

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**MIZORAM HEALTH SERVICES (COMBINED) EXAMINATION
UNDER HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, JULY-2024**

TECHNICAL SUBJECT PAPER-I

Time Allowed : 2 hours

FM : 200

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

1. Which of the following drugs should not be used in a setting of severe hypertension in elderly on empirical basis?
(a) Enalapril (b) Amlodipine
(c) Chlorthiazide (d) Prazosin
2. A 50 year old lady presented with history of pain upper abdomen, nausea, decreased appetite for 5 days. She had undergone cholecystectomy 2 years back. Her total bilirubin is 10 mg/dL, SGOT 900IU/L, SGPT 700 IU/L, serum alkaline phosphatase is 280 IU/L. What is the most likely diagnosis?
(a) Acute pancreatitis (b) Acute cholangitis
(c) Acute viral hepatitis (d) Peptic ulcer with posterior penetration
3. Mitral stenosis is associated with -
(a) Right ventricular hypertrophy (b) Left ventricular hypertrophy
(c) Left axis deviation (d) QRS complex
4. Bacterial endocarditis is most commonly caused by -
(a) α - hemolytic streptococci (b) β - hemolytic streptococci
(c) Staphylococcus aureus (d) Staph epidermidis
5. Which of the following is not involved with hypoglycaemia counter regulation?
(a) Cortisol (b) Growth hormone
(c) C-peptide (d) Glucagon
6. False- negative tuberculin test is seen in all except -
(a) After 4-6 weeks of measles attack (b) Immunodeficiency state
(c) Miliary tuberculosis (d) Atypical mycobacterial infection
7. In acute pulmonary embolism, the most frequent ECG finding is -
(a) S₁Q₃T₃ pattern (b) P. pulmonale
(c) Sinus tachycardia (d) Right axis deviation
8. Which part of the spine is most commonly affected in rheumatoid arthritis?
(a) Cervical (b) Lumbar
(c) Thoracic (d) Sacral
9. Autoimmune destruction of platelet is seen in -
(a) SLE (b) Rheumatoid arthritis
(c) Reiter disease (d) Polyarteritis nodosa

10. Normal anion gap metabolic acidosis is caused by -
(a) Cholera (b) Starvation
(c) Ethylene glycol poisoning (d) Lactic acidosis
11. A 20-year-old male has presented with repeated episodes of hematemesis. There is no history of jaundice or liver decompensation. On evaluation, the significant findings are splenomegaly and esophageal varices. There is no ascites or peptic ulcer. The liver function test is normal. The most likely diagnosis is -
(a) Extrahepatic portal venous obstruction (b) Non cirrhotic portal fibrosis
(c) Cirrhosis of liver (d) Hepatic venous outflow tract obstruction
12. How much potassium is present in Ringer Lactate solution?
(a) 1 mEq/L (b) 4 mEq/L
(c) 2 mEq/L (d) 6 mEq/L
13. Most sensitive and specific test for diagnosis of iron deficiency is -
(a) Serum iron levels (b) Serum ferritin levels
(c) Serum transferrin receptor population (d) Transferrin saturation
14. Drug of choice to control supraventricular tachycardia -
(a) Adenosine (b) Propranolol
(c) Verapamil (d) Digoxin
15. Most common type of Hodgkin's Lymphoma in India is -
(a) Nodular sclerosing (b) Lymphocyte predominance
(c) Mixed cellularity (d) Lymphocyte depletion
16. Hypercalcemia is not a feature of one of the following -
(a) Tumor lysis syndrome (b) Primary hyperparathyroidism
(c) Multiple myeloma (d) Sarcoidosis
17. The earliest feature of diabetic nephropathy is -
(a) Increased serum creatinine (b) Hematuria
(c) Nephrotic syndrome (d) Microalbuminuria
18. Triad of normal pressure hydrocephalus includes -
(a) Tremor, aphasia, dementia
(b) Ataxia, aphasia, gait disorder
(c) Gait disorder, urinary incontinence, dementia
(d) Gait disorder, urinary incontinence, lower cranial nerve palsy
19. Pathergy test is specific for -
(a) Caplan's syndrome (b) Sjogren's syndrome
(c) Bechet's syndrome (d) Felty's syndrome
20. Best prognostic factor for head injury is -
(a) Glasgow coma scale (b) Age
(c) Mode of injury (d) CT
21. Drug of choice for leptospirosis is -
(a) Penicillin (b) Tetracycline
(c) Sulphonamide (d) Erythromycin
22. Motor neuron disease, true is -
(a) Sensory involvement
(b) Ocular motility is impaired
(c) Involvement of anterior and lateral column of spinal cord
(d) Intellectual improvement

