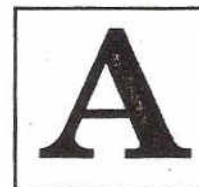


DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**TEST BOOKLET SERIES****TEST BOOKLET****M.O. (GW) 2016**

Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

*All questions carry equal marks.***INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that test booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete test booklet.
2. **Encode clearly the test booklet series A, B, C or D as the case may be in the appropriate place in the answer sheet.**
3. Write your Roll Number only in the box provided alongside.
Do not write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). Choose only one response for each item which you consider the best.
5. After the candidate has read each item in the Test Booklet and decided which of the given responses is correct or the best, he has to mark the circle containing the letter of the selected response by blackening it completely with Black or Blue ball pen. In the following example, response "C" is so marked :
6. Do the encoding carefully as given in the illustrations. While encoding your particulars or marking the answers on answer sheet, you should blacken the circle corresponding to the choice in full and no part of the circle should be left unfilled. After the response has been marked in the ANSWER SHEET, no erasing/fluid is allowed.
7. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the ANSWER SHEET separately given according to 'INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES' already supplied to you. *Responses marked on the Test Booklet or in any paper other than the answer sheet shall not be examined.*
8. All items carry equal marks. Attempt all items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet. There will be no negative marking.
9. Before you proceed to mark responses in the Answer Sheet fill in the particulars in the front portion of the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you.
10. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct.
11. After you have completed the test, hand over the Answer Sheet only, to the Invigilator.

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M.O. (GW)-2016

Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

1. In a menstruating female, the morning temperature is lower :
 - (A) With ovulation
 - (B) Two weeks before ovulation
 - (C) During menstruation
 - (D) During early pregnancy

2. In a febrile patient, non-shivering heat production is from :
 - (A) Brain
 - (B) Liver
 - (C) Kidney
 - (D) Peripheral vessels

3. Thermal ceiling in high fever is mediated by :
 - (A) Neutrophilic functions
 - (B) Brain natriuretic peptides
 - (C) Chemotactic factors in brain
 - (D) Sympathetic factors

4. Elevated leucocytes seen in several infections with an absolute neutophilia is due to :
- (A) IL-1 and IL-6 (B) TNF (alpha)
(C) Interferons (D) Endotoxins
5. In Rocky Mountain spotted fever the characteristic dermatological lesion is :
- (A) Macule (B) Papule
(C) Ecchymoses (D) Petechial rash
6. What about the following is *true* about eschar ?
- (A) Is a papule
(B) It is an ulcer
(C) It is associated with ecchymosis
(D) It is a necrotic region covered by black crust
7. Forschheimer spots develop in all diseases, *except* :
- (A) German measles (B) Rickettsial disease
(C) Scarlet fever (D) Infectious mononucleosis

8. Prominent rash, post-auricular and sub-occipital adenopathy and arthiritis are commonly seen in adults suffering from :
- (A) HIV (B) Rubella
(C) Infectious mononucleosis (D) Rickettsial infections
9. 90% of population with infectious mononucleosis develop rash when given this drug :
- (A) Procainamide (B) Ampicillin
(C) Cloxacillin (D) Sulphonamides
10. Pastia's lines are seen in :
- (A) Scarlet fever (B) Kawasaki disease
(C) Lymes disease (D) Dengue fever
11. A patient having varicella infection can be easily diagnosed because :
- (A) Lesions are in different stage of development
(B) Occurs in covered areas
(C) Most common on face and extremities
(D) Lesions have the same stage of development

12. Colchicine is highly effective in preventing attacks of :
- (A) Mediterranean fever (B) Rheumatoid arthritis fever
- (C) SLE (D) Hyper IgD syndrome
13. Anakinra is a :
- (A) IL-1 Receptor Antagonist
- (B) GLP-1 Receptor Analogue
- (C) Tumour marker
- (D) Marker in systemic diseases
14. Kallman's syndrome includes all, *except* :
- (A) Insomnia (B) Deafness
- (C) Precocious puberty (D) Renal anomalies
15. Shrinking lung syndrome is characteristic of :
- (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) SLE
- (C) CREST syndrome (D) Dermatomyositis

