

Examrace

AIPPG Paper 2002 (Part 6 of 25)

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1. In a patient with acute arsenic poisoning which of the following strictures would show accumulation of arsenic
 - a. Liver
 - b. Bone marrow
 - c. Skin
 - d. Kidney
 - e. Brain
2. Both hepatic and renal failures can be caused by which of the following
 - a. Paracetamol toxicity
 - b. Carbon tetrachloride
 - c. Arsenic
 - d. Copper sulphate
 - e. Silver nitrate
3. Chronic arsenic poisoning causes
 - a. Pure sensory neuropathy
 - b. Pure Motor neuropathy
 - c. Mixed motor and sensory neuropathy
 - d. Painful neuropathy
 - e. Hyperkeratosis
4. Widmarks formula is used for estimation of
 - a. Cocaine
 - b. Arsenic
 - c. Alcohol
 - d. Carbon monoxide

- e. Lead
5. McNaughtens rule is applicable in
- a. Calculating length of fetus
 - b. In estimating stature
 - c. In insanity
 - d. In dactylography
 - e. To detect metals
6. Not seen in Wrights stain is
- a. Reticulocytes
 - b. Basophilic stippling
 - c. Heinz bodies
 - d. Howell jolly bodies
 - e. Clot rings
7. Motor neuropathy is caused by
- a. Dapsone
 - b. Cisplatin
 - c. Arsenic
 - d. Lead
 - e. Hypothyroidism
8. Tardy ulnar nerve palsy is caused by
- a. Supracondylar
 - b. Lateral condyle
 - c. Olecranon
 - d. Distal radioulnar dislocation
 - e. Medial condylar
9. Hb A2 is increased in
- a. Alpha thallemia
 - b. Iron deficiency anemia
 - c. Beta thallemia

- d. Sickle cell trait
 - e. Megaloblastic anemia
10. Metaphysical lesions seen commonly are
- a. Metaphyseal fractures
 - b. Osteomyelitis
 - c. Osteosarcoma
 - d. Ewings sarcoma
 - e. Osteoclastoma

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