23. A diabetic patient having sensory involvement, tingling, numbness, ankle swelling, no pain. Diagnosis is -
(a) Gout (b) Rheumatoid arthritis
(c) Ankylosing spondylosis (d) Charcot's joint
24. During an epidemic of hepatitis E, fatality is maximum in -
(a) Pregnant women (b) Infants
(c) Malnourished males (d) Adolescent
25. Use of spironolactone in cirrhosis is -
(a) Decreased edema (b) Improves liver function
(c) Decrease afterload (d) Decrease intravascular volume
26. Spider nevi are due to action of -
(a) Estrogen (b) Testosterone
(c) Hepatotoxins (d) FSH
27. Ranson scoring for prognosis in acute pancreatitis includes all except -
(a) WBC >16,000/L (b) Age >55 year
(c) AST >250U/100mL (d) Serum amylase >350 IU
28. Absence seizures are seen in -
(a) Grand mal epilepsy (b) Myoclonic epilepsy
(c) Petit mal epilepsy (d) Hyperkinetic child
29. A 65-year-old man presents with anemia and posterior column dysfunction, the likely cause is -
(a) B₁ deficit (b) B₁₂ deficit
(c) SSPE (d) Multiple sclerosis
30. Distal renal tubular acidosis is associated with -
(a) Oxalate stones (b) Citrate
(c) Calcium stones (d) Uric acid stones
31. Commonest presentation of tuberculosis in AIDS -
(a) Infection with high load of organism (b) Negative tuberculin
(c) Extrapulmonary TB (d) Reactive caseous necrosis is seen
32. Kayser-Fleischers rings(KF rings) are seen in -
(a) Pterygium (b) Hemochromatosis
(c) Wilson's disease (d) Menke's kinked hair syndrome
33. Which of the following endocrine tumors is most commonly seen in MEN1?
(a) Insulinoma (b) Gastrinoma
(c) Glucagonoma (d) Somastatinoma
34. Wide pulse pressure is seen in all except.
(a) PDA (b) Aortic stenosis
(c) Aortic regurgitation (d) A.V. Malformation
35. Hepatic encephalopathy is predisposed by all except -
(a) Hyperkalemia (b) Dehydration
(c) Constipation (d) GI Bleeding
36. Features of SLE include all except.
(a) Recurrent abortion (b) Sterility
(c) Coomb's positive hemolytic anemia (d) Psychosis
37. The most common cause of subarachnoid hemorrhage is -
(a) Arterio-venous malformation (b) Cavernous angioma
(c) Aneurysm (d) Hypertension

