



FMGE JULY 2025 Previous Year Questions with Solutions

TUTORIALS

Anatomy

Question 1

A 2-day-old male newborn is examined in the nursery. He has characteristic facial features suggestive of a chromosomal disorder. On examination of the hands, a single transverse crease is noted across the palm. Which of the following conditions is most likely associated with this finding?



Options:

- A. Turner syndrome
- B. Klinefelter syndrome
- C. Down syndrome
- D. Edwards syndrome

Correct Answer: C) Down syndrome

Get the full explanation here: <https://www.doctutorials.com/fmge/qbank/pyq/1000109>

Question 2

A 45-year-old male presents with ptosis, diplopia, ophthalmoplegia, and loss of corneal reflex on the right side. He also complains of numbness over the forehead and upper eyelid. MRI shows a mass compressing structures within the superior orbital fissure. Which of the following nerve combinations is most likely affected?

Options:

- A. Cranial nerves III, IV, VI, and V1

- B. Cranial nerves III, IV, V1, and V2
- C. Cranial nerves II, III, IV, and VI
- D. Cranial nerves II, III, IV, and V1

Correct Answer: A) Cranial nerves III, IV, VI, and V1

Question 3

A newborn delivered by difficult shoulder extraction develops weakness in the right upper limb. The given image shows the typical posture of this condition. Which nerve roots are most commonly injured?



Options:

- A. C4, C5
- B. C5, C6
- C. C6, C7
- D. C8, T1

Correct Answer: B) C5, C6

Question 4

Identify the bone shown in the image.



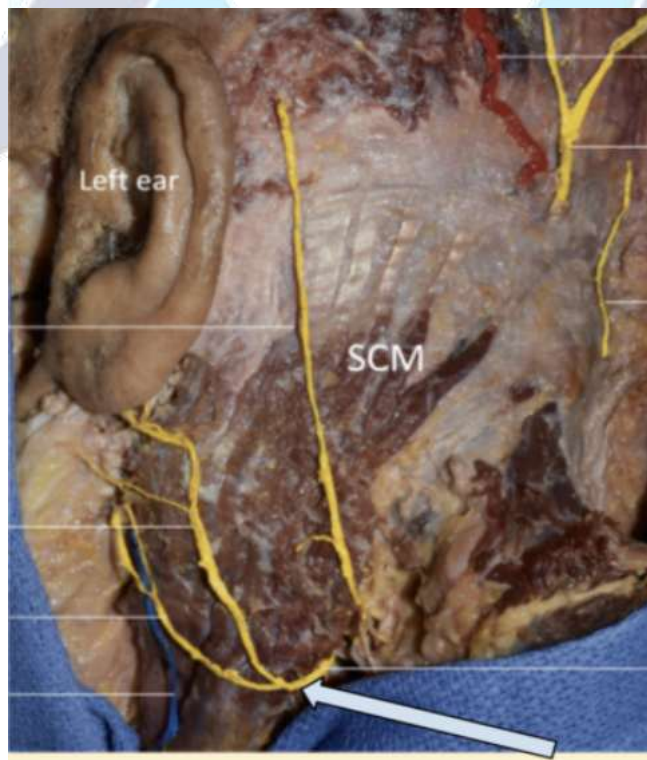
Options:

- A. Navicular
- B. Lateral cuneiform
- C. Medial cuneiform
- D. Cuboid

Correct Answer: A) Navicular

Question 5

Identify the nerve marked with an arrow?



Options:

- A. Greater auricular nerve
- B. Lesser occipital nerve

- c. Supraclavicular nerve
- D. Transverse cervical nerve

Correct Answer: A) Greater auricular nerve

Question 6

A 35-year-old man sustains trauma to the lateral side of his right knee. Two days later, he complains of difficulty in walking, as his toes keep dragging on the ground. He also reports numbness over the upper lateral aspect of the leg and the dorsum of the foot. Which of the following nerves is most likely injured?

Options:

- A. Common peroneal nerve
- B. Tibial nerve
- C. Deep peroneal nerve
- D. Femoral nerve

Correct Answer: A) Common peroneal nerve

Question 7

A 30-year-old man presents with choking episodes after ingestion of a fish bone while eating. X-ray shows that the fish bone is impacted at the level of T4 in the oesophagus. Which of the following is the most likely site of obstruction?

Options:

- A. Cricopharynx
- B. Arch of the aorta
- C. Left bronchus
- D. Diaphragm

Correct Answer: B) Arch of the aorta

Question 8

Which of the following adult structures is derived from the notochord?

Options:

- A. Nucleus pulposus
- B. Annulus fibrosus
- C. Neural tube
- D. Septum transversum

Correct Answer: A) Nucleus pulposus

Question 9

A 45-year-old diabetic worker sustains a stab injury to the central region of his palm. After three days, he develops severe pain, swelling, and an inability to extend his middle and ring fingers.

Pus accumulation is suspected in one of the palmar spaces. Which of the following spaces is most likely involved?

Options:

- A. Thenar space
- B. Midpalmar space
- C. Hypothenar space
- D. Web spaces

Correct Answer: B) Midpalmar space

Question 10

A 32-year-old man sustains a blow to the lateral aspect of his right knee. Two days later, he complains that he is unable to lift the front of his foot while walking, causing his toes to drag on the ground. Injury at which site most likely leads to this condition?



Options:

- A. Head of femur
- B. Neck of fibula
- C. Shaft of tibia
- D. Medial malleolus

Correct Answer: B) Neck of fibula

Question 11

Which of the following structures is the most common site of attachment for the upper part of the uncinat process?

Options:

- A. Medial turbinate
- B. Superior turbinate
- C. Inferior turbinate
- D. Bulla ethmoidalis

Correct Answer: A) Medial turbinate

Question 12

A 40-year-old man presents with a fish bone lodged in the pyriform sinus. During endoscopic removal, there is accidental nerve injury. Which of the following nerves is most likely to be damaged in this situation?

Options:

- A. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- C. Internal branch of the superior laryngeal nerve
- D. External branch of the superior laryngeal nerve

Correct Answer: C) Internal branch of the superior laryngeal nerve

Question 13

A 12-year-old boy presents with a history of ptosis of the right upper eyelid since birth. On examination, the right eye is deviated downward and outward at rest. Which of the following cranial nerve palsies best explains these findings?

Options:

- A. 4th nerve palsy
- B. 3rd nerve palsy
- C. 6th nerve palsy
- D. 7th nerve palsy

Correct Answer: B) 3rd nerve palsy

Anesthesia FMGE July 2025

Q.1

Non-clinical Question:

In the image shown, identify the function of the marked structure on the tracheostomy tube.

Options:

- A. Facilitation of vocal cord visualization

- B. Monitoring airway pressure
- C. Prevention of air leakage and aspiration
- D. Suctioning of lower respiratory tract secretions

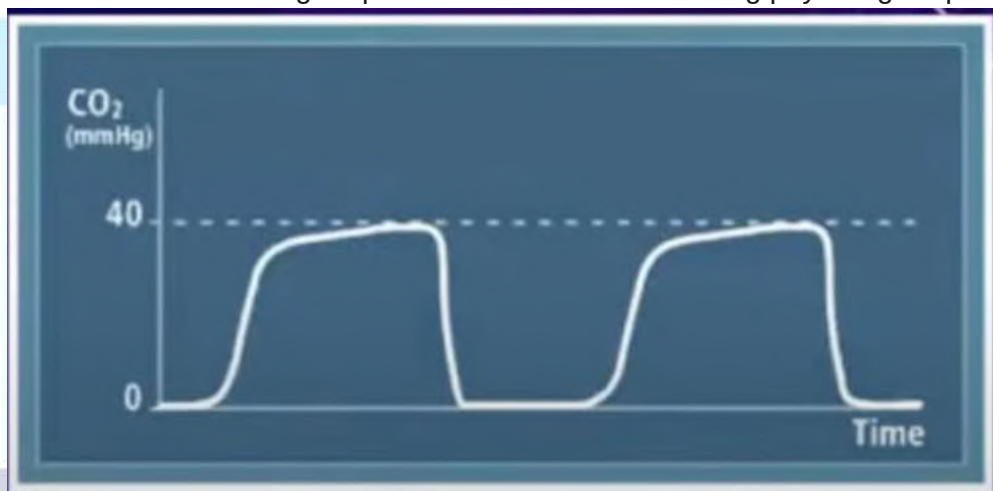
Correct Answer: C) Prevention of air leakage and aspiration

Get the full explanation here: <https://www.doctutorials.com/fmge/qbank/pyq/1000190>

Q.2

Non-clinical Question:

The waveform shown in the image represents which of the following physiological parameters?



Options:

- A. Arterial oxygen saturation
- B. End-tidal carbon dioxide
- C. Functional residual capacity
- D. Tidal volume

Correct Answer: B) End-tidal carbon dioxide

Q.3

Clinical Question:

A patient is scheduled for laparoscopic surgery under general anesthesia in a day care setting. Which of the following factors makes him unsuitable for day care surgery?

Options:

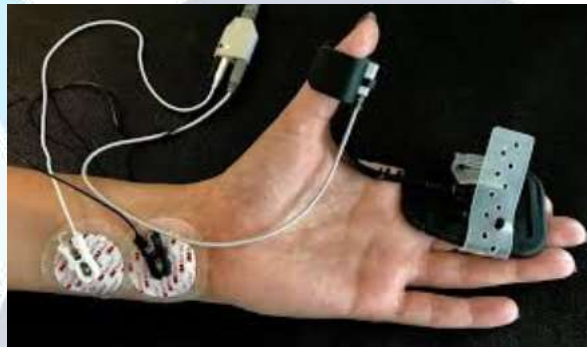
- A. Living 40 minutes away from hospital
- B. General anesthesia for less than 1 hour
- C. Patient without an attendant at home
- D. Patient ASA grade 3

Correct Answer: C) Patient without an attendant at home

Q.4

Non-clinical Question:

During general anesthesia, which nerve is most commonly monitored using a peripheral nerve stimulator to assess the degree of neuromuscular blockade?