16. False positive Rheumatoid factor is seen in all, *except* :
- (A) SLE
 - (B) Raynaud's disease
 - (C) Syphilis (associated with positive VDRL)
 - (D) Hepatitis B (associated with HbsAg)
17. In Gout, all of the following are true, *except* :
- (A) Primarily a disease of purine metabolism
 - (B) Defect in renal handling of urea in 95% of cases
 - (C) Defects due to urate production in 95% cases
 - (D) Males are involved less as compared to females
18. Diseases associated with Charcot joint involvement include all, *except* :
- (A) Diabetes mellitus
 - (B) Leprosy
 - (C) Meningomyelocele
 - (D) Rheumatoid arthritis

19. Marfan syndrome characteristically involves :
- (A) The arch of aorta at the level of bifurcation
 - (B) Ascending aorta at the level of bifurcation
 - (C) Descending aorta at the level of bifurcation
 - (D) The abdominal aorta at the level of renal artery
20. Anti-endomysial antibody is typically seen in :
- (A) Celiac disease
 - (B) SLE
 - (C) Tropical sprue
 - (D) Ulcerative colitis
21. In polyarteritis nodosa aneurysm is seen in all, *except* :
- (A) Kidney
 - (B) Lung
 - (C) Liver
 - (D) Pancreas
22. Rheumatoid arthritis is best diagnosed by :
- (A) Anti CCP antibody
 - (B) IgA Rheumatoid factor
 - (C) IgG Rheumatoid factor
 - (D) IgM Rheumatoid factor

23. Common organ involved in sarcoidosis is :

(A) Liver

(B) Lung

(C) CNS

(D) Eye

24. Which part of spine is commonly affected in RA ?

(A) Cervical

(B) Lumbar

(C) Thoracic

(D) Sacral

25. True regarding Felty's syndrome is all, *except* :

(A) Splenomegaly

(B) RA

(C) Neutropenia

(D) Nephropathy

26. Lupus pernio is seen in :

(A) Tuberculosis

(B) SLE

(C) PAN

(D) Sarcoidosis

27. Anemia with low reticulocyte count includes all, *except* :
- (A) Snake bite (B) Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
(C) Liver disease (D) Lead toxicity
28. Anemia with normal MCV and a high RDW includes all, *except* :
- (A) Sickle cell disease
(B) Sideroblastic anemia
(C) Anemia of chronic disease
(D) Early iron deficiency anemia
29. Factors which favour sickling crisis are all, *except* :
- (A) Hypoxia
(B) Acidosis
(C) Hypothyroidism
(D) Increased haemoglobin concentration
30. Important causes of microangiopathic haemolytic anemia, *except* :
- (A) ITP (B) Hemolytic uremic syndrome
(C) Acute rheumatic fever (D) DIC

31. Important finding in Fanconi's anemia are all, *except* :
- (A) Associated with microcephaly
 - (B) May have oesophageal atonia
 - (C) Autosomal recessive and pre malignant state
 - (D) Negative family history
32. In normal bone marrow sideroblastic counts are :
- (A) 1/4th of red blood cells
 - (B) 1/2nd of red blood cells
 - (C) 1/3rd of red blood cells
 - (D) Less than 1% of RBCs present
33. All are poor prognostic factors in patients of Hodgkin's lymphoma, *except* :
- (A) Male gender
 - (B) Age less than 25 yrs
 - (C) Elevated ESR
 - (D) Mediastinum to thoracic ratio more than 35%

34. What is not true about CML in adults ?
- (A) Increased HbF
 - (B) Mild hepatomegaly but lymphadenopathy is unusual
 - (C) Decreased leucocyte alkaline phosphatase level
 - (D) The drug of choice of CML is imatinib
35. Peripheral smear with increased neutrophils, basophils, eosinophils and platelets are highly suggestive of :
- (A) Acute myeloid leukemia
 - (B) Chronic mylogenous leukemia
 - (C) Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
 - (D) Myelodysplastic syndrome
36. Which of the following enzymes is used in the treatment of acute lymphoblastic leukemia ?
- (A) L-asparaginase
 - (B) Amylase
 - (C) Lipase
 - (D) Transamylase

