

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR
SENIOR GRADE OF MIZORAM HEALTH SERVICES (SPECIALIST SUB-
CADRE) UNDER HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, FEBRUARY-2024

PAPER-III
(MEDICINE)

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 200

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.
Attempt all questions.

1. Slow rising pulse is a feature of:
(a) Endotoxic shock (b) AS
(c) MS (d) Constrictive pericarditis
2. Giant a-wave in neck vein is seen in:
(a) Left atrial myxoma (b) Constrictive pericarditis
(c) Pulmonary hypertension (d) Atrial fibrillation
3. Left parasternal heave is diagnostic of:
(a) Left ventricular hypertrophy (b) Right atrial hypertrophy
(c) Right ventricular hypertrophy (d) Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
4. Sudden death may occur in
(a) AS (b) Constrictive pericarditis
(c) ASD (d) PDA
5. All are bedside differential diagnosis of MS *except*:
(a) Carey Coombs murmur (b) Left atrial myxoma
(c) Austin Flint murmur (d) Mitral valve prolapse syndrome
6. All are features of acute attack of PND *except*:
(a) Peripheral cyanosis (b) Raised JVP
(c) Ashen-grey pallor (d) S3 gallop rhythm
7. Concentric left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) is usually found in:
(a) Ischaemic heart disease (b) Cardiomyopathy
(c) Coarctation of aorta (d) Severe anaemia
8. Commonest organism producing acute bacterial endocarditis is:
(a) Streptococcus viridans (b) Staphylococcus aureus
(c) Streptococcus faecalis (d) Pneumococcus
9. Commonest congenital heart disease is:
(a) ASD (b) VSD
(c) Bicuspid aortic valve (d) Fallot's tetralogy
10. Incidence of infective endocarditis is least in:
(a) MI (b) PDA
(c) ASD (d) VSD

11. Myocarditis may be found in all except:
 - (a) HIV infection
 - (b) Toxoplasma infection
 - (c) Diphtheria
 - (d) Ascariasis
12. Cardiomyopathy may follow treatment with:
 - (a) Chloramphenicol
 - (b) Doxorubicin
 - (c) Methotrexate
 - (d) Allopurinol
13. Kussmaul's sign is present in:
 - (a) Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
 - (b) Right ventricular infarction
 - (c) Myocarditis.
 - (d) Pregnancy
14. Left ventricular hypertrophy is not associated with:
 - (a) AS
 - (b) AI
 - (c) MS
 - (d) MI
15. Paroxysmal hypertension is classically found in:
 - (a) Coarctation of aorta
 - (b) Eclampsia
 - (c) Renal artery stenosis
 - (d) Pheochromocytoma
16. Syncopal attack is associated with all of the following except:
 - (a) Myocarditis
 - (b) Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
 - (c) Ventricular fibrillation
 - (d) Aortic stenosis
17. Which of the following cardioselective beta-blockers is used in heart failure?
 - (a) Carvedilol
 - (b) Atenolol
 - (c) Labetalol
 - (d) Pindolol
18. Drug of choice in acute management of PSVT is:
 - (a) Amiodarone
 - (b) Verapamil
 - (c) Metoprolol
 - (d) Adenosine
19. Heart valve commonly affected in IV drug abusers is:
 - (a) Pulmonary valve
 - (b) Mitral valve
 - (c) Tricuspid valve
 - (d) Aortic valve
20. Ventricular fibrillation is best treated by:
 - (a) IV amiodarone
 - (b) Carotid massage
 - (c) Electrical cardioversion
 - (d) IV lignocaine
21. Bilateral pleural effusion is commonly seen in:
 - (a) SLE
 - (b) Nephrotic syndrome
 - (c) Pulmonary tuberculosis
 - (d) Congestive cardiac failure
22. Cheyne-Stokes respiration is classically seen in all *except*:
 - (a) Hepatocellular failure
 - (b) Uraemia
 - (c) Opium poisoning
 - (d) Raised intracranial tension
23. Aegophony may be found in:
 - (a) Pneumothorax
 - (b) Emphysema
 - (c) Consolidation
 - (d) Superficial, empty cavity
24. Pink, frothy and profuse sputum is seen in:
 - (a) Pneumoconiosis
 - (b) Lobar pneumonia
 - (c) Acute pulmonary oedema
 - (d) Aspergilloma
25. Pneumatocele is found in pneumonia caused by:
 - (a) Staphylococcus aureus
 - (b) Klebsiella pneumoniae
 - (c) Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - (d) Mycoplasma pneumoniae