Options:

- A. Radial nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Median nerve
- D. Tibial nerve

Correct Answer: B) Ulnar nerve

Biochemistry

Question 1

Clinical question



A person consumes a diet predominantly of rice and pulses. He presents with fatigue and neuropathy. Which of the following vitamin supplements should be given for prophylaxis?

Options:

- A) Vitamin A
- B) Vitamin C
- C) Vitamin D
- D) Vitamin B1

Correct answer: D) Vitamin B1

Get the full explanation here: <https://www.doctutorials.com/fmge/qbank/pyq/1000187>

Question 2

Clinical question

A patient presents with multiple colonic polyps and was diagnosed with colorectal cancer. He has a strong family history of HNPCC. Which of the following DNA repair mechanism defects is responsible for her condition?

Options:

- A) Base excision repair
- B) Nucleotide excision repair
- C) Mismatch repair
- D) Double-strand break repair

Correct answer: C) Mismatch repair

Question 3

Clinical question



A patient presents to the OPD with complaints of eruptive xanthomas, and lab investigations revealed high VLDL and triglycerides. There is a family history of similar complaints. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Familial dysbetalipoproteinemia
- B) Familial hypercholesterolemia
- C) Familial hyperlipidemia
- D) Familial hypertriglyceridemia

Correct answer: D) Familial hypertriglyceridemia

Question 4

Clinical question

A breastfed neonate presents with lethargy, hepatomegaly, and cataracts. Laboratory findings reveal hypoglycemia with hypoketosis. Which of the following enzyme deficiencies is most likely responsible for this condition?

Options:

- A) Aldolase B
- B) Fructokinase
- C) Galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase
- D) Galactokinase

Correct answer: C) Galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase

Question 5

Clinical question

You are an intern who wants to study about vacutainers and blood sample collection. Which of the following vacutainers is used for coagulation studies?

Options:

- A) Red
- B) Blue
- C) Lavender
- D) Green

Correct answer: B) Blue

Question 6

Clinical question

A patient presents with fatigue, anaemia, and hepatomegaly. Haemoglobin electrophoresis reveals the presence of HbS. What will be the appropriate treatment?

Options:

- A) Hydroxyurea
- B) Blood transfusion
- C) Iron supplementation
- D) Vitamin B12 supplementation

Correct answer: A) Hydroxyurea

Question 7

Clinical question

In a village of Assam, a man is observed walking with the help of a stick and is noted to have genu valgum, as shown below. Many people in the same village have similar symptoms. Which among the following is the most likely underlying cause?

Options:

- A) Excessive fluoride in water
- B) Vitamin D deficiency
- C) Vitamin C deficiency
- D) Decreased ceruloplasmin levels

Correct answer: A) Excessive fluoride in water

Question 8

Clinical question

A 2-month-old infant presents with poor feeding, vomiting, and lethargy. Laboratory studies show hyperammonemia and elevated levels of orotic acid in the urine. Which of the following is the most likely enzyme deficiency?

Options:

- A) Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase I deficiency
- B) Ornithine transcarbamylase (OTC) deficiency
- C) Orotidylate decarboxylase
- D) Argininosuccinate lyase deficiency

Correct answer: B) Ornithine transcarbamylase (OTC) deficiency

Question 9

Clinical question

A 6-month-old infant is brought to the emergency department with lethargy, vomiting, and poor feeding. The episode occurred after prolonged fasting. Laboratory results reveal hypoglycemia, low ketone levels, and mild hepatomegaly. These findings suggest a defect in fat metabolism. Which of the following is the most likely underlying disorder?

Options:

- A) Her's disease
- B) Medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase (MCAD) deficiency
- C) Hereditary fructose intolerance
- D) Glycogen storage disease type I (Von Gierke disease)

Correct answer: B) Medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase (MCAD) deficiency

Question 10

Non-clinical question

Which of the following acts as a major intracellular antioxidant and helps in detoxifying reactive oxygen species?

Options:

- A) Glutathione
- B) Catalase
- C) Superoxide dismutase
- D) Myeloperoxidase

Correct answer: A) Glutathione

Dermatology

Question 1

Clinical Question

A patient presents with an itchy lesion in the infra-axillary region. He developed a similar rash at the same site every time he takes Cotrimoxazole. What is the likely diagnosis?



Options:

- A) Drug allergy
- B) Fixed drug eruption
- C) Immunological drug reaction
- D) Contact dermatitis

Correct Answer: B) Fixed drug eruption

Get the full explanation here: <https://www.doctutorials.com/fmge/qbank/pyq/1000124>

Question 2

Clinical Question

A 3-month-old baby has the following presentation. Identify the condition and its management.



Options:

- A) Bullous impetigo, oral antibiotics



- B) Epidermolysis bullosa with bandaging
- C) Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome; Inj. Cephalexin
- D) Erythema

Correct Answer: C) Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome; Inj. Cephalexin

Question 3

Clinical Question

A dentist presents with a group of painful vesicular lesions on the distal phalanx of her right index finger. Also reports fever and body ache. What is the most likely causative agent?

Options:

- A) Coxsackievirus A16
- B) HSV 1
- C) HPV
- D) Varicella zoster virus

Correct Answer: B) HSV-1

Question 4

Non-Clinical Question

Chemotherapy-induced hair loss is

Options:

- A) Telogen effluvium
- B) Anagen effluvium
- C) Trichotillomania
- D) Alopecia areata

Correct Answer: B) Anagen effluvium

Question 5

Non-Clinical Question

The most appropriate method for diagnosing this condition?



Options:

- A) Grattage test
- B) Nikolsky sign
- C) Abse-Hansen test
- D) Tzanck smear

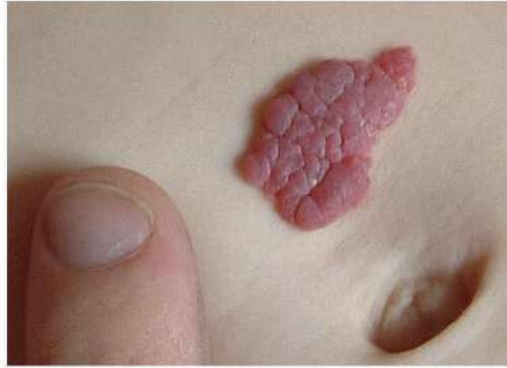
Correct Answer: A) Grattage sign

TUTORIALS

Question 6

Clinical Question

A neonate presents with a growing skin lesion, progressively increasing in size as reported by the mother. What is the appropriate management?



Options:

- A) Observation
- B) Excision and laser therapy
- C) Skin grafting
- D) Cryotherapy

Correct Answer: A) Observation

Question 7

Non-Clinical Question

What is the most appropriate treatment for the following condition?



Options:

- A) Antibiotics
- B) Isotretinoin
- C) Steroids
- D) Topical tretinoin

Correct Answer: B) Isotretinoin

Question 8

Non-Clinical Question

Incorrect dosage of multibacillary leprosy medication in adults?

Options:

- A) 450 mg Rifampicin once a week
- B) 300 mg Clofazimine once a month
- C) 50 mg Clofazimine daily
- D) 100 mg Dapsone

Correct Answer: A) 450 mg Rifampicin once a week

Question 9

Clinical Question

A person presents with an ulcer having pearly white beaded margins on the medial canthus. Biopsy showed a peripheral palisading pattern. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) SCC
- B) BCC
- C) Nevus
- D) Melanoma

Correct Answer: B) BCC

Question 10

Clinical Question

A 30-year-old female presents with multiple painful, red ulcerated lesions on the vulva and bilateral lymphadenopathy. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Chancroid
- B) Granuloma inguinale
- C) Lymphogranuloma venereum

D) Neisseria gonorrhoea infection

Correct Answer: A) Chancroid

Question 11

Non-Clinical Question

Patient presented with redness, swelling, and characteristic skin nodules that are tender and painful under an ongoing treatment for leprosy. What is the next best management?

Options:

- A) Stop all treatment immediately
- B) Continue with the treatment
- C) Increase the dose, continue with the treatment
- D) Take a sample and send it for biopsy

Correct Answer: B) Continue with the treatment

Question 1

Clinical Question

A professional singer presents with difficulty in raising the pitch of her voice following thyroid surgery. There is no hoarseness. Which nerve is likely injured?

Options:

- A) ILN
- B) ELN
- C) RLN
- D) Glossopharyngeal nerve

Correct Answer: B) ELN

Question 2

Clinical Question

A patient presents with a fishbone stuck in the pyriform sinus. During its endoscopic removal, which of the following nerves is most susceptible to injury?

Options:

- A) ILN
- B) ELN

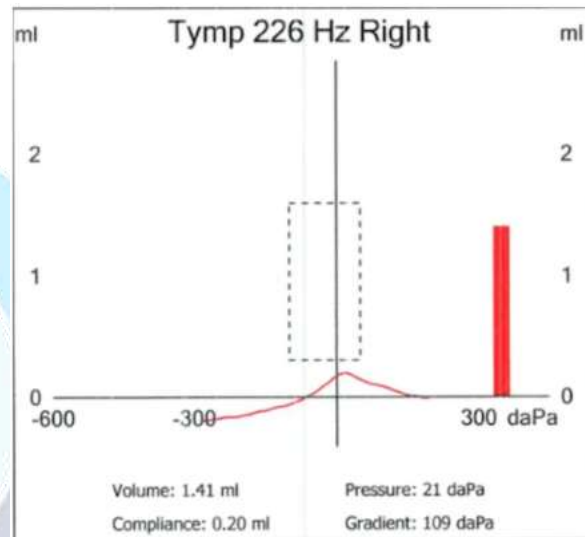
- C) RLN
- D) Glossopharyngeal nerve

Correct Answer: A) ILN

Question 3

Non-Clinical Question

Identify the type of tympanogram given below.