37. Most common type of acute myeloid leukemia is :
- (A) M2 (B) M3
(C) M4 (D) M5
38. All of the following are poor prognostic factors in multiple myeloma, *except* :
- (A) Azotemia
(B) Hypocalcemia
(C) Increased LDH
(D) High M component production
39. The most common intrinsic bleeding disease is :
- (A) Von-Willebrand's disease (B) Bartner's syndrome
(C) Glanzman's thrombasthenia (D) Acute ITP
40. Von-Willebrand's disease is associated with :
- (A) Increased PTT; decreased PT; increased BT; increased CT
(B) Increased PTT; increased PT; increased BT; increased CT
(C) Increased PTT; Normal PT; increased BT; normal CT
(D) Increased PTT; normal PT; increased BT; increased CT

41. Autoimmune destruction of platelets is seen in :

- (A) SLE (B) Rheumatoid Arthritis
(C) Reiter's disease (D) Polyarteritis nodosa

42. Palpable purpura is seen in :

- (A) Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
(B) Scurvy
(C) Henoch-Schonlein purpura
(D) Monoclonal cryoglobulinemia

43. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura is associated with all of the following, *except* :

- (A) Splenomegaly (B) Mucosal bleeding
(C) Thrombocytopenia (D) Megakaryocytosis

44. Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome is associated with all of the following, *except* :

- (A) Bleeding disorder (B) Thrombotic disorder
(C) Venous thrombosis (D) Pulmonary hypertension

45. All of the following may be transferred in blood transfusion, *except* :
- (A) Parvovirus B-19 (B) Hepatitis G
(C) Epstein-Barr virus (D) Cytomegalovirus
46. Which of the following is the least common complication after massive blood transfusion ?
- (A) Hyperkalemia (B) Citrate toxicity
(C) Hyperthermia (D) Metabolic acidosis
47. All of the following are pre cancerous, *except* :
- (A) Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria
(B) Paroxysmal cold haemoglobinuria
(C) Myelodysplasia
(D) Aplastic anaemia
48. Drugs recommended for the treatment of heparin induced thrombocytopenia :
- (A) Abciximab (B) Lepirudin
(C) Warfarin (D) Alteplase

49. Pulsus paradoxus is seen in all, *except* :

(A) Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

(B) Pericardial tamponade

(C) Acute severe asthma

(D) Pulmonary embolism

50. Large 'a' wave in JVP is seen in all, *except* :

(A) Tricuspid stenosis

(B) Pulmonary stenosis

(C) Pulmonary regurgitation

(D) Pulmonary stenosis

51. Major risk factors in atherosclerosis are all, *except* :

(A) Cigarette smoking

(B) Low HDL cholesterol

(C) Age in men ≥ 55 yr, women ≥ 65 yr

(D) Obesity (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²)

52. The phenomenon of dynamic LV obstruction in HOCM is seen in :

(A) Early systole

(B) Mid systole

(C) Late systole

(D) Diastole

53. On 2D echocardiography, right atrial and right ventricular diastolic collapse is seen in :
- (A) Constrictive pericarditis (B) Cardiac tamponade
(C) Restrictive cardiomyopathy (D) RVMP
54. The following statements about renovascular hypertension is true, *except* :
- (A) In India, commonest cause is aorto-arteritis
(B) Most common in young males
(C) in 50% patients, bilateral involvement is present
(D) Features of increased sympathetic discharge are present
55. High risk of infective endocarditis is seen in all, *except* :
- (A) Tetralogy of Fallot (B) PDA
(C) ASD (D) VSD
56. Erb's point in cardiovascular system is :
- (A) Right 2nd intercostal space
(B) Left 2nd intercostal space
(C) Right 3rd intercostal space
(D) Left 3rd intercostal space

