

**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-IV**  
**(MEDICINE)**

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 200

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

1. Hyponatraemia is manifested by all *except*:
  - (a) Muscular weakness
  - (b) Paralytic ileus
  - (c) Myoclonic jerks
  - (d) Confusion
2. All are established causes of SIADH *except*:
  - (a) Meningitis
  - (b) Hyperthyroidism
  - (c) Oat cell carcinoma of lung
  - (d) Acute intermittent porphyria
3. Which of the following is not associated with hypokalaemia?
  - (a) Frusemide
  - (b) Triamterene
  - (c) Chlorthalidone
  - (d) Indapamide
4. After rapid correction of hyponatraemia in a patient, quadraparesis develops as a result of:
  - (a) Guillain-Barre syndrome
  - (b) Central pontine myelinolysis
  - (c) Periodic paralysis
  - (d) Acute transverse myelitis
5. Hypokalaemia enhances the cardiac toxicity of:
  - (a) Amiodarone
  - (b) Propranolol
  - (c) Adenosine
  - (d) Digoxin
6. Metabolic alkalosis is associated with all the following *except*:
  - (a) Severe vomiting
  - (b) Hypokalaemia
  - (c) Bartter's syndrome
  - (d) Methanol poisoning
7. Normal anion gap is:
  - (a) 2-4mmol/L
  - (b) 4-8mmol/L
  - (c) 8-16mmol/L
  - (d) 16-24mmol/L
8. Which of the following is a feature of respiratory alkalosis?
  - (a) Asterixis
  - (b) Papilloedema
  - (c) Water-hammer pulse
  - (d) Tetany
9. The clinical hallmark of homocystinuria is:
  - (a) Osteoporosis
  - (b) Mental retardation
  - (c) Dislocation of lens
  - (d) Thrombotic vascular disease
10. 'Sweaty feet' odour is found in:
  - (a) Argininaemia
  - (b) Glutaric aciduria
  - (c) Hypervalinaemia
  - (d) Isovaleric acidemia

11. Acute gouty arthritis should be treated by:
  - (a) Allopurinol
  - (b) Probenecid
  - (c) Benzbromarone
  - (d) Naproxen
12. Starvation is thought to be life-threatening, when the body weight falls below:
  - (a) 40% of normal
  - (b) 50% of normal
  - (c) 60% of normal
  - (d) 70% of normal
13. Hypochromic anaemia with megaloblastic changes in bone marrow is seen in:
  - (a) Galactosaemia.
  - (b) Abetalipoproteinaemia
  - (c) Gaucher's disease
  - (d) Hereditary orotic aciduria
14. Probably the commonest form of glycogen storage disorder is:
  - (a) Type I glycogenosis
  - (b) Type III glycogenosis
  - (c) Type V glycogenosis
  - (d) Type VI glycogenosis
15. Tangier's disease is manifested by:
  - (a) Premature atherosclerosis
  - (b) Pigmentation of skin
  - (c) Low serum cholesterol level
  - (d) Haemolysis
16. Hypomagnesaemia is associated with all *except*:
  - (a) Hypercalcaemia
  - (b) Use of loop diuretics
  - (c) Acute pancreatitis
  - (d) Chronic renal failure
17. The best natural source of iodine is:
  - (a) Meat
  - (b) Milk
  - (c) Vegetables
  - (d) Seafoods
18. Obesity is not associated with:
  - (a) Hypogonadism
  - (b) Hypopituitarism
  - (c) Hypocortisolism
  - (d) Hypothyroidism
19. Vitamin D is maximally present in:
  - (a) Fatty fish
  - (b) Butter
  - (c) Milk
  - (d) Eggs
20. Richest source of vitamin B12 is:
  - (a) Green leafy vegetables
  - (b) Meat and dairy products
  - (c) Fruits
  - (d) Sea fish
21. Earliest changes observed by ophthalmoscope in background retinopathy of diabetes is:
  - (a) Venous dilatation
  - (b) Microaneurysms
  - (c) Increased capillary permeability
  - (d) Arterio venous shunts
22. All are features of diabetic ketoacidosis *except*:
  - (a) Hyperthermia
  - (b) Drowsiness
  - (c) Dehydration
  - (d) *Air* hunger
23. Commonest cause of coma in a diabetic is:
  - (a) Diabetic ketoacidosis
  - (b) Lactic acidosis
  - (c) Hyperosmolar non-ketotic coma
  - (d) Hypoglycaemia
24. Myxoedema coma is characterised. by:
  - (a) Hypertension
  - (b) Tachycardia
  - (c) Euthermia
  - (d) Hypoventilation
25. Which of the following is not a neuromuscular feature of thyrotoxicosis?
  - (a) Myasthenic syndrome
  - (b) Brisk knee jerk
  - (c) Hypokalaemic periodic paralysis
  - (d) Hyperkinesia