Options:

- A) A
- B) B
- C) As
- D) Ad

Correct Answer: C) As

Question 4

Clinical Question

A 5-year-old child presents with chronic nasal obstruction, mouth breathing, and recurrent ear infections. Clinical examination suggests significant adenoid hypertrophy. Based on these findings, which type of tympanogram is most likely to be observed?

Options:

- A) A
- B) B

- C) As
- D) Ad

Correct Answer: B) B

Question 5

Clinical Question

A patient with maxillary cancer underwent the surgical procedure as shown in the image below. Identify the type of maxillectomy performed.



Options:

- A) Total maxillectomy
- B) Medial maxillectomy
- C) Subtotal maxillectomy
- D) Infrastructure Maxillectomy

Correct Answer: A) Total maxillectomy

Question 6

Clinical Question

An 80-year-old male complains of a gradual worsening of his hearing, particularly in high-frequency sounds, which worsens in a noisy environment. What is the likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Presbycusis
- B) Meniere's disease
- C) Acoustic neuroma
- D) Otosclerosis

Correct Answer: A) Presbycusis

Question 7

Non-Clinical Question

The stapedial reflex is dependent on which cranial nerve for its motor response?

Options:

- A) Trigeminal nerve (CN V)
- B) Facial nerve (CN VII)
- C) Glossopharyngeal nerve (CN IX)
- D) Vagus nerve (CN X)

Correct Answer: B) Facial nerve (CN VII)

Question 8

Clinical Question

A 5-year-old child is brought by his mother with hearing loss, mouth breathing, and poor performance in school. Which of the following is the expected type of hearing loss in this child?

Options:

- A) SNHL
- B) Conductive hearing loss
- C) Mixed hearing loss
- D) Normal

Correct Answer: B) Conductive hearing loss

Question 9

Non-Clinical Question

Which is the narrowest part of the adult larynx airway?

Options:

- A) Supraglottis
- B) Glottis
- C) Subglottis
- D) Trachea

Correct Answer: B) Glottis

Question 10

Non-Clinical Question

Identify the abscess.



Options:

- A) Citelli
- B) Bezold
- C) Luc
- D) Zygomatic

Correct Answer: D) Zygomatic

Question 11

Clinical Question

After a maxillofacial trauma, the patient cannot be intubated. What is the immediate next step?

Options:

- A. Emergency cricothyrotomy
- B. Nasopharyngeal airway
- C. LMA
- D. Bronchoscopy

Correct Answer: A) Emergency cricothyrotomy

Question 12

Clinical Question

A patient presents with a history of a fall and is found to have bleeding from the ear on examination. What is the investigation of choice??

Options:

- A. CBC
- B. MRI Brain
- C. CT temporal bone
- D. X ray skull

Correct Answer: C) CT temporal bone

Question 13

Clinical Question

A 5-year-old child is brought to the outpatient department by his mother with irritability, Poor school performance, and a history of recurrent ear infections. Otoscopic examination shows a dull, retracted tympanic membrane with fluid behind it. There is no blood clot present in the ear. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Acute otitis media
- B. Otitis externa
- C. Otitis media with effusion
- D. Cholesteatoma

Correct Answer: C) Otitis media with effusion

Question 14

Non-Clinical Question

Tympanic membrane rupture is related to which level of blast injury?

Options:

- A. Level 1
- B. Level II
- C. Level III
- D. Level IV

Correct Answer: A) Level I

Question Number: 1**Non-Clinical Question**

A doctor receives two summonses—one to appear in court in a murder case, and another to provide expert medical opinion in a negligence case. Which of the following should the doctor prioritize?

Options:

- A) Appearance in the murder case
- B) Appearance for providing medical expert opinion
- C) The summon received first
- D) None of the above

Correct Answer: A) Appearance in the murder case

Question Number: 2**Clinical Question**

A deceased woman was sent for autopsy. She was found dead in a locked room with a heat stove still running. What is the most likely cause of death?

Options:

- A) CO poisoning
- B) Cyanide poisoning
- C) H₂S poisoning
- D) Thermal burns

Correct Answer: A) CO poisoning

Question Number: 3**Non-Clinical Question**

A man was abducted from his home, and his son subsequently claimed rights to his father's property. As per Section 111 of the Baharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023, until when is the son not entitled to claim inheritance?

Options:

- A) 5 years
- B) 6 years
- C) 7 years

D) 10 years

Correct Answer: C) 7 years

Question Number: 4

Non-Clinical Question

In a bomb blast incident, a person sustained rupture of the tympanic membrane. This injury is classified under which type of blast injury?

Options:

- A) Primary
- B) Secondary
- C) Tertiary
- D) Quaternary

Correct Answer: A) Primary

Question Number: 5

Clinical Question

A person was found dead in a swimming pool. On autopsy, his stomach and lungs were filled with water, and there was evidence of mucinous froth at the nose and mouth. What is the most likely mode of death?

Options:

- A) Dry drowning
- B) Wet drowning
- C) Near drowning
- D) Cardiac arrest

Correct Answer: B) Wet drowning

Question Number: 6

Clinical Question

A 6-month-old male infant is brought to the emergency department by his parents with complaints of lethargy and poor feeding. On clinical examination, the child has bruises over the chest and abdomen and swelling around the knee joints. X-rays reveal multiple fractures of different stages of healing, including long bone fractures around the knees, posterior rib

fractures, and subdural hematomas on neuroimaging. Based on the above findings and the image provided, what is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Battered baby syndrome
- B) Birth trauma
- C) Accidental fall
- D) Osteogenesis imperfecta

Correct Answer: A) Battered baby syndrome

Medicine

Question 1)

What is the likely diagnosis for a 53-year-old woman presenting with dysphagia, burning tongue, worsening exertional dyspnoea, palpitations, and mucosal webs in the upper third of the oesophagus on barium swallow?

Options:

- A) Plummer-Vinson Syndrome
- B) Achalasia
- C) Oesophageal adenocarcinoma
- D) Zenker diverticulum

Correct Answer: A) Plummer-Vinson Syndrome

Question 2)

A patient presented with features of severe heart failure and was diagnosed with Acute Rheumatic Fever (ARF). What is the treatment of ARF-induced carditis in this patient?

Options:

- A) Aspirin
- B) Benzathine penicillin
- C) Surgical valve replacement
- D) Glucocorticoids

Correct Answer: D) Glucocorticoids

Question 3)

A patient presents with **progressive exertional dyspnea, orthopnea, and hemoptysis**. On examination, he has an **irregularly irregular pulse, tapping apex beat, loud S1, and a low-pitched rumbling murmur**. What is the likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Mitral Stenosis – End diastolic murmur
- B) Mitral Stenosis – Mid diastolic murmur
- C) Tricuspid Stenosis – Pan systolic murmur
- D) Tricuspid Stenosis – Mid diastolic murmur

Correct Answer: B) Mitral Stenosis – Mid diastolic murmur

Question 4)

A patient presented with chest discomfort. An ECG showed absent P waves, and on JVP examination, the 'a' wave was absent. What is the likely diagnosis?

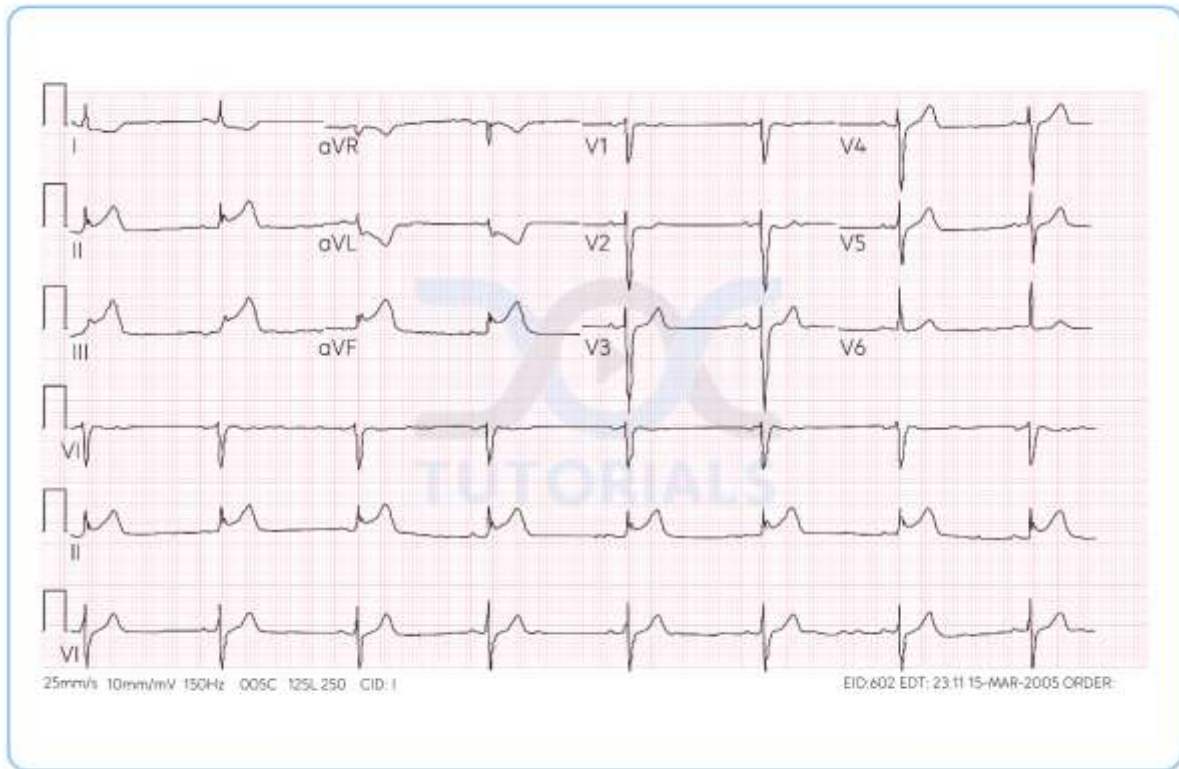
Options:

- A) Atrial flutter
- B) Atrial Fibrillation
- C) Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia (PSVT)
- D) Ventricular tachycardia

Correct Answer: B) Atrial Fibrillation

Question 5)

A patient presented with acute chest pain radiating to the left shoulder. An ECG was performed which showed ST elevations in leads II, III, and aVF. What is the probable diagnosis?