26. The elastic recoil of lung is severely diminished in:
(a) Chronic bronchitis (b) Emphysema
(c) Bronchogenic carcinoma (d) Bronchial asthma
27. Melanoptysis (black sputum) is seen in:
(a) Coal worker's pneumoconiosis (b) Ochronosis
(c) Maple syrup urine disease (d) Goodpasture's disease
28. Which one of the following is not a paraneoplastic syndrome in bronchogenic carcinoma?
(a) Cachexia (b) Haemoptysis
(c) Polymyositis (d) SIADH
29. Which of the following does not belong to the triad of symptomatic bronchial asthma?
(a) Chest pain (b) Dyspnoea
(c) Wheeze (d) Cough
30. In lobar pneumonia, which is not true?
(a) Trachea deviated to the opposite side (b) Woody dullness on percussion
(c) Tubular breath sound. (d) Presence of whispering pectoriloquy
31. Most predominant infective agent of respiratory tract in cystic fibrosis is:
(a) Staphylococcus aureus (b) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
(c) Escherichia coli (d) Anaerobes
32. Which is not a recognised complication of cystic fibrosis?
(a) Atelectasis (b) Bronchiectasis
(c) Pleural effusion (d) Pulmonary hypertension
33. Commonest posterior mediastinal tumour is:
(a) Neurofibroma (b) Lymphoma
(c) Teratodermoid (d) Metastatic carcinoma
34. The most reliable symptom of acute pulmonary thromboembolism is:
(a) Substernal chest pain (b) Haemoptysis
(c) Breathlessness (d) Syncope
35. The commonest benign pulmonary neoplasm is:
(a) Adenoma (b) Lipoma
(c) Hamartoma (d) Fibroma
36. Which of the following is false regarding primary pulmonary hypertension?
(a) Age ranges 20-40 yrs
(b) Females are the main victims
(c) Primarily due to heart disease
(d) Calcium channel blockers may alleviate symptoms
37. Investigation of highest diagnostic efficacy in acute pulmonary thromboembolism is:
(a) ECG (b) Arterial blood gas estimation
(c) Contrast-enhanced spiral CT scan (d) Ventilation-perfusion lung scans
38. Which of the following is not in the list of bedside severity assessment of bronchial asthma?
(a) Kussmaul's sign (b) Pulsus paradoxus
(c) Silent chest (d) Central cyanosis
39. Commonest cause of respiratory failure is:
(a) Emphysema (b) Fibrosing alveolitis
(c) Bronchial asthma (d) Chronic bronchitis

40. Commonest sign of aspiration pneumonia is:
(a) Stridor (b) Tachypnoea
(c) Central cyanosis (d) Crepitations
41. All are recognised causes of chronic renal failure (CRF) *except*:
(a) Snakebite (b) Malignant hypertension
(c) Diabetes mellitus (d) Obstructive uropathy
42. Broad casts are found in:
(a) Acute glomerulonephritis (b) Urinary tract infection
(c) Analgesic nephropathy. (d) Chronic renal failure (CRF)
43. 'Fruity odour' in urine is found in :
(a) Urinary tract infection (UTI) (b) Diabetic ketoacidosis
(c) Akaptonuria (d) Chyluria
44. Radiolucent nephrolithiasis is found in stones composed of:
(a) Magnesium ammonium phosphate (b) Cystine
(c) Uric acid (d) Calcium oxalate
45. Which of the following commonly affects kidney?
(a) Rheumatoid arthritis (b) Microscopic polyarteritis
(c) Takayasu's arteritis (d) Temporal arteritis
46. Commonest renal lesion in diabetic nephropathy is:
(a) Diffuse glomerulosclerosis (b) Chronic interstitial nephritis
(c) Arterio nephrosclerosis (d) Nodular glomerulosclerosis
47. Most important diagnostic point in favour of CRF by USG is:
(a) Increase in size of kidney (b) Diminished ultrasonic density of cortex
(c) Loss of corticomedullary differentiation (d) Renal pelvis full of urine
48. Earliest manifestation of minimal lesion nephropathy is:
(a) Proteinuria (b) Hypertension
(c) Hyperkalaemia (d) Anasarca
49. Which of the following is usually unresponsive to corticosteroid therapy?
(a) Membranous nephropathy (b) Minimal lesion nephropathy
(c) Membranoproliferative nephropathy (d) Focal glomerulosclerosis
50. Absolute indication for dialysis:
(a) Serum K^+ level >6 mEq/l. (b) Serum urea level >200 mg/dl
(c) Serum creatinine level >4 mg/dl (d) Clinical evidence of pericarditis
51. In stage 5 chronic kidney disease (CKD), the GFR falls below:
(a) <20 (b) <10
(c) <15 (d) <5
52. Blood level of all rises in ARF *except*:
(a) Uric acid (b) K^+
(c) Na^+ (d) Creatinine
53. Prognosis of which of the following is excellent?
(a) Acute glomerulonephritis (b) Interstitial nephritis
(c) Chronic nephritis (d) Nephrotic syndrome
54. IgA nephropathy commonly presents with:
(a) Systemic hypertension (b) Acute renal failure
(c) Haematuria (d) Nephrotic syndrome