57. Brugada syndrome is associated with :
- (A) LBBB (B) LAHB
(C) LPHB (D) RBBB
58. The following is *true* about bronchial asthma :
- (A) Chronic inflammatory disease
(B) Mucus hypersecretion
(C) Hyper-responsiveness of airways
(D) Curschmann spirals and Charcot-Leiden crystals are not present
59. What is not true about Legionnaire's disease ?
- (A) Patients have a typical pneumonia
(B) Man-to-man transmission occurs
(C) Animal reservoir does not exist
(D) Advancing age is a risk factor for the disease
60. Causes of negative tuberculin test include all, *except* :
- (A) Miliary tuberculosis
(B) Lymphoreticular malignancy
(C) Effective cell mediated immunity
(D) Convalescence from some viral infection such as measles

61. Most common cause of hemoptysis in India is :
- (A) Bronchogenic carcinoma (B) Bronchiectasis
(C) Tuberculosis (D) Chronic bronchitis
62. Pleural effusion with cholesterol crystals is seen in all, *except* :
- (A) Tuberculosis (B) Hansen's disease
(C) Hypothyroidism (D) Rheumatoid arthritis
63. Commonest presenting symptom of carcinoma lung include all, *except* :
- (A) Cough (B) Weight loss
(C) Chest pain (D) Dyspnoea
64. Pulmonary hypertension is defines as mean pulmonary artery pressure :
- (A) >15 mmHg (B) >18 mmHg
(C) >20 mmHg (D) >25 mmHg
65. All of the following are important cause of papillary necrosis, *except* :
- (A) Pyelonephritis (B) Diabetes mellitus
(C) Aminoglycosides (D) Renal vein thrombosis

66. The following are the causes of gross hematuria, *except* :
- (A) IgA nephropathy (B) Alport syndrome
(C) Lupus nephritis (D) Hypercalcemia
67. In early diabetic nephropathy (5-10 yrs), all of the following are present, *except* :
- (A) Microalbuminuria (B) High blood pressure
(C) Normal GFR (D) Glomerular hyperfiltration
68. The clinical triad of rhabdomyolysis (Crush syndrome) include all, *except* :
- (A) Fever (B) Myalgia
(C) Weakness (D) Dark urine
69. A seven year old asymptomatic girl is found to have persistent hypertension. There is no significant history and urine examination is normal. The most likely cause is :
- (A) Essential hypertension
(B) Renal parenchymal disease
(C) Polycystic kidney disease
(D) Coarctation of aorta

70. Which of the following statements is *not* true about *H. pylori* infection ?
- (A) *H. pylori* is a gram negative, non-flagellated bacteria
 - (B) Prevalent in developing countries
 - (C) Associated with duodenal ulcer
 - (D) Chronic atrophic gastritis
71. A 20 years old male presents with mucus in stools and repeated gastro-intestinal bleeding. Patient is positive for ANCA. The most likely diagnosis is :
- (A) Ulcerative colitis
 - (B) Crohn's disease
 - (C) Radiation necrosis
 - (D) Ischemic bowel disease
72. Pancreatic cholera is characterised by all, *except* :
- (A) Hypochlorhydria
 - (B) Hypokalemia
 - (C) Glucose intolerance
 - (D) Hyperkalemia

73. A patient on ketoconazole for a fungal treatment develops Gastroesophageal disease. Which of the following should not be prescribed ?
- (A) Cisapride (B) Itopride
(C) Metoclopramide (D) Domperidone
74. All are causes of indirect hyperbilirubinemia, *except* :
- (A) Sickle cell anemia (B) Elliptocytosis
(C) Gilbert syndrome (D) Rotors syndrome
75. All of the following are markers of active hepatitis B, *except* :
- (A) HBV DNA (B) HBV DNA polymerase
(C) HBeAg (D) HbSAg
76. The most common intercostal space used for liver biopsy is :
- (A) 5th (B) 6th
(C) 7th (D) 8th