26. Thyroid acropachy is found in:  
(a) Sub clinical hypothyroidism (b) Graves' disease  
(c) Myxoedema (d) Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
27. Klinefelter's syndrome is characterised by:  
(a) Small, soft testes (b) Chromosomal pattern 46, XO  
(c) Upper segment > lower segment of body (d) Gynaecomastia
28. Cushing's syndrome does not give rise to:  
(a) Hirsutism (b) Peripheral neuropathy  
(c) Purple striae (d) Acne
29. Sheehan's syndrome presents with:  
(a) Cardiac failure (b) Persistent lactation  
(c) Fever (d) Striking cachexia
30. Commonest cause of phaeochromocytoma is:  
(a) Tumour of adrenal medulla (b) Necrosis of adrenal gland  
(c) Small cell carcinoma of bronchus (d) Adrenal cortical hyperplasia
31. Empty sella syndrome may be due to all *except*:  
(a) Sheehan's syndrome (b) Spontaneous development  
(c) Pituitary tumour (d) Post-irradiation necrosis of pituitary gland
32. Plummer's nails are a feature of:  
(a) Atopic eczema (b) Hypoparathyroidism  
(c) Thyrotoxicosis (d) Multiple endocrine neoplasia type I
33. The triad of hyponatraemia, haemodilution and urine hypertonic to plasma suggest diagnosis of:  
(a) Nephrotic syndrome (b) SIADH  
(c) Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus (d) Addison's disease
34. Calcification of basal ganglia is seen in :  
(a) Primary hyperparathyroidism (b) Hypoparathyroidism  
(c) Secondary hyperparathyroidism (d) Milk-alkali syndrome
35. Erythropoietin is secreted from:  
(a) Mesenchymal tumours (b) Cerebellar haemangioblastoma  
(c) Juxtaglomerular tumour (d) Lymphoma
36. Commonest cause of thyrotoxicosis is:  
(a) Multinodular goitre (b) Hashimoto's thyroiditis  
(c) Graves' disease (d) Well-differentiated carcinoma
37. Charcot joint in diabetes mellitus commonly affects:  
(a) Hip (b) Shoulder  
(c) Knee (d) Foot
38. Which is considered to be an endocrine organ?  
(a) Skin (b) Ciliary body  
(c) Small intestine (d) Breast
39. Which of the following augments growth hormone release?  
(a) Glucocorticoids (b) Somatostatin  
(c) Stress (d) Obesity
40. Excess prolactin gives rise to:  
(a) Acromegaly (b) Gynaecomastia  
(c) Early menopause (d) Anaemia

41. All are characteristic features of DLE *except*:
- (a) Photosensitivity
  - (b) Telangiectasia
  - (c) Raynaud's phenomenon
  - (d) Heals with scarring
42. Which of the following is not a recognised complication of SLE?
- (a) Diffuse glomerulonephritis
  - (b) Membranous nephropathy
  - (c) Interstitial nephritis
  - (d) Minimal lesion nephropathy
43. Rheumatoid factor in SLE is positive in:
- (a) 20% cases
  - (b) 35% cases
  - (c) 50% cases
  - (d) 70% cases
44. Lupus nephritis is treated by all *except*:
- (a) Interferon
  - (b) Glucocorticoids
  - (c) Azathioprine
  - (d) Cyclophosphamide
45. Mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD) is a combination of SLE, scleroderma, rheumatoid arthritis and \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Sjogren's syndrome
  - (b) Polymyositis
  - (c) Myasthenia gravis
  - (d) Osteoarthritis
46. CREST syndrome is aggregation of calcinosis, Raynaud's phenomenon, sclerodactyly, telangiectasia and \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Oedema
  - (b) Endomyocardial fibrosis
  - (c) Oesophageal hypomotility
  - (d) Exophthalmos
47. HBsAg is present in vasculitis associated with
- (a) Henoch-Schonlein purpura
  - (b) Temporal arteritis
  - (c) Churg-Strauss syndrome
  - (d) Polyarteritis nodosa
48. In Churg-Strauss syndrome, the principal organ involved is:
- (a) Lung
  - (b) Kidney
  - (c) Central nervous system
  - (d) Liver
49. Anti-Jo-1 antibody is diagnostic of:
- (a) Sjogren's syndrome
  - (b) Progressive systemic sclerosis
  - (c) Dermatomyositis with lung disease
  - (d) Lupus nephritis
50. Kawasaki disease is associated with:
- (a) Coronary artery aneurysm
  - (b) Renal failure
  - (c) Pleural effusion
  - (d) Hemiplegia
51. c-ANCA (antinuclear cytoplasmic antibody) is diagnostic of:
- (a) Microscopic polyarteritis
  - (b) Wegener's granulomatosis
  - (c) Crescentic glomerulonephritis
  - (d) Polyarteritis nodosa
52. Anti-RNP antibody is diagnostic of:
- (a) MCID (Sharp's syndrome)
  - (b) Polymyositis
  - (c) Drug-induced SLE
  - (d) Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome
53. Pseudogout (chondrocalcinosis) is associated with deposition of crystals of:
- (a) Calcium oxalate
  - (b) Monosodium urate
  - (c) Calcium phosphate
  - (d) Calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate
54. Drug of choice for relieving pain in osteoarthritis is:
- (a) Corticosteroids
  - (b) Ibuprofen
  - (c) Paracetamol
  - (d) Diclofenac