55. Acute tubular necrosis may be caused by all of the following *except*:
- (a) Hepatorenal syndrome
 - (b) Systemic hypertension
 - (c) Acute pancreatitis
 - (d) Congestive cardiac failure
56. In IgA nephropathy, IgA is deposited in:
- (a) Glomerular capillaries
 - (b) Glomerular mesangium
 - (c) Glomerular basement membrane
 - (d) Renal papilla
57. After how many years of onset of type 1 or 2 diabetes, micro- albuminuria appears?
- (a) 1-5 years
 - (b) 5-10 years
 - (c) 10-15 years
 - (d) 15-20 years
58. In microalbuminuria, the range of albuminuria is:
- (a) 10-100 mg/day
 - (b) 20-200 mg/day
 - (c) 30-300 mg/day
 - (d) 40-400 mg/day
59. Minimal change nephropathy is better known as:
- (a) Nil lesion
 - (b) Foot process disease
 - (c) Lipoid nephrosis
 - (d) All of the above
60. A patient of diabetic mellitus having hypertension, serum creatinine 3.1 mg/dl and a plasma potassium concentration of 5.8 mEq/L are best treated with which antihypertensive agent
- (a) ACE inhibitor
 - (b) Angiotensin II receptor blocker
 - (c) Amiloride
 - (d) Furosemide
61. Passage of a bolus of food through oesophagus is the function of:
- (a) Primary peristaltic wave
 - (b) Secondary peristaltic wave
 - (c) Tertiary peristaltic wave
 - (d) Voluntary phase of deglutition
62. Secretory diarrhoea has no association with:
- (a) Pancreatic insufficiency
 - (b) Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
 - (c) Villous adenoma of rectum
 - (d) Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
63. Regarding haematochezia, which one is false?
- (a) Passage of bright red blood per rectum.
 - (b) May be due to rectal polyp, ulcerative colitis or angiodysplasia of colon
 - (c) The blood may not be mixed with stool.
 - (d) Bleeding source is proximal to ligament of Treitz
64. Manometric study of lower oesophagus is important in all except:
- (a) Mallory-Weiss syndrome.
 - (b) Polymyositis
 - (c) Diffuse oesophageal spasm
 - (d) Achalasia cardia
65. Which organ does not move at all with respiration?
- (a) Pancreas
 - (b) Transverse colon
 - (c) Stomach
 - (d) Kidney
66. *H. pylori* is usually not associated with:
- (a) Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
 - (b) Antral gastritis
 - (c) Non-ulcer dyspepsia
 - (d) Gastric lymphoma
67. Which of the following does not give rise to haematemesis?
- (a) Carcinoma of the stomach
 - (b) Duodenal diverticula
 - (c) Mallory-Weiss syndrome
 - (d) Stomatostatinoma
68. Acid peptic disease is rarely found in:
- (a) Cushing's syndrome
 - (b) Pregnancy
 - (c) Polycythaemia vera
 - (d) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