Options:

- A) Inferior wall MI
- B) Lateral wall MI
- C) Anterior wall MI
- D) Posterior wall MI

Correct Answer: A) Inferior wall MI

Question 6

A patient with HIV presents with a CD4 count of 180 cells/mm³ and a 2-week history of dry cough, exertional dyspnea, and fever. Microbiological staining shows organisms with a “crushed ping-pong ball” appearance. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. CMV pneumonia



- B. Cryptococcal pneumonia
- C. Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia
- D. Bacterial pneumonia

Correct Answer: C) Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia

Question 7

A patient presents to the OPD with a history of diarrhoea after consuming a salad. What is the most likely organism responsible for this illness?

Options:

- A. Staphylococcus aureus
- B. Bacillus cereus
- C. Vibrio cholerae
- D. Salmonella enteritidis

Correct Answer: A) Staphylococcus aureus

Question 8

The KF ring is associated with which of the following conditions?

Options:

- A. Hemochromatosis
- B) Wilson's disease
- C) Alzheimer's disease
- D) Huntington's disease

Correct Answer: B) Wilson's disease

Question 9

Patient presented with fever and systemic symptoms, and the following findings. What is the treatment of choice for this condition?



Options:

- A. Amoxicillin
- B. Azithromycin
- C. Doxycycline
- D. Ciprofloxacin

Correct Answer: C) Doxycycline

Question 10

A patient presents with pigmented spots around the mouth and lips, along with abdominal pain and vomiting. History reveals that pigmentation has been present since childhood. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)
- B. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
- C. Juvenile polyposis syndrome
- D. Cronkhite-Canada syndrome

Correct Answer: B) Peutz-Jeghers syndrome

Question 11

What is the gene mutation associated with Marfan syndrome?

Options:

- A. FBN1 gene mutation
- B. FGFR3
- C. COL1A1
- D. TSC1

Correct Answer: A) FBN1 gene mutation

Question 12

Gas gangrene is caused by which organism?

Options:

- A. Clostridium difficile
- B. Clostridium perfringens
- C. Clostridium tetani
- D. Clostridium botulinum

Correct Answer: B) Clostridium perfringens

Question 13

Which disease is associated with the SOD1 mutation?

Options:

- A. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- B. Multiple sclerosis
- C. Alzheimer's disease
- D. Parkinson's disease

Correct Answer: A) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)

Question 14

A patient comes to the ER with a history of cluster headaches. What is the treatment of choice for acute relief?

Options:

- A. IV Acetaminophen
- B. Oral Sumatriptan
- C. Subcutaneous Sumatriptan
- D. Oral Propranolol

Correct Answer: C) Subcutaneous Sumatriptan

Explanation for answer:

- **Cluster headache** is a severe unilateral headache associated with autonomic symptoms such as lacrimation, nasal congestion, and conjunctival injection.
- The **first-line treatment for acute attacks** is **subcutaneous sumatriptan**, which provides rapid relief within minutes due to quick systemic absorption.
- High-flow oxygen inhalation is also effective, but among pharmacological options, **subcutaneous triptans are the most effective**.

Explanation of other options:

IV Acetaminophen (Option A): Provides general analgesia but is not effective in aborting cluster headache attacks.

Oral Sumatriptan (Option B): Onset is too slow for cluster headaches, which require rapid-acting therapy.

Oral Propranolol (Option D): Used as **prophylaxis in migraine**, not for the acute treatment of cluster headaches.

References: Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 21st Edition, pages 3009-3010

Tags: #clinical, #high-yield

Question 15

In a patient with pheochromocytoma, what is the drug of choice for controlling high blood pressure?

Options:

- A. Phenoxybenzamine
- B. Labetalol
- C. Propranolol
- D. Prazosin

Correct Answer: A) Phenoxybenzamine

Explanation for answer:

- In **pheochromocytoma**, catecholamine excess causes **paroxysmal or sustained hypertension**.
- The **drug of choice** for preoperative blood pressure control is **phenoxybenzamine**, an irreversible **non-selective α -adrenergic blocker**.
- It prevents catecholamine-induced vasoconstriction, reduces blood pressure, and helps expand intravascular volume before surgical resection.

Explanation of other options:

Labetalol (Option B): Although it blocks both α and β receptors, it is not preferred initially because β -blockade without adequate α -blockade can precipitate **hypertensive crisis**.

Propranolol (Option C): A pure β -blocker; contraindicated before α -blockade since unopposed α -adrenergic activity can worsen hypertension.

Prazosin (Option D): A selective α_1 -blocker that may be used, but **phenoxybenzamine** remains the preferred drug due to its **irreversible action and long duration**.



References: Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 21st Edition, pages 2691-2692

Tags: #clinical, #high-yield

Question 16

Small cell lung cancer (SCLC) is most commonly associated with which of the following paraneoplastic syndromes?

Options:

- A. Hypercalcemia
- B. Cushing syndrome
- C. Lambert–Eaton myasthenic syndrome
- D. Syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion (SIADH)

Correct Answer: D) Syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion

Question 17

A patient came with cherry red discolouration of the skin. What is the likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Arsenic poisoning
- B. CO₂ poisoning
- C. CO poisoning
- D. Cyanide poisoning

Correct Answer: C) CO poisoning

Question 18

Congo red positivity and apple green birefringence is seen in which among the conditions?

Options:

- A. Multiple myeloma
- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Hemochromatosis
- D. Amyloidosis

Correct Answer: D) Amyloidosis

Question 19

What is the likely eye manifestation seen in a patient diagnosed with ulcerative colitis?

Options:

- A. Corneal ulcer
- B. Cataract
- C. Anterior uveitis
- D. Trachoma

Correct Answer: C) Anterior uveitis

Question 20

Which is the antibody associated with Hashimoto's thyroiditis?

Options:

- A. Anti-CCP
- B. Anti-TSH
- C. Anti-thyroglobulin receptor
- D. Anti-TPO

Correct Answer: D) Anti-TPO

Question 21

Which of the following conditions likely to cause hypercalcemia?

Options:

- A. Chronic CKD
- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Acute pancreatitis
- D. Addison's disease

Correct Answer: B) Sarcoidosis

Question 22

A patient who was on antihistamine therapy was feeling drowsy and sleepy. What is the alternative treatment for the same?

Options:

- A. Bilastine
- B. Prednisolone
- C. Desloratidine

D. Fexofenadine

Correct Answer: D) Fexofenadine

Question 23

Which of the following drugs causes pulmonary fibrosis?

Options:

- A. Methotrexate
- B. Bleomycin
- C. Amiodarone
- D. Busulfan

Correct Answer: B) Bleomycin

Question 24

What is the treatment of a patient diagnosed with H.pylori?

Options:

- A. A combination of a proton pump inhibitor and an antibiotic
- B. PPI only
- C. Antibiotics only
- D. IV antibiotics

Correct Answer: A) A combination of a proton pump inhibitor and an antibiotic

Question 25

A patient who is a known case of CKD was presented to the OPD with bilateral oedema. On urine examination showed elevated albumin. His BP was on the higher side. What is the likely treatment for his hypertension?

Options:

- A. Propranolol
- B. Metoprolol
- C. Enalapril
- D. Telmisartan

Correct Answer: D) Telmisartan

Question 26

A patient with uncontrolled hypertension on amlodipine losartan and hydrochlorothiazide medications taken regularly. What is the next best step for the management of hypertension

Options:

- A. Add Spironolactone
- B. Increase dose of Losartan
- C. Start Clonidine
- D. Add Atenolol

Correct Answer: A) Add Spironolactone

Question 27

A patient received high-dose corticosteroid therapy.

A few days later, he came with complaints of black discharge from the nose. On examination, he also had periorbital swelling and eschar formation on the nasal mucosa. What is the likely causative organism?

Options:

- A) Candida
- B) Mucor
- C) Aspergillus
- D) Histoplasma

Correct answer: B) Mucor

Question 28

A 42-year-old woman presents with complaints of persistent headaches, muscle weakness, and occasional palpitations. She has a history of hypertension that has been difficult to control despite being on three antihypertensive medications. On examination, her blood pressure is 170/100 mmHg. Laboratory tests reveal hypokalemia (serum potassium 2.8 mmol/L) and metabolic alkalosis. Plasma renin activity is suppressed, and serum aldosterone levels are elevated. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Conn syndrome
- B) Cushing syndrome
- C) Pheochromocytoma
- D) Addison

Correct answer: A) Conn syndrome

Question 29)

A patient is evaluated for **recurrent seizures**. EEG shows **hypsarrhythmia**. What is the preferred drug?