55. Felly's syndrome is not associated with:  
(a) Age of onset 20-25 years  
(b) Vasculitis  
(c) Lymphadenopathy  
(d) Thrombocytopenia
56. "Pathergy" is characteristic of:  
(a) Reiter's syndrome  
(b) Lyme arthritis  
(c) Behcet's syndrome  
(d) Leucocytoclastic vasculitis
57. Highest incidence of rheumatoid factor (RF) is found in:  
(a) SLE  
(b) Sjogren's syndrome  
(c) Rheumatoid arthritis  
(d) Progressive systemic sclerosis
58. CREST syndrome is diagnosed by the presence of:  
(a) Anti-RNP antibody  
(b) Anti-centromere antibody  
(c) Anti-Jo-1 antibody  
(d) Anti-histone antibody
59. Onion-skin spleen is classically seen in:  
(a) Scleroderma  
(b) Systemic lupus erythematosus  
(c) Mixed connective tissue disease  
(d) Sjogren's syndrome
60. Commonest presentation of cardiac lupus is:  
(a) Aortic incompetence  
(b) Myocarditis  
(c) Libman-Sacks endocarditis  
(d) Pericarditis
61. Ecthyma gangrenosum is produced by:  
(a) Klebsiella  
(b) Serratia  
(c) Pseudomonas  
(d) Salmonella
62. Most reliable clue to poor tissue perfusion in septic shock is:  
(a) High level of blood lactate  
(b) Hyponatraemia  
(c) Low level of  $\text{HCO}_3$   
(d) Hypochloraemia
63. Genital ulceration is caused by all *except*:  
(a) Herpes simplex  
(b) HIV  
(c) Treponema pallidum  
(d) Haemophilus ducreyi
64. The main pathogenic organism in non-gonococcal urethritis is:  
(a) Ureaplasma urealyticum  
(b) Chlamydia trachomatis  
(c) Trichomoniasis  
(d) Herpes simplex
65. Treatment of choice in chronic carrier of enteric fever is  
(a) Cholecystectomy  
(b) Quinolones  
(c) Ceftriaxone  
(d) Furazolidone
66. Pontiac fever is due to:  
(a) Serratia infection  
(b) Acinetobacter infection  
(c) Legionella infection  
(d) Haemophilus infection
67. Thalidomide may be used in:  
(a) Ulcerative colitis  
(b) Kaposi's sarcoma  
(c) Erythema nodosum leprosum  
(d) Acute lung injury
68. Which is the most sensitive test for syphilis?  
(a) Wasserman test  
(b) Rapid plasma reagin (RPR)  
(c) VDRL  
(d) Fluorescent treponemal antibody-absorption (FTA-ABS)