38. Chvostek sign is seen in -
(a) Hypercalcemia (b) Hypocalcemia
(c) Insulinoma (d) Diabetes mellitus
39. Drug of choice for Generalised Tonic Clonic Seizure in pregnancy is -
(a) Lamotrigine (b) CBZ
(c) Levetiracetam (d) Valproate
40. Platelets in stored blood do not live after -
(a) 24hrs (b) 48hrs
(c) 72hrs (d) 96hrs
41. Osborn J wave is seen in -
(a) Hypothermia (b) Hyperkalemia
(c) Hypocalcemia (d) Hypokalemia
42. Major criteria for infective endocarditis include which of the following :
(a) Injecting drug user
(b) Fever
(c) Osler's nodes
(d) Typical organism of IE isolated from two separate blood cultures
43. Most common nerve affected in leprosy is -
(a) Posterior tibial (b) Ulnar
(c) Median (d) Facial
44. The hallmark of Henoch Schonlein purpura is -
(a) Palpable purpura (b) Abdominal pain
(c) Arthritis (d) Renal dysfunction
45. Drug of choice for kala-azar is -
(a) Antimonials (b) Amphotericin B
(c) Quinine (d) Paromomycin
46. Visual hallucination is seen in -
(a) Alcoholism (b) Mania
(c) Depression (d) Phobia
47. Inferior rib notching is seen in -
(a) Coarctation of aorta (b) Rickets
(c) ASD (d) Multiple myeloma
48. Which of the following antihypertensives cause sedation?
(a) Amlodipine (b) Hydralazine
(c) Clonidine (d) Losartan
49. Which of the following is not a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor?
(a) Zalcitabine (b) Lamivudine
(c) Nevirapine (d) Didanosine
50. Cluster headache is characterized by all, except -
(a) Affects predominantly female (b) Unilateral headache
(c) Onset typically in 20-50 years of life (d) Associated with conjunctival congestion
51. For children >5 years of age, screening of obesity is done by -
(a) Weight-for-age (b) Height-for-age
(c) Weight-for-height (d) BMI

52. What is wasting?
- (a) Low height for age (b) Low weight for age
(c) Low weight for height (d) Low height for weight
53. Which one of the micronutrients should be supplemented only after the stabilization phase of management of severe malnutrition?
- (a) Zinc (b) Copper
(c) Folic acid (d) Iron
54. The main characteristic sign of marasmus is :
- (a) Severe wasting (b) Enlarged liver
(c) Edema (d) Apathetic
55. Delayed closure of the fontanelis is due to :
- (a) Deficiency of vitamin D (b) Hypervitaminosis E
(c) Deficiency of vitamin A (d) Hypervitaminosis
56. ALL are features of vitamin D deficiency EXCEPT :
- (a) Subperiosteal haemorrhages (b) Bow legs
(c) Craniotabes (d) Harrison groove
57. A 1-year old child presents with constipation, development delay, goiter, and short stature. Which one of the following is the most probable cause?
- (a) Congenital hypothyroidism (b) Cerebral palsy
(c) Stroke (d) Guillian-Barre syndrome
58. Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn is caused by the deficiency of :
- (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin D
(c) Vitamin E (d) Vitamin K
59. A very-low-birthweight infant has a birthweight less than :
- (a) 2,500 g (b) 2,000 g
(c) 1,500 g (d) 1,000 g
60. Delayed cord clamping is done after :
- (a) 10 seconds (b) 30 seconds
(c) 40 seconds (d) 60 seconds
61. Severe Jaundice in neonate according to IMNCI is :
- (a) Yellow palms and soles at any age (b) Jaundice appearing after 24 hours of age
(c) Irritability (d) Yellowish discoloration of the eyes
62. In Newborn Resuscitation algorithm, ALL the three (3) questions should be asked at the time of birth of a baby EXCEPT :
- (a) Meconium stained liquor? (b) Term gestation?
(c) Good tone? (d) Baby breathing or crying?
63. Following are signs of Good positioning during breastfeeding EXCEPT :
- (a) The baby's chin touches the breast
(b) Baby's nose is at the level of nipple
(c) Baby's body turned towards the mother
(d) Baby's whole body is supported, not just the neck or shoulders
64. APGAR score – include A/E :
- (a) Heart rate (b) Respiratory rate
(c) Muscle tone (d) Color