Options:

- A) Carbamazepine
- B) Lamotrigine
- C) ACTH
- D) Vigabatrin

Correct Answer: C) ACTH

Question 30)

Which of the following electrolyte abnormality may be encountered after packed RBC transfusion?

Options:

- A) Hypokalemia
- B) Hypocalcemia
- C) Hypercalcemia
- D) Hypermagnesemia

Correct Answer: B) Hypocalcemia

Question 31)

In Myasthenia gravis, antibodies are targeted at the NMJ on receptor:

Options:

- A) Presynaptic Ach receptors
- B) Postsynaptic Ach receptors
- C) Voltage gated calcium channels
- D) Motor end plate

Correct Answer: B) Postsynaptic Ach receptors



Microbiology

Question 1

A diabetic patient presents with whitish plaques in the oral cavity. A KOH mount confirms the presence of budding yeast with pseudohyphae. Which of the following is the most appropriate culture medium for isolation of this organism?

Options:

- A) Chocolate agar
- B) Thayer-Martin agar
- C) Sabouraud's Dextrose Agar (SDA)
- D) Loeffler's serum slope

Correct Answer: C) Sabouraud's Dextrose Agar (SDA)

Question 2

A 4-year-old child is brought to the pediatric OPD with complaints of low-grade fever, poor appetite, and a sore throat for the past 2 days. On examination, there are multiple vesicular lesions on the palms, soles, and oral mucosa. The child attends daycare, and several other children have similar complaints. Neurological examination is normal. Which of the following is the most likely etiological agent?

Options:

- A) Human herpes virus 6
- B) Coxsackie virus A16
- C) Varicella zoster virus
- D) Enterovirus D68

Correct Answer: B) Coxsackie virus A16

Question 3

A woman presents with a sudden onset of high-grade fever, hypotension, diffuse rash, and a history of using a tampon for an extended period. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Septic shock
- B) Toxic shock syndrome
- C) Pelvic inflammatory disease
- D) Streptococcal pharyngitis

Correct Answer: B) Toxic shock syndrome

Question 4

A 20-year-old girl presents with severe eye pain, photophobia, and blurred vision. History reveals she recently returned from a beach vacation where she frequently wore contact lenses while swimming and admits to poor lens hygiene. Which of the following is the most likely causative organism?

Options:

- A) Acanthamoeba
- B) Aspergillus
- C) Herpes simplex virus
- D) Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Correct Answer: A) Acanthamoeba

Question 5

A 30-year-old man developed profuse vomiting and diarrhea within 3 hours of consuming pre-packaged salad and milk at a picnic. There is no fever. Which of the following is the most likely causative organism?

Options:

- A) Staphylococcus aureus
- B) Salmonella enterica
- C) Clostridium perfringens
- D) Bacillus cereus

Correct Answer: A) Staphylococcus aureus

Question 6

An HIV-positive patient presents with diarrhea. Stool microscopy reveals oocysts measuring 11–22 microns containing 2 sporocysts. Which of the following is the most likely causative organism?

Options:

- A) Cyclospora cayetanensis
- B) Cystoisospora belli
- C) Cryptosporidium parvum
- D) Giardia lamblia

Correct Answer: B) Cystoisospora belli

Question 7

A 6-year-old child presents with multiple small, skin-colored papules with central umbilication over the trunk and face. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Verruca vulgaris
- B) Molluscum contagiosum
- C) Varicella
- D) Impetigo

Correct Answer: B) Molluscum contagiosum

Question 8

Chocolate agar is used for the isolation of which of the following organisms?

Options:

- A) Haemophilus influenzae
- B) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- C) Listeria monocytogenes
- D) Escherichia coli

Correct Answer: A) Haemophilus influenzae

Question 9

A traveller is moving from Nigeria to the United States. Which vaccine must he receive as per International Health Regulations?

Options:

- A) Hepatitis B
- B) 17D (Yellow fever vaccine)
- C) Typhoid
- D) Japanese encephalitis

Correct Answer: B) 17D (Yellow fever vaccine)

Question 10

A patient presents with fever after returning from a forest trip. On examination, a black eschar is noted on the abdomen. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis and its drug of choice?

Options:

- A) Penicillin
- B) Doxycycline
- C) Ceftriaxone
- D) Artesunate

Correct Answer: B) Doxycycline

Question 11

Which of the following organisms is responsible for gas gangrene?

Options:

- A) Clostridium perfringens
- B) Clostridium difficile
- C) Clostridium tetani
- D) Clostridium botulinum

Correct Answer: A) Clostridium perfringens

Question 12

A farmer presents with fever, malaise, and diarrhea. There is a history of exposure to livestock. Which of the following organisms is most likely responsible for the illness?

Options:

- A) Rickettsia rickettsii
- B) Rickettsia typhi
- C) Coxiella burnetii
- D) Orientia tsutsugamushi

Correct Answer: C) Coxiella burnetii

Question 13

A woman presented to the clinic two weeks after being bitten by a dog. She reported that the dog died one week following the bite, raising concerns about potential rabies exposure. How can the virus be detected in the patient?

Options:

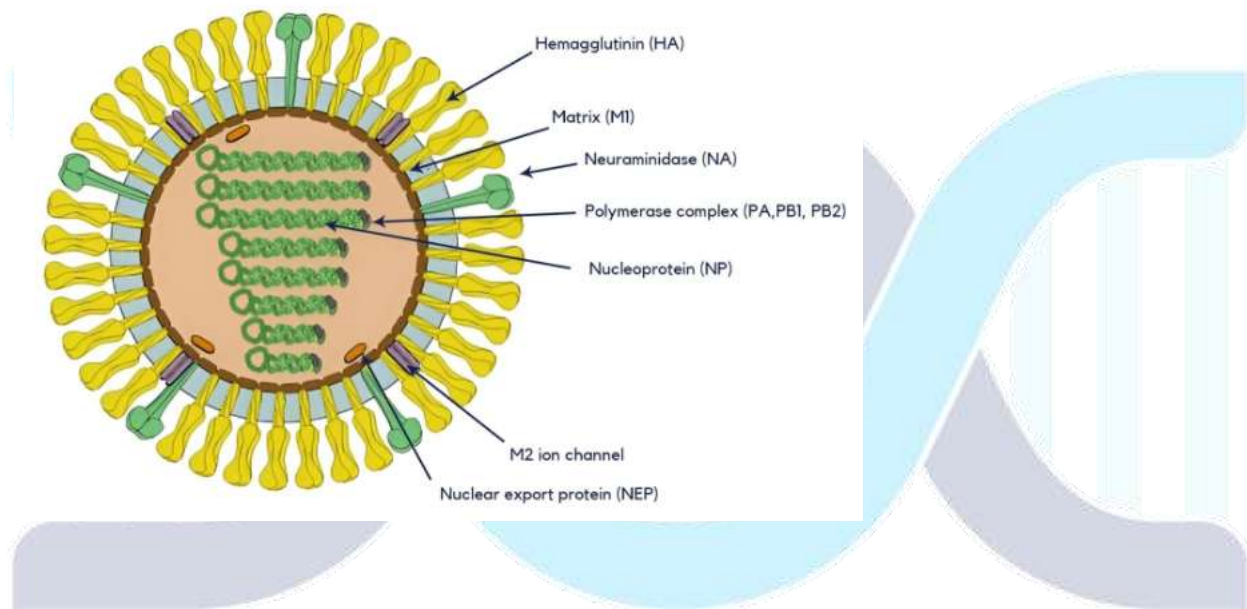
- A) Antemortem detection of Negri bodies
- B) Viral culture
- C) Immunological assay
- D) RT-PCR

Correct Answer: C) Immunological assay

Question 14

A 3-month-old infant presents with sudden onset of fever, chills, dry cough, and difficulty breathing. The infant is diagnosed with viral pneumonia. The structure of the viral organism causing the disease is shown below.

Identify the organism:



Options:

- A) Influenza virus
- B) Rotavirus
- C) Respiratory syncytial virus
- D) Herpes virus

Correct Answer: A) Influenza virus

Question 15:

A 45-year-old woman presents with multiple nodular lesions on her right forearm. She recalls being pricked by a thorn while working in her rose garden 3 weeks ago. On examination, there are ulcerated nodules arranged along the line of lymphatic drainage. Which of the following is the **most likely diagnosis**?