69. Drug of choice in *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia is:  
(a) Pentamidine isethionate (b) Zidovudine  
(c) Cefoperazone (d) Aztreonam
70. Herpes labialis is classically seen in:  
(a) Enteric fever (b) Lobar pneumonia  
(c) Kala-azar (d) Pulmonary tuberculosis
71. Which is not a symptom of raised intracranial tension?  
(a) Altered consciousness (b) Headache  
(c) Non-projectile vomiting (d) Convulsions
72. Crossed hemiplegia indicates the site of lesion in:  
(a) Internal capsule (b) Cortex  
(c) Cervical spine (d) Brainstem
73. In monoplegia, usually the site of lesion lies in:  
(a) Pons (b) Internal capsule  
(c) Cortex (d) Midbrain
74. Commonest cerebrovascular accident (CVA) is:  
(a) Cerebral haemorrhage (b) Cerebral thrombosis  
(c) Cerebral embolism (d) Subarachnoid haemorrhage
75. Cerebral oedema induced by CVA should not be treated by:  
(a) IV mannitol (b) Dexamethasone  
(c) Oral glycerol (d) IV frusemide
76. Commonest cause of peripheral neuropathy in India is:  
(a) Diabetes mellitus (b) Chronic renal failure  
(c) Leprosy (d) After INH therapy
77. Management of choice in Guillain-Barre syndrome is:  
(a) Immunoglobulin (b) Cyclophosphamide  
(c) Corticosteroid (d) Interferon
78. Peripheral neuropathy associated with hypertension is found in:  
(a) Acute intermittent porphyria (b) Amyloidosis  
(c) TOCP poisoning (d) Pyridoxine deficiency
79. Posterior column lesion will have:  
(a) - tone (b) Intact proprioception  
(c) Brisk deep reflexes (d) Sensory ataxia
80. Intermittent bulbar palsy is seen in:  
(a) Snakebite (b) Myasthenia gravis  
(c) Rabies (d) Poliomyelitis
81. Which of the following does not produce wasting of small muscles of hands?  
(a) Myopathy (b) Rheumatoid arthritis  
(c) Cervical rib (d) Carpal tunnel syndrome
82. Commonest cause of aphasia is:  
(a) Hysteria (b) Cerebral infarction  
(c) Bram tumour (d) Cerebral Haemorrhage
83. Pendular nystagmus is found in:  
(a) Amblyopia (b) Cerebellar disorder  
(c) Pontine glioma (d) Phenytoin toxicity

84. Commonest cause of abducent nerve palsy is:  
(a) Brain tumour (b) Diabetes mellitus  
(c) Raised intracranial tension (d) Gradenigo's syndrome
85. Myopathy is best diagnosed by:  
(a) Muscle enzyme study (b) Nerve conduction study  
(c) Muscle biopsy. (d) Electromyography
86. Reversible cause of dementia is:  
(a) Post-encephalitic. (b) Multi-infarct dementia  
(c) Huntington's chorea (d) Alzheimer's disease
87. Apneustic breathing is seen in lesion of:  
(a) Midbrain (b) Upper pons  
(c) Lower pons (d) Medulla
88. MRI is preferred over CT scan of brain in all *except*:  
(a) Posterior fossa tumours (b) Multiple sclerosis  
(c) Pituitary tumours. (d) Classification within a lesion
89. Transient ischaemic attack (TIA) stamps the process as:  
(a) Embolic (b) Demyelinating  
(c) Haemorrhagic (d) Inflammatory
90. Oppenheim's gait is characteristic of:  
(a) Peripheral neuropathy (b) Duchenne myopathy  
(c) Multiple sclerosis (d) Hysteria
91. Most dangerous type of pemphigus is:  
(a) Pemphigus erythematosus (b) Pemphigus foliaceus  
(c) Pemphigus vulgaris (d) Pemphigus Vegetans
92. Grattage test is positive in:  
(a) Pemphigus (b) Dermatitis herpetiformis  
(c) Psoriasis (d) Exfoliative dermatitis
93. Cataract may develop in:  
(a) Atopic dermatitis (b) Exfoliative dermatitis  
(c) Panniculitis (d) Erythema multiforme
94. Comedones are found in:  
(a) Seborrhoeic dermatitis (b) Acne vulgaris  
(c) Ringworm (d) Vitiligo
95. Stevens-Johnson syndrome may be seen in infection caused by:  
(a) Pseudomonas Pyocyaneus (b) Streptococcus haemolyticus  
(c) Staphylococcus aureus (d) Mycoplasma pneumoniae
96. Auspitz's sign is characteristic of:  
(a) Pemphigus (b) Discoid lupus erythematosus  
(c) Psoriasis (d) Viral wart
97. Erythema nodosum does not occur in:  
(a) Primary tuberculosis (b) Ulcerative colitis  
(c) Giant cell arteritis (d) Sarcoidosis
98. Commonest site of involvement in atopic dermatitis is:  
(a) Flexural areas (b) Extensor surfaces  
(c) Exposed part. (d) Areas of pressure and friction

**99.** Mucous membrane lesions are seen in:

- (a) Pemphigoid.
- (b) Dermatitis herpetiformis
- (c) Impetigo
- (d) Pemphigus

**100.** The cardinal feature of atopic eczema is:

- (a) Oozing
- (b) Pigmentation
- (c) Itching
- (d) Rash with papules

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