65. The number of organisms needed to diagnose UTI using the suprapubic aspiration method is :
(a) One (b) Thousand
(c) Ten thousand (d) One Lakh
66. MCU helps to identify which of the following?
(a) Acute pyelonephritis (b) Vesicoureteric reflux
(c) Renal stones (d) Cystitis
67. The most common cause of acute nephritic syndrome in children is :
(a) Staphylococcal infection (b) Streptococcal infection
(c) Malaria (d) Leptospirosis
68. The most common pathology of childhood nephrotic syndrome is :
(a) Minimal change disease (b) Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
(c) Membranous nephropathy (d) Membrano proliferative glomerulonephritis
69. Which of the following correlates with iron deficiency anemia?
(a) ↓Ferritin, ↑TIBC, ↓Transferrin saturation, Low MCV
(b) ↓Ferritin, ↓TIBC, ↓Transferrin saturation, Low MCV
(c) ↑Ferritin, ↓TIBC, ↓Transferrin saturation, Low MCV
(d) ↑Ferritin, ↑TIBC, ↓Transferrin saturation, Low MCV
70. A 5-year old boy presenting with fever for 1 week with fatigability and skin bleeds, and noted to have hepatosplenomegaly is more like to have :
(a) Aplastic anemia (b) Immune thrombocytopenia
(c) Acute leukemia (d) Drug-induced thrombocytopenia
71. Vitamin K dependent clotting factors are all EXCEPT :
(a) Factor II (b) Factor VIII
(c) Factor IX (d) Factor X
72. A 3-year old child is brought with a 3-day history of fever, cough, coryza, and conjunctivitis, followed by an erythematous maculopapular rash and small bluish-white lesions on his buccal mucosa. The most likely diagnosis is :
(a) Parvovirus infection (b) Rubella
(c) Herpes zoster (d) Measles
73. When there is fever for 2 days, what is the test done to confirm dengue fever?
(a) Dengue serology IgM (b) Dengue serology IgG
(c) Dengue NSI antigen (d) Platelet count
74. A 4-year-old child presented in emergency with respiratory difficulty and noisy breathing with drooling of saliva. Emergency X-ray showed thumb sign. Diagnosis is :
(a) Croup (b) Epiglottitis
(c) Foreign body aspiration (d) Retropharyngeal abscess
75. 'Bull-neck' is seen in severe cases of which of the following?
(a) Diphtheria (b) Tubercular lymphadenitis
(c) Mumps (d) Goitre
76. The following are true about Bronchiolitis EXCEPT :
(a) Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is implicated in most cases
(b) It can cause serious lower respiratory infection
(c) Antibiotics must be instituted at the earliest
(d) Child may benefit from nebulization with hypertonic saline

77. In Enteric fever, the gold standard for diagnosis is :
- (a) Widal test
 - (b) Stool Culture
 - (c) Blood culture
 - (d) Throat culture
78. Following is TRUE about Staphylococcal pneumonia :
- (a) Pneumatocoles are seen on X rays
 - (b) Progression of the signs and symptoms is gradual
 - (c) Is a common cause of pneumonia in non vaccinated children
 - (d) Does not require long periods of treatment
79. ALL of the following are live vaccines EXCEPT :
- (a) BCG
 - (b) OPV
 - (c) DPT
 - (d) Measles
80. The most common cause of congenital hydrocephalus is :
- (a) Brain tumor
 - (b) Meningomyelocele
 - (c) Aqueductal stenosis
 - (d) Intraventricular hemorrhage
81. Which of the following is NOT true of simple febrile seizure?
- (a) Focal seizures
 - (b) Duration of seizure <15 minutes
 - (c) Single episode
 - (d) Generalized seizure
82. Cerebrospinal fluid flows through ALL of the following EXCEPT :
- (a) Lateral ventricles
 - (b) Foramen of Monro
 - (c) Foramen Magnum
 - (d) Fourth ventricle
83. Prematurity is a major cause of which type of cerebral palsy (CP) :
- (a) Spastic diplegia
 - (b) Spastic quadriplegia
 - (c) Spastic hemiplegia
 - (d) Athetoid CP
84. Which of the following is the most common symptom of ADHD (Attention deficit hyperactive disorder)?
- (a) Attention deficit (38%)
 - (b) Hyperactivity (47%)
 - (c) Impulsivity (10%)
 - (d) Specific learning disabilities (5%)
85. All are features of Severe Pneumonia/Very Severe Disease according to IMNCI EXCEPT :
- (a) SpO₂ <90%
 - (b) Stridor in a calm child
 - (c) Any general danger signs
 - (d) Fast breathing
86. Most common sign of LRTI [Lower respiratory tract infection] in children is :
- (a) Chest indrawing
 - (b) Tachypnea
 - (c) Nasal flaring
 - (d) Failure of feed well
87. A 2-year-old child was brought to the emergency department at 3 AM. The child presented with fever and cough. On examination, respiratory rate was 36/min, temperature was 39°C and saturation on pulse oximetry was 96%. The child had barking cough and stridor only on crying. Otherwise, the child was hydrated, able to drink and consolable. The next step in management would be :
- (a) Racemic epinephrine nebulization
 - (b) Single dose of dexamethasone
 - (c) Complete blood count and culture
 - (d) Nasal washings for Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) and influenza
88. Hirschsprung disease is confirmed by :
- (a) Rectal biopsy
 - (b) Per/Rectal examination
 - (c) Rectal manometry
 - (d) X-ray abdomen