- (A) Cutaneous leishmaniasis
- (B) Sporotrichosis
- (C) Mycobacterium marinum infection
- (D) Nocardiosis

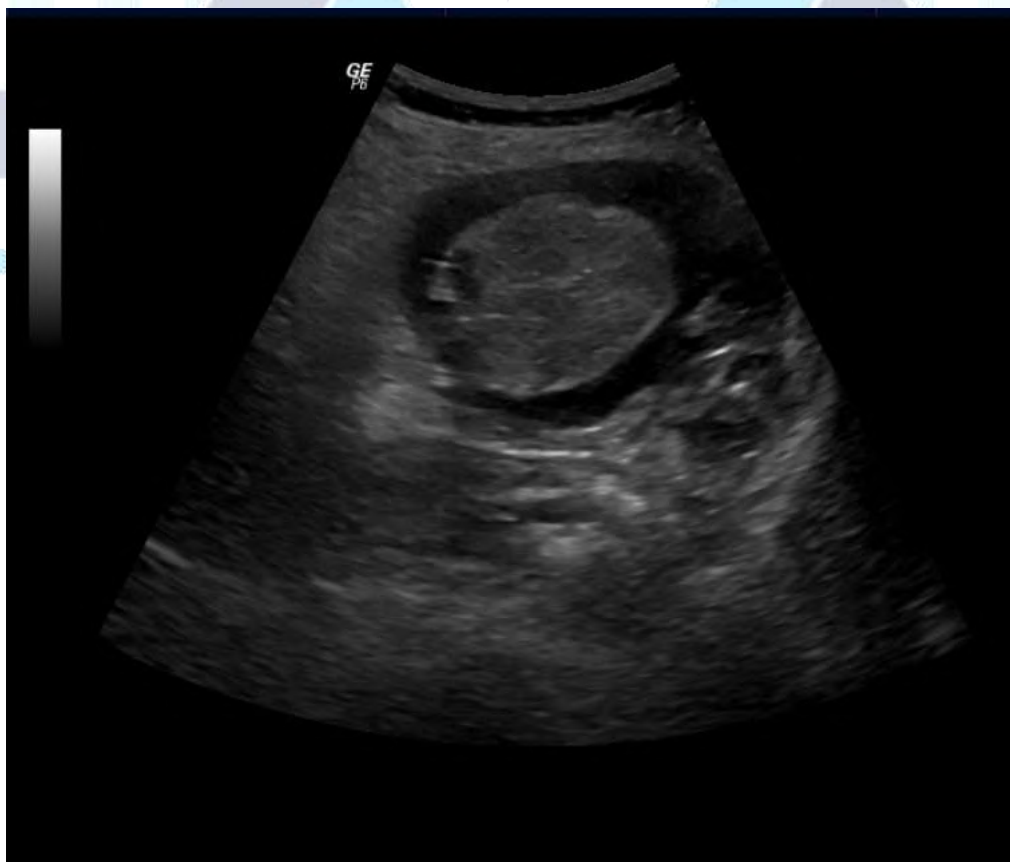
Correct Answer:(B) Sporotrichosis

OBG FMGE 25 (July)

Question Number:1

Clinical Question

A 22-year-old woman presents with lower abdominal pain. On pelvic examination, a mobile, non-tender adnexal mass is noted. An ultrasound image is shown below, demonstrating a complex ovarian mass with echogenic foci, calcifications, and areas of shadowing, suggestive of bone or teeth. Based on the clinical presentation and ultrasound findings, what is the most likely diagnosis?



Options:

- A. Endometrioma
- B. Serous cystadenoma
- C. Dermoid cyst (Mature cystic teratoma)
- D. Mucinous cystadenoma

Correct Answer: C) Dermoid cyst (Mature cystic teratoma)

Question 2:**Clinical Question**

A 26-year-old primigravida delivers vaginally at term. Soon after delivery of the placenta, she develops profuse postpartum hemorrhage and severe lower abdominal pain. On examination, a mass is seen protruding through the cervix into the vagina, and the uterus is not palpable abdominally. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Uterine rupture
- B) Uterine inversion
- C) Retained placenta
- D) Cervical polyp prolapse

Correct Answer: B) Uterine inversion

Question 3:**Clinical Question**

A 28-year-old woman delivers a macrosomic baby. After delivery of the head, the anterior shoulder gets impacted behind the pubic symphysis, and there is difficulty delivering the shoulders. Which of the following is the first maneuver that should be attempted in this scenario?

Options:

- A) Suprapubic pressure
- B) McRoberts maneuver
- C) Zavanelli maneuver
- D) Wood's corkscrew maneuver

Correct Answer: B) McRoberts maneuver

Question 4:
Clinical Question

What is the purpose of this manoeuvre?



Options:

- A) To rotate the fetal head during delivery
- B) To reduce postpartum hemorrhage
- C) To prevent perineal trauma during delivery
- D) To manage shoulder dystocia

Correct Answer: C) To prevent perineal trauma during delivery

Question 5:

A 28-year-old woman presents with mild lower abdominal pain and a positive urine pregnancy test. A transvaginal ultrasound is inconclusive for an intrauterine pregnancy. Serum β - levels are obtained for follow-up. According to standard protocols, what is the recommended interval for repeating serum β -hCG to assess the progression of a suspected ectopic pregnancy?

Options:

- A) 12 hours
- B) 24 hours
- C) 48 hours
- D) 72 hours

Correct Answer: C) 48 hours

Question 6:

Variable decelerations observed on cardiotocography (CTG) are most commonly indicative of:

Options:

- A) Head compression
- B) Cord compression
- C) Fetal hypoxia
- D) Uteroplacental insufficiency

Correct Answer: B) Cord compression

Question 7:

A primigravida in active labor was 4 cm dilated initially. After 4 hours, the cervical dilatation progressed to only 6 cm, with uterine contractions recorded as 3 in 10 minutes. Fetal heart rate is normal. The partograph shows the graph approaching the alert line but still left of the action line. What is the next best step?

Options:

- A) Amniotomy + Oxytocin augmentation
- B) Immediate Cesarean section
- C) Wait and watch for spontaneous progression
- D) Administer corticosteroids and delay labor

Correct Answer: A) Amniotomy + Oxytocin augmentation

Question 8:

What is meant by co-testing in the context of cervical cancer screening?

Options:

- A) HPV testing + Liquid-Based Cytology (LBC)
- B) Pap smear + VIA
- C) Pap smear + Colposcopy
- D) HPV testing + Colposcopy

Correct Answer: A) HPV testing + Liquid-Based Cytology (LBC)

Question 9:

The image showing bimanual examination in early pregnancy, where the examiner's fingers in the anterior fornix and per abdomen seem to approximate easily due to softening at the uterine isthmus. This softening is observed during 6–8 weeks of gestation and is considered a clinical sign of pregnancy. Which of the following signs is demonstrated in the image?



Options:

- A) Goodell's sign
- B) Hegar's sign
- C) Palmer's sign
- D) Piskacek's sign

Correct Answer: B) Hegar's sign

Question 10:

A 28-year-old woman undergoes a cesarean section for obstructed labour. Intraoperatively, she develops severe atonic postpartum haemorrhage (PPH), which does not respond to uterotonics, including oxytocin and uterine massage. Her vitals are borderline stable. What is the next best step in the management of this patient?

Options:

- A) B-Lynch compression suture
- B) Uterine artery ligation
- C) Internal iliac artery ligation
- D) Emergency hysterectomy

Correct Answer: B) Uterine artery ligation

Question 11:

A 25-year-old woman presents with primary infertility. On pelvic ultrasound and MRI, she is found to have a unicornuate uterus. This congenital uterine anomaly results from defective formation or fusion of which embryological structure?

Options:

- A) Mesonephric duct
- B) Paramesonephric duct
- C) Wolffian duct
- D) Urogenital sinus

Correct Answer: B) Paramesonephric duct

Question 12:

Oral contraceptive pills (OCPs) have been shown to provide protective effects against several cancers. Which of the following cancers is not protected against by the use of combined OCPs?

Options:

- A) Ovarian carcinoma
- B) Endometrial carcinoma
- C) Colorectal carcinoma
- D) Cervical carcinoma

Correct Answer: D) Cervical carcinoma

Question 13:

Fetal anaemia is best assessed using the Doppler of which fetal artery?

Options:

- A) Umbilical artery
- B) Uterine artery
- C) Middle cerebral artery
- D) Ductus venosus

Correct Answer: C) Middle cerebral artery

Question 14:

Which of the following is a contraindication of IUCD?

Options:

- A) Diabetes Mellitus (DM)
- B) Hypertension (HTN)
- C) HIV
- D) Hyperlipidemia

Correct Answer: C) HIV

Question 15:

A 32-year-old multigravida with a history of two previous cesarean sections presents with massive hemorrhage during cesarean delivery. Intraoperatively, the placenta is found densely adherent to the uterus and has invaded through the myometrium into the bladder wall. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Placenta accreta
- B) Placenta increta
- C) Placenta percreta
- D) Placenta previa

Correct Answer: C) Placenta percreta

Question 16:

What is the presenting diameter in a face presentation during labour?

Options:

- A) Mentofrontal
- B) Submentobregmatic
- C) Occipitobregmatic
- D) Occipitofrontal

Correct Answer: B) Submentobregmatic

Question 17:

During a vacuum-assisted vaginal delivery, a vacuum cup is placed on the fetal skull to facilitate maximum flexion and effective traction. Where exactly is the vacuum cup applied?

Options:

- A) 3cm behind anterior fontanelle

- B) On the posterior fontanelle
- C) 3cm anterior to the posterior fontanelle
- D) Between anterior and posterior fontanelle

Correct Answer: C) 3cm anterior to the posterior fontanelle

Question 18:

A 4-year-old boy is brought to the pediatric OPD by his parents due to early development of pubic hair and deepening of voice. On examination, he shows signs of virilisation, including enlarged testes and increased height velocity. MRI brain reveals a non-enhancing, isointense lesion in the hypothalamic region. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Craniopharyngioma
- B) Pineal gland tumor
- C) Hypothalamic hamartoma
- D) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

Correct Answer: C) Hypothalamic hamartoma

Question 19:

A primigravida woman at term is assessed for induction of labour. On per vaginal examination, the cervix is 2 cm dilated, 50% effaced, soft consistency, positioned midline, and the presenting part is at station -2. What is the total Bishop score?

