insensitive to pain
- [B] drained by superficial inguinal lymph node
- [C] lined by squamous epithelium
- [D] supplied by superior mesenteric artery

69. Blisters are seen in which type of burn?

- [A] Superficial 1st degree
- [B] Superficial 2nd degree
- [C] 3rd degree
- [D] Deep 1st degree

- 70.** What is the most important aspect of management of burn injury in the first 24 hours?
- [A] Fluid resuscitation
 - [B] Escharotomy
 - [C] Dressing
 - [D] Antibiotics
- 71.** All are risk factors for carcinoma breast, *except*
- [A] early menarche
 - [B] late menopause
 - [C] ovarian cancer
 - [D] early full term pregnancy
- 72.** Carcinoma breast is most commonly seen in which quadrant of breast?
- [A] Upper quadrant
 - [B] Upper inner quadrant
 - [C] Lower inner quadrant
 - [D] Lower outer quadrant
- 73.** In case of retrocaecal appendicitis, which movement aggravates pain?
- [A] Flexion
 - [B] Extension
 - [C] Medial rotation
 - [D] Lateral rotation
- 74.** Earliest symptom in acute appendicitis is
- [A] pain
 - [B] fever
 - [C] vomiting
 - [D] rise of pulse rate
- 75.** Best parameter to assess the efficacy of fluid resuscitation in a shock patient is
- [A] CVP
 - [B] cardiac output
 - [C] urine output
 - [D] pulse rate
- 76.** Decubitus ulcer is
- [A] venous ulcer
 - [B] wet gangrene
 - [C] trophic ulcer
 - [D] post-thrombotic ulcer
- 77.** Commonest cause of cellulitis is
- [A] Staphylococcus
 - [B] Streptococcus
 - [C] E. coli
 - [D] Haemophilus
- 78.** Reactionary haemorrhage is
- [A] bleeding within 24 hours
 - [B] bleeding after 24 hours
 - [C] bleeding after one week
 - [D] bleeding during surgery
- 79.** Initial treatment of keloid is
- [A] topical steroid
 - [B] intralesional steroid
 - [C] excision
 - [D] radiotherapy
- 80.** The most common gas used for pneumoperitoneum is
- [A] nitrogen
 - [B] CO₂
 - [C] O₂
 - [D] air

81. Blood supply to head and neck of femur is mainly from
- [A] superficial epigastric artery
 - [B] medial circumflex femoral artery
 - [C] lateral circumflex femoral artery
 - [D] artery of ligamentum teres
82. A joint is innervated by the articular branches of the nerves which move the joint. This law is known as
- [A] Hilton's law
 - [B] Andry's law
 - [C] Wolff's law
 - [D] Cushing's law
83. Gallows traction is used for
- [A] fracture shaft of femur
 - [B] fracture neck of femur
 - [C] fracture humerus
 - [D] fracture tibia
84. Most common nerve injured in supracondylar fracture humerus is
- [A] median nerve
 - [B] radial nerve
 - [C] ulnar nerve
 - [D] anterior interosseous nerve
85. Talipes equinovarus is
- [A] equinus, inversion, abduction
 - [B] equinus, inversion, adduction
 - [C] equinus, eversion, abduction
 - [D] equinus, eversion, adduction
86. In blunt trauma chest, the first step in management after initial resuscitation is
- [A] CT scan
 - [B] Angiography
 - [C] X-ray chest
 - [D] USG
87. Paradoxical respiration is seen in
- [A] diaphragm rupture
 - [B] haemoperitoneum
 - [C] flail chest
 - [D] pneumothorax
88. In a severe injury, first to be maintained is
- [A] hypotension
 - [B] dehydration
 - [C] airway
 - [D] cardiac status
89. In a patient of road traffic accident with hypotension, the most likely ruptured organ is
- [A] spleen
 - [B] mesentery
 - [C] kidney
 - [D] rectum
90. The preferred incision for abdominal exploration in blunt injury abdomen is
- [A] always midline incision
 - [B] depending upon organ
 - [C] transverse incision
 - [D] paramedian

- 91.** The most common cause of myopia is
- [A] increase in length of the eyeball
 - [B] increase in thickness of lens
 - [C] increase in viscosity of aqueous humor
 - [D] increase in viscosity of vitreous humor
- 92.** Optic nerve is
- [A] 2nd order neuron
 - [B] 1st order neuron
 - [C] 4th order neuron
 - [D] 3rd order neuron
- 93.** Hypermature cataract leads to
- [A] phacomorphic glaucoma
 - [B] phacotoxic glaucoma
 - [C] phacolytic glaucoma
 - [D] None of the above
- 94.** Most common symptom in buphthalmos is
- [A] lacrimation
 - [B] pain
 - [C] photophobia
 - [D] itching
- 95.** Koeppe nodules are seen in
- [A] pars planitis
 - [B] anterior granulomatous uveitis
 - [C] CMV retinitis
 - [D] chorioretinitis
- 96.** Most common viral infection to cause unilateral sensorineural hearing loss is
- [A] rubella
 - [B] mumps
 - [C] herpes simplex
 - [D] Epstein-Barr virus
- 97.** Movement of stapes causes vibration in
- [A] scala media
 - [B] scala tympani
 - [C] scala vestibule
 - [D] semicircular canal
- 98.** Dangerous perforation of eardrum is located at
- [A] center
 - [B] attic
 - [C] para centrally
 - [D] Any of the above
- 99.** Cottle's test tests the patency of the nares in
- [A] atrophic rhinitis
 - [B] rhinosporidiosis
 - [C] deviated nasal septum
 - [D] hypertrophied inferior turbinate
- 100.** Safety muscle of larynx is
- [A] lateral cricoarytenoid
 - [B] posterior cricoarytenoid
 - [C] thyroarytenoid
 - [D] cricothyroid