

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Medical Science MCQs (Practice_Test 52 of 135)

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1. Match List I with list II and select the correct answer:

List-I (Type of fractures)	List-II (Associated mechanism)
A. Compression fracture	1. Strong muscle attached to small bones and the two fragments of bone are pulled apart
B. Avulsion fracture	2. Long bones twisted along its axis
C. Communitied fracture	3. Osteoporotic bone and the load on the bones exceed its strength
D. Spiral fracture	4. Long bone is bent along its axis leading to fracture
	5. Bone gets fragmented and get impacted into each other

A B C D

- a. 3 1 5 2
- b. 3 1 4 5
- c. 1 2 5 4
- d. 5 3 4 2

2. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:

List-I (Drugs)	List-II (Effects)
A. Fentanyl	1. Antiemetic
B. Ondansetrone	2. Analgesic
C. Midazolam	3. Muscle relaxant

D. Atracurium	4. Anaesthetic agent
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A B C D

- a. 1 2 4 3
 - b. 1 2 3 4
 - c. 2 1 3 4
 - d. 2 1 4 3
3. Which one of the following shunts is preferred for internal drainage of CSF in patients of hydrocephalus?
- a. Ventriculoatrial
 - b. Ventriculopleural
 - c. Ventriculoperitoneal
 - d. Lumboperitoneal
4. Which one of the following statements regarding carcinoid of the appendix is NOT correct?
- a. It accounts for 50 % of all the carcinoids of G. I. T.
 - b. Carcinoid syndrome is rare
 - c. Right hemicolectomy is the treatment of choice
 - d. Majority occur at the tip of appendix
5. Colectomy is NOT required in
- a. Adenomatous polyposis coli
 - b. Familial polyposis coli
 - c. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
 - d. Gardner's syndrome
6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:

List-I (Conditions)	List-II (Tumour Markers)
A. Carcinoma colon	1. CEA
B. Carcinoid	2. Alpha fetoprotein

C. Prostate cancer	3. Calcitonin
D. Medullary carcinoma thyroid	4. P. S A
	5. H I A A

A B C D

a. 2 5 1 4

b. 1 5 4 3

c. 1 3 4 2

d. 2 4 5 3

7. In a healthy individual, the normal urinary flow and rate and voiding pressure is

- a. < 10 ml/sec. And 60 – 80 cuu H₂O respectively
- b. 1015 ml/sec and 60 – 80 cuu H₂O respectively
- c. > 15 ml/sec. And < 60 cuu H₂O respectively
- d. > 15 ml/sec. And 60 – 80 cuu H₂O respectively

The new two items (questions) are based on the following case history. Study the same carefully and attempt the two items that follow it.

A 40 year old female has a lump of 3.5 cm size in the upper and outer quadrant of the breast and a single palpable lymphnode in the ipsilateral axilla.

8. In this case, the first investigation of choice is:

- a. Fine needle aspiration cytology
- b. Biopsy
- c. Ultra sonography
- d. Mammography

9. The most appropriate surgical treatment after confirmation of the diagnosis of breast cancer in this case would be

- a. Radical mastectomy
- b. Modified radical mastectomy
- c. Mastectomy

d. Lumpectomy with axillary lymphnodes dissection

10. Peau d-orange appearance of the mammary skin is due to:

- a. Vascular embolisation
- b. Lymphatic permeation
- c. Intraepithelial cancer
- d. Infiltration of Cooper's ligament

11. Consider the following statements:

- a. There is a peak of alpha-feto protein in 4 and 6 weeks of gestation.
- b. there may be leakage of cerebro-spina fluid.
- c. there is chance of recurrence in subsequent pregnancies.

Which of these statemtns are correct?

- a. 1,2 and 3
- b. 1 and 2
- c. 2 and 3
- d. 1 and 3

12. Consider the following presentation:

- a. There is central distension of abdomen.
- b. X-ray of abdomen show few or no fluid level.
- c. Onset of dehydration is rapid.

High small-bowel obstruction would include

- a. 1,2, and 3
- b. 1 and 2
- c. 2 and 3
- d. 1 and 3

13. A healthy infant suddenly wakes up from sleep with abdominal pain, vomiting. A lump in the abdomen is discovered on examination. The most probable diagnosis is:

- a. Wilms ' tumour
- b. Meckel ' s diverticulities
- c. Intussusception
- d. Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis

14. A young patient with road traffic accident presents with hypotension, tachypnoea, tachycardia and labored breathing. Examination reveals sternal flail, absent breath sound in left hemithorax. The initial and urgent management should be:
- Intubation of the patient
 - Anti-shock garments
 - Insertion of left chest tube
 - Obtain a X-ray chest
15. The correct method of filling up the various causes of death in international death certificate is to mention
- Underlying cause and associated condition in Part I and immediate cause in Part II
 - Immediate cause and underlying cause in part I and associated condition in Part II
 - Immediate cause in part I and underlying cause and associated condition in Part II
 - Immediate cause and associated condition in Part I and underlying cause in part II

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