Options:

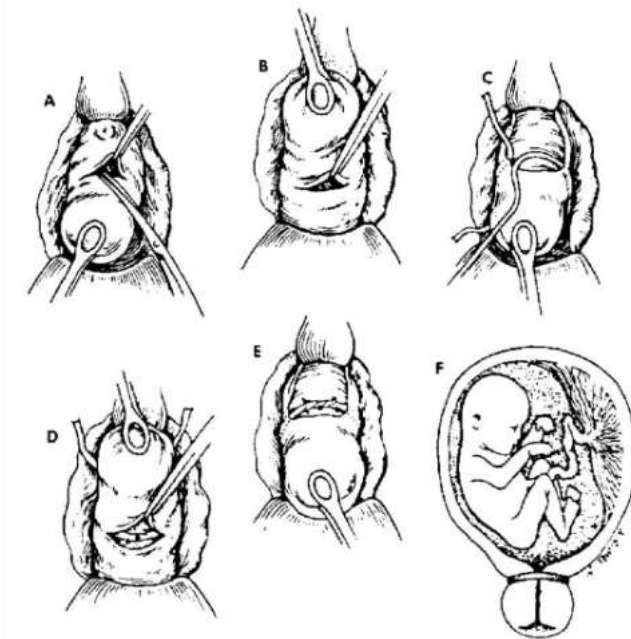
- A) 5
- B) 6
- C) 8
- D) 10

Correct Answer: B) 6

Question 20:

A pregnant woman undergoes a cervical cerclage as shown in the image for a short cervix.

Identify the procedure.



Options:

- A) McDonald cerclage
- B) Modified Shirodkar cerclage
- C) Wurm's procedure
- D) Transabdominal cerclage

Correct Answer: B) Modified Shirodkar cerclage

Question 21:

A 28-year-old woman developed secondary amenorrhea for 9 months following a dilation and curettage (D&C) procedure. Both the progesterone challenge test and estrogen-progesterone challenge test were negative. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Sheehan syndrome
- B) Asherman syndrome
- C) Premature ovarian failure
- D) Hypothyroidism

Correct Answer: B) Asherman syndrome

Question 22:

A 28-year-old primigravida at 41 weeks gestation presents in labor for the past 18 hours. On examination, the uterus appears tonically contracted, and a transverse groove is visible across the abdomen, just above the pubic symphysis. The fetal head is high and not descending, despite strong uterine contractions. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Uterine rupture
- B) Obstructed labor with Bandl's ring
- C) Prolonged latent phase
- D) Cord prolapse

Correct Answer: B) Obstructed labor with Bandl's ring

Question 23:

A 16-year-old individual is brought for evaluation of primary amenorrhea. She has well-developed breast development (Tanner stage IV), sparse pubic and axillary hair, and was raised as a girl. On pelvic ultrasound, the uterus is absent. Karyotyping reveals a 46,XY genotype. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Müllerian agenesis (MRKH syndrome)
- B) Turner syndrome
- C) Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome
- D) 5-alpha reductase deficiency

Correct Answer: C) Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome

Question 24:

Which of the following is the ideal fixative used for a conventional Pap smear?

Options:

- A) Normal saline
- B) 10% formalin
- C) 95% ethanol
- D) Acetone

Correct Answer: C) 95% ethanol

Question 25:

A woman with a history of previous Cesarean section, also fresh bleeding from vagina. What is

the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Uterine rupture
- B) Placenta previa
- C) Abruptio placentae
- D) Cervical tear

Correct Answer: B) Placenta previa

Question 26:

A 12-year-old girl has developed breast buds (Tanner stage 2), followed by the appearance of pubic hair (Tanner stage 2). What is the next expected physiological milestone in her pubertal development?

Options:

- A) Menarche
- B) Growth of axillary hair
- C) Peak height velocity
- D) Ovulation

Correct Answer: C) Peak height velocity

Question 27:

A 28-year-old primigravida undergoes a vaginal delivery. On perineal examination post-delivery, there is a muscle tear involving <50% of the external anal sphincter, with no injury to the internal sphincter or rectal mucosa. Which of the following best classifies this degree of perineal tear?

Options:

- A) Second-degree tear
- B) Third-degree tear – Grade 3a
- C) Third-degree tear – Grade 3b
- D) Fourth-degree tear

Correct Answer: B) Third-degree tear – Grade 3a

Question 28:

A 36-year-old woman, P2L2, presents with severe pelvic pain and recurrence of endometriosis despite multiple previous treatments. Her family is complete, and she desires definitive



treatment. What is the most appropriate next step in management?

Options:

- A) Combined oral contraceptive pills
- B) LNG-IUS insertion
- C) GnRH agonist therapy
- D) Total abdominal hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy (TAH + BSO)

Correct Answer: D) Total abdominal hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy (TAH + BSO)

Question 29:

According to WHO Medical Eligibility Criteria (MEC), which of the following is classified as MEC Category 1 for the use of combined oral contraceptive pills (OCPs)?

Options:

- A) Diabetes Mellitus (DM)
- B) Hypertension (HTN)
- C) Hyperlipidemia
- D) HIV

Correct Answer: D) HIV

Question 30:

Which of the following is an absolute contraindication to the use of a subcutaneous contraceptive implant?

Options:

- A) Hypertension
- B) Diabetes Mellitus
- C) Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
- D) Undiagnosed genital bleeding

Correct Answer: D) Undiagnosed genital bleeding

Question 31:

Which of the following is true regarding the evaluation of endometrial hyperplasia?

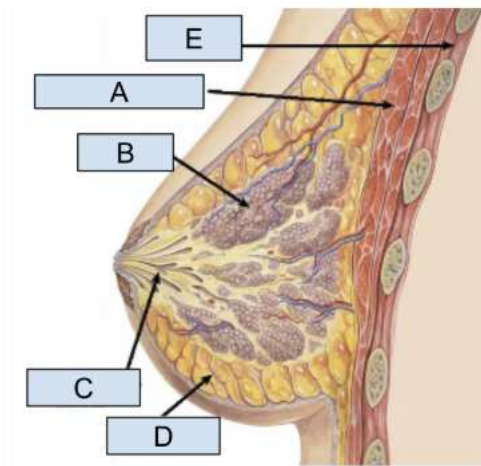
Options:

- A) Endometrial thickness <5 mm always rules out hyperplasia
- B) Endometrial aspiration is the gold standard for diagnosis
- C) Gold standard is hysteroscopy followed by biopsy
- D) Endometrial hyperplasia never progresses to carcinoma

Correct Answer: C) Gold standard is hysteroscopy followed by biopsy

Question 32:

Which hormone is primarily responsible for the development of B and C?

**Options:**

- A) Estrogen and progesterone
- B) GnRH
- C) Prolactin
- D) Oxytocin

Correct Answer: A) Estrogen and progesterone

Question 33:

A patient presents in early pregnancy with spotting. On transvaginal ultrasound, the crown-rump length (CRL) is 8 mm with no visible cardiac activity. Which of the following is a definitive indication of a missed abortion?

Options:

- A) No cardiac activity at CRL > 7 mm
- B) Gestational sac diameter > 20 mm with yolk sac



- C) Cardiac activity with CRL of 5 mm
- D) Subchorionic haemorrhage on ultrasound

Correct Answer: A) No cardiac activity at CRL > 7 mm

Question: 34

Which of the following provides **vaginal protection**?

Options:

- A. PH 8
- B. Menstrual bleeding
- C. Oil glands
- D. Perineal structure

Correct Answer: D) Perineal structure

Ophthalmology FMGE Recall

Question: 1

Non-clinical Question

Which of the following is considered the gold standard test for diagnosing Wilson's disease?

Options:

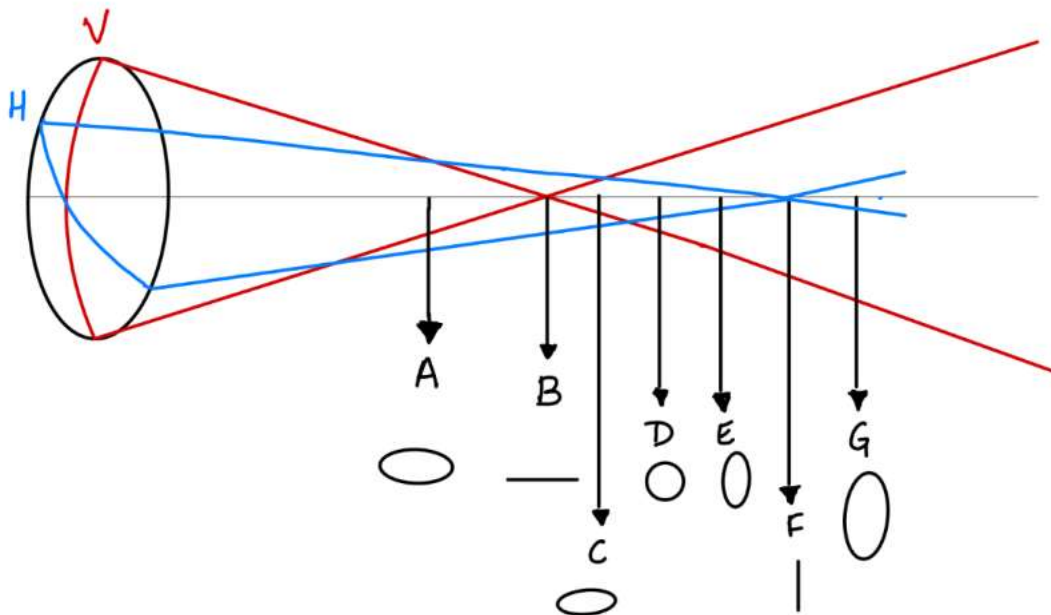
- A. 24-hour urinary copper excretion
- B. Slit lamp examination for KF rings
- C. Liver biopsy for hepatic copper quantification
- D. Serum Ceruloplasmin level

Correct Answer: C) Liver biopsy with quantitative copper estimation

Question: 2

Non-clinical Question

Which refractive error is seen in a patient with complaints of eye strain with an image depicting the focus of rays in different meridians in the eye?



Options:

- A. Myopia
- B. Hypermetropia
- C. Astigmatism
- D. Presbyopia

Correct Answer: C) Astigmatism

Question: 3

Non-clinical question

The following CT image is provided. Based on the findings, identify the most likely diagnosis.



Options:

- A. Le Fort I fracture
- B. Zygomatic fracture
- C. Blowout fracture
- D. Nasal bone fracture

Correct Answer: C) Blowout fracture

Question: 4

Clinical Question:

A lid lesion is present at the base of an eyelash with painful eyelid swelling. Which of the following glands is most likely involved?

Options:

- A. Zeis gland
- B. Meibomian gland
- C. Lacrimal gland
- D. Gland of Krause

Correct Answer: A) Zeis gland

Question 5

Clinical question

A 45-year-old patient presents with difficulty reacting to bright light. On examination, the pupillary light reflex is absent, but the near reflex is preserved. Where is the lesion located?

Options:

- A. Optic nerve
- B. Oculomotor nerve
- C. Pretectal area of the midbrain
- D. Edinger-pretectal nucleus

Correct Answer: D) Pretectal area of the midbrain

Question: 6

Non-Clinical question

An absent lens in a patient can be called as

Options:

- A. Aniridia
- B. Aphakia
- C. Amblyopia
- D. Anisometropia

Correct Answer: B) Aphakia

Question: 7**Clinical question**

25-year-old patient presents with redness, pain and foreign body sensation in the right eye. On the slit lamp, a linear branching corneal lesion with terminal bulbs was seen. Also has reduced corneal sensation. What is the diagnosis?

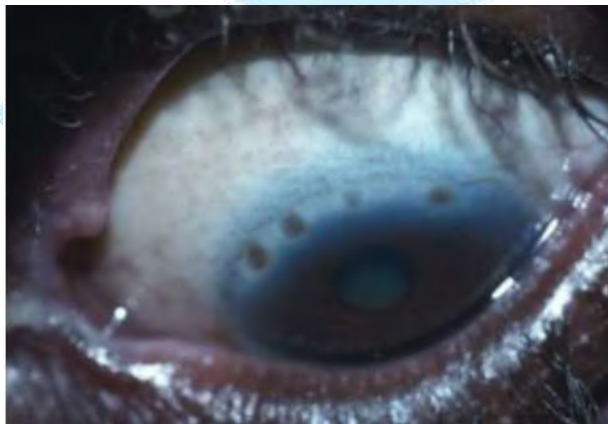
Options:

- A. Protozoan corneal ulcer
- B. Fungal corneal ulcer
- C. Viral corneal ulcer
- D. Traumatic corneal abrasion

Correct Answer: C) Viral corneal ulcer

Question: 8**Non-Clinical question**

Identify the lesion in the superior limbus.

**Options:**

- A. Herbert pit
- B. Pannus
- C. Horner Tranta dots
- D. Bitots spot

Correct Answer: A) Herbert pit

Question: 9**Clinical question**

A patient with a pituitary adenoma has a mass compressing optic chiasm. Which is the visual field defect associated with it?

Options:

- A. Homonymous hemianopia
- B. Central scotoma
- C. Bitemporal hemianopia
- D. Unilateral blindness

Correct Answer: C) Bitemporal hemianopia

ORTHO**Question 1**

An elderly woman is brought to the emergency department following a road traffic accident. She has difficulty breathing and an altered mental status. X-ray findings reveal a fracture of the femur shaft. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

**Options:**

- A. Gas gangrene
- B. Fat embolism
- C. Infection
- D. Pulmonary embolism

Correct Answer: B) Fat embolism

Question 2

A patient presents with the fracture shown in the X-ray involving the shaft of the humerus. Which nerve is most likely to be injured in this type of fracture?



Options:

- A. Axillary nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Radial nerve
- D. Musculocutaneous nerve

Correct Answer: C) Radial nerve

Question 3

A patient was involved in a road traffic accident and presented with the fracture shown in the X-ray. What type of fracture is this?



Options:

- A. Subtrochanteric fracture
- B. Intertrochanteric fracture
- C. Femoral neck fracture
- D. Pubic rami fracture

Correct Answer: B) Intertrochanteric fracture

Question 4

A young adult patient presents with a fracture of the neck of the femur. Which of the following is the most appropriate management option?



Options:

- A. External fixation
- B. Internal fixation
- C. Hemiarthroplasty
- D. Total hip replacement

Correct Answer: B) Internal fixation

Question 5

Which ligament is tested in the following test?



Options:

- A. Anterior cruciate ligament (ACL)
- B. Posterior cruciate ligament (PCL)
- C. Medial collateral ligament (MCL)
- D. Lateral collateral ligament (LCL)

Correct Answer: A) Anterior cruciate ligament (ACL)

Pathology

Question 1

Clinical question

A 17-year-old male presents with complaints of delayed puberty, reduced facial hair and gynaecomastia. On examination, he has small, firm testes, tall stature with long limbs, and sparse body hair. He is academically below average and has mild learning difficulties. What is the most likely chromosomal pattern in this patient?

Options

- A) 46 XY
- B) 45 XO
- C) 47 XXY
- D) 47 XYY

Correct answer: C) 47 XXY

Question 2

Non-clinical question

Which of the following activates cytochrome c and is pro-apoptotic?

Options:

- A) BCL-2
- B) BCL-XL
- C) MCL-1
- D) Bax

Correct answer: D) Bax

Question 3

Clinical question

A young boy presents with joint swelling after a fall. Lab investigations show normal PT and raised aPTT. What is the most likely diagnosis?

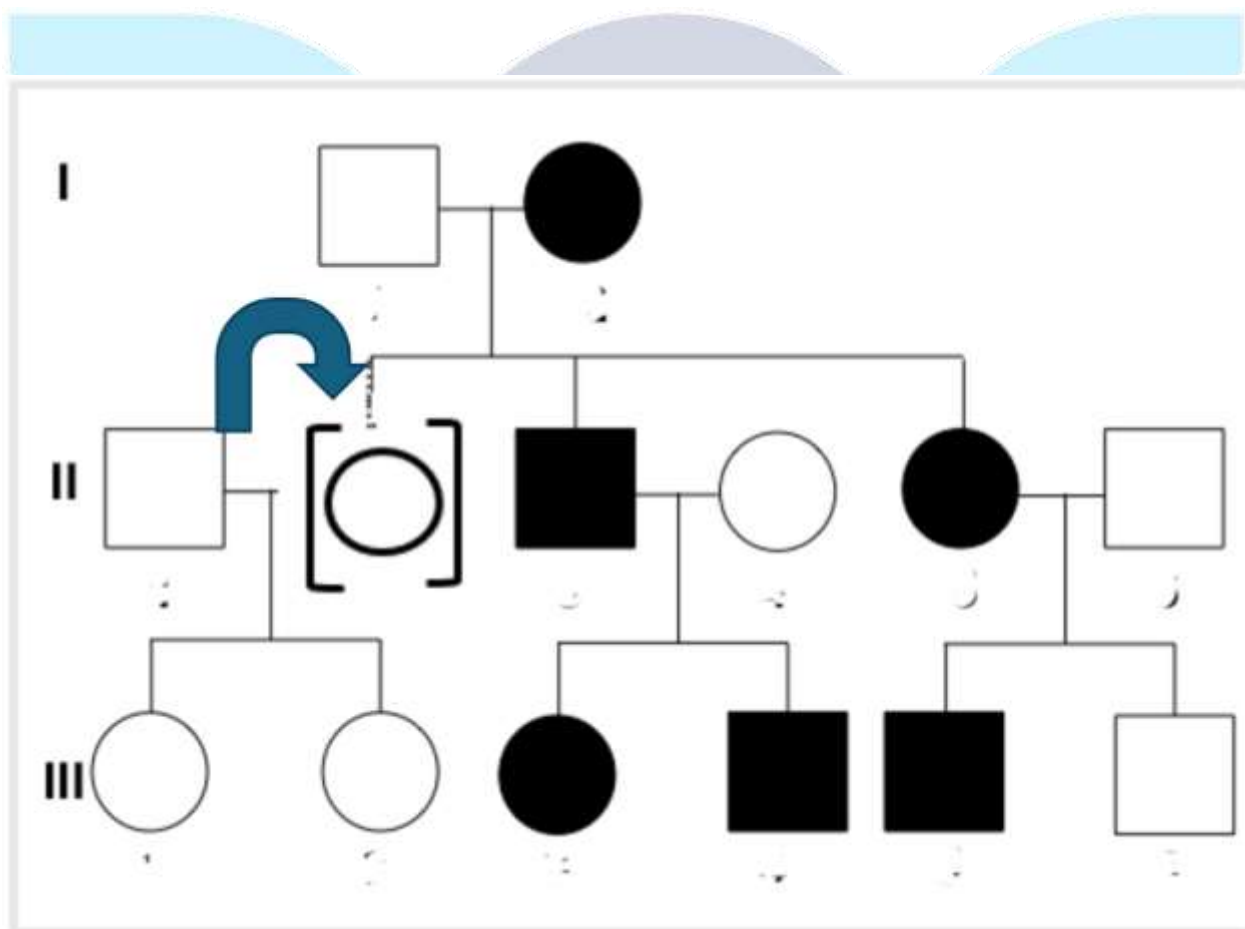
Options:

- A) Von-Willebrand disease
- B) Haemophilia
- C) Iron deficiency anaemia
- D) Platelet function disorder

Correct answer: B) Haemophilia

Question 4

What does the symbol marked in the following pedigree chart indicate?



Options:

- A) Adopted from another family
- B) Has a disease of chronic origin
- C) Curable disease

D) Twin

Correct answer: A) Adopted from another family

Question 5

Clinical question

A young patient presents with multiple dark brown to black macules on the lips and buccal mucosa. Colonoscopy reveals multiple hamartomatous polyps. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