77. A patient having history of diarrhoea and blood in stool and multiple fissures in perineum and multiple strictures in small intestine, the diagnosis is :
- (A) Crohn's disease (B) Radiation necrosis
(C) Ulcerative colitis (D) Ischemic bowel disease
78. ECG changes in hypokalemia include all, *except* :
- (A) ST depression (B) Flattened T wave
(C) Loss of P wave (D) Prominent U wave
79. What is *false* about WPW syndrome ?
- (A) Short PR interval
(B) Found in all ages
(C) More common in females
(D) May be associated with Ebstein's anomaly and mitral valve prolapse
80. Carey-Coomb's murmur is :
- (A) Delayed diastolic mitral murmur
(B) Early diastolic mitral murmur
(C) Mid systolic murmur
(D) Pan systolic murmur

81. In which district of H.P. are the rock inscriptions of Pathyar and Kanchiyara ?
- (A) Kangra (B) Chamba
(C) Kullu (D) Sirmaur
82. According to Ferishta which king of Kannauj over-ran the Shivalik hills ?
- (A) Ram Singh Rana (B) Ranjot Rathor
(C) Ramdeo Rathor (D) Krishan Dass Rana
83. In which century was Chamba princely state founded ?
- (A) Sixth (B) Eighth
(C) Tenth (D) None of these
84. To which deity is Baijnath temple of Kangra District dedicated ?
- (A) Vishnu (B) Shiva
(C) Brahma (D) Hanuman

85. Which mountain pass joins Kangra and Bara Bhangal ?
- (A) Kugti (B) Jalsu
(C) Kunjam (D) Tamsar
86. In which District of H.P. is Servalsar lake ?
- (A) Mandi (B) Sirmaur
(C) Kullu (D) Kinnaur
87. In which District of H.P. is Kugti sanctuary ?
- (A) Sirmaur (B) Solan
(C) Kinnaur (D) Chamba
88. Which of the following hydro-power project is in state sector ?
- (A) Sissu (B) Sumez
(C) Budhil (D) Toss

89. Who was instrumental in converting Samuel Evans Stokes to Hindism ?
- (A) Dr. Y.S. Parmar (B) Pandit Padam Dev
- (C) Satya Dev Bushahari (D) Bhagmal Santha
90. According to 2015-16 *Economic Survey* how many departments in H.P. have been covered under the Service Guarantee Act ?
- (A) 10 (B) 15
- (C) 20 (D) 25
91. When was *Namami Ganga Yojna* launched ?
- (A) July 2014 (B) August 2014
- (C) July 2015 (D) None of these
92. Which Indian city is called Mahakal Nagri ?
- (A) Varanasi (B) Ujjain
- (C) Allahabad (D) Bhopal

93. What is the main theme of Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday programme launched on April 14, 2016 ?
- (A) Homage to Baba Saheb B.R. Ambedkar
(B) To spread awareness about various beneficiary schemes
(C) Cleanliness of slums in the Indian cities
(D) None of the above
94. With which of the following musical instruments is Pandit Shamboo Nath Sopori associated ?
- (A) Flute (B) Santoor
(C) Tabla (D) Sitar
95. For how many terms has the DMK Chief M. Karunanidhi won the Vidhan Sabha elections in Tamil Nadu ?
- (A) 7 terms (B) 9 terms
(C) 11 terms (D) 13 terms
96. Which country won the ICC World Twenty 20 Cricket (Men's) title in April 2016 ?
- (A) Australia (B) England
(C) West Indies (D) South Africa

97. Which day is observed as Earth Day ?

(A) March, 21

(B) April, 22

(C) June, 21

(D) September, 23

98. Which river flooded Paris in April, 2016 ?

(A) Danube

(B) Thames

(C) Volga

(D) Seine

99. In which country is the seat (HQ) of NATO ?

(A) USA

(B) France

(C) Belgium

(D) Italy

100. Which country of the world has the largest coral reef ?

(A) Belize

(B) USA

(C) Canada

(D) Australia