89. 3-month infants with abdominal palpable mass and non bilious vomiting :
- (a) Hypertrophic biliary stenosis
 - (b) Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
 - (c) Tracheoesophageal fistula
 - (d) Duodenal atresia
90. Which of the following is not a sign of severe dehydration?
- (a) Tachycardia
 - (b) Anuria
 - (c) Increased thirst
 - (d) Delayed capillary refill [>3 sec]
91. A 1-year-old infant presents with 10-12 episodes of watery stools per day for the last 9 days. Along with Zinc supplementation, what else should be prescribed to the child?
- (a) ORS with antibiotics
 - (b) ORS only
 - (c) ORS with low-lactose diet
 - (d) ORS with low-lactose diet and probiotics
92. A 5-year-old child presented with continuous fever and features of sepsis with a BP of 90/60 mm Hg, Pulse rate 144/min and respiratory rate of 30/min. What is the initial fluid of choice for management?
- (a) 10 mL/kg of 10% dextrose
 - (b) 10 mL/kg of hydroxyethyl starch
 - (c) 20 mL/kg of 0.45% normal saline
 - (d) 20 mL/kg of 0.9% normal saline
93. A 6-year-old girl presents with fever for the past 5 days, generalized erythematous rash, strawberry tongue and cervical lymphadenopathy. The most likely diagnosis is :
- (a) Kimura disease
 - (b) Kawasaki disease
 - (c) Scarlet fever
 - (d) Rosie-Dorfman syndrome
94. Most common congenital cardiac lesion associated with Downs Syndrome is :
- (a) Atrial Septal Defect
 - (b) Ventricular septal defect
 - (c) Atrioventricular septal defect
 - (d) Mitral regurgitation
95. The most common congenital cardiac lesion identified at birth :
- (a) Ventricular Septal Defect
 - (b) Atrial Septal Defect
 - (c) Patent Ductus Arteriosus
 - (d) Tetralogy of Fallot
96. Which of the following is not a major criteria for diagnosis of Rheumatic fever (Revised Jones criteria)?
- (a) Carditis
 - (b) Polyarthralgia
 - (c) Erythema marginatum
 - (d) Subcutaneous nodules
97. Commonest type of congenital cyanotic heart disease is :
- (a) ASD
 - (b) VSD
 - (c) TOF
 - (d) PDA
98. A 3-year-old child will be able to :
- (a) Know name and gender
 - (b) Tell stories
 - (c) Dress and undress him/herself
 - (d) Copy cross
99. Pedigree analysis chart is :
- (a) Used for growth monitoring
 - (b) To assess side effect during chemotherapy
 - (c) Used to see genetic transmission
 - (d) To assess developmental delay in infant
100. Most common malignancy in children is :
- (a) ALL
 - (b) AML
 - (c) Neuroblastoma
 - (d) Wilm's tumor