69. The most common gastrointestinal disorder in a community is:
(a) Diverticulitis (b) Duodenal ulcer
(c) Reflux oesophagitis (d) Irritable bowel syndrome
70. Mallory-Weiss syndrome is commonly seen accompanying:
(a) Reflux oesophagitis (b) Oesophageal carcinoma
(c) Alcoholism (d) Hiatal hernia
71. Commonest cause of antral gastritis is:
(a) Alcohol (b) *H. pylori* infection
(c) Pernicious anaemia (d) Herpes virus infection
72. The basic defect in coeliac sprue lies in:
(a) Protein metabolism (b) Fat metabolism
(c) Carbohydrate metabolism (d) Vitamins and minerals absorption
73. Regarding ulcerative colitis, which is true?
(a) Segmental involvement is common
(b) Granuloma and fistula formation are characteristic
(c) Crypt abscesses are typical
(d) Malignancy never follows even in long-standing disease
74. Crohn's disease may be complicated by all *except*:
(a) Hydroureter (b) Clubbing
(c) Amyloidosis (d) Chronic cholecystitis
75. 'String sign' in Crohn's disease is due to:
(a) Fistula (b) Spasm
(c) Pseudopolyps (d) Small ulceration
76. Commonest complaint by a patient in carcinoma of the rectum is:
(a) Constipation (b) Pain abdomen
(c) Haematochezia (d) Anal pain
77. Commonest extraintestinal complication of ulcerative colitis is:
(a) Sclerosing cholangitis (b) Arthritis
(c) Pyoderma gangrenosum (d) Uveitis
78. Which one is false regarding irritable bowel syndrome?
(a) Sense of complete evacuation (b) Abdominal distension
(c) Colicky pain abdomen (d) Mucous diarrhoea or pencil-like pasty stools
79. The ideal time to give antacids in peptic ulcer disease is:
(a) Just before meals (b) Immediately after meals
(c) One hour after meals and at bedtime (d) With the meals
80. Which vitamin deficiency is commonly seen in Crohn's disease?
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin D
(c) Folic acid (d) Vitamin B12
81. Which of the following is not included in the classical triad of chronic pancreatitis?
(a) Diabetes mellitus (b) Abdominal pain
(c) Pancreatic calcification (d) Steatorrhoea
82. Acute pancreatitis may eventually lead to all of the following *except*:
(a) Acute lung injury (b) Fulminant hepatocellular failure
(c) Disseminated intravascular coagulation (d) Renal failure

83. Bentiromide test diagnoses?
(a) Pancreatic ductal obstruction (b) Exocrine pancreatic function
(c) Pancreatic carcinoma (d) Endocrine pancreatic function
84. The major immunoglobulin in primary biliary cirrhosis:
(a) IgM (b) IgA
(c) IgG (d) IgD
85. Which one of the following is false regarding type B hepatitis serology?
(a) Persistence of HBsAg >6 months implies carrier state
(b) HbeAg implies high infectivity
(c) Anti-HBs appears to reflect immunity
(d) IgG anti-HBc indicates acute hepatitis B virus infection
86. Which of the following is not associated with leucocytosis:
(a) Toxic hepatitis (b) Acute viral hepatitis.
(c) Weil's disease (d) Amoebic liver disease
87. Commonest cause of chronic relapsing pancreatitis is:
(a) Trauma (b) Gallstones
(c) Alcohol abuse (d) Infection
88. All of the following are present in hepatic coma *except*:
(a) Asterixis (b) Abnormal EEC
(c) Absent deep reflexes (d) Increased ammonia level in blood
89. The earliest and most common metabolic abnormality in hepatic encephalopathy is:
(a) Respiratory alkalosis (b) Metabolic alkalosis
(c) Respiratory acidosis (d) Metabolic acidosis
90. Which is not true so far as definition of cirrhosis of liver is concerned?
(a) Fatty infiltration (b) Necrosis
(c) Fibrosis (d) Regeneration
91. Commonest micro-organism responsible for cholangitis is:
(a) E. coli (b) Klebsiella pneumoniae
(c) Streptococcus faecalis (d) Salmonella
92. Commonest malignant tumour of gallbladder is:
(a) Squamous cell carcinoma (b) Adenocarcinoma
(c) Haemangioendothelioma (d) Sarcoma
93. Serum of patient contains only anti-HBs; he is:
(a) Acutely infected by type B virus
(b) Suffering from chronic hepatitis B virus infection
(c) Low level of HbsAg carrier
(d) Vaccinated
94. Minimal fluid required to have classical shifting dullness in ascites is:
(a) 100-250ml (b) 250-800ml
(c) 500-1000ml (d) More than 1 litre
95. All are metabolic causes of cirrhosis of liver *except*:
(a) Type IV glycogenesis (b) Galactosaemia
(c) Homocystinurias (d) Wilson's disease

96. Commonest cause of portal hypertension is:
- (a) Acute viral hepatitis
 - (b) Chronic active hepatitis
 - (c) Cirrhosis of liver
 - (d) Carcinoma of liver
97. Superficial venous flow in portal hypertension is:
- (a) Away from the umbilicus
 - (b) Below upwards
 - (c) Towards umbilicus
 - (d) Above downwards
98. Commonest cause of post-transfusion hepatitis is:
- (a) Hepatitis B
 - (b) Hepatitis C
 - (c) Hepatitis D
 - (d) Hepatitis E
99. Absolute contraindication for liver biopsy is:
- (a) Cirrhosis of liver
 - (b) Cholestasis
 - (c) Haemangioma of liver
 - (d) Amoebic liver abscess
100. Which indicates chronicity in hepatitis B virus infection?
- (a) HBeAg
 - (b) Anti-HBs
 - (c) DNA polymerase
 - (d) IgG anti-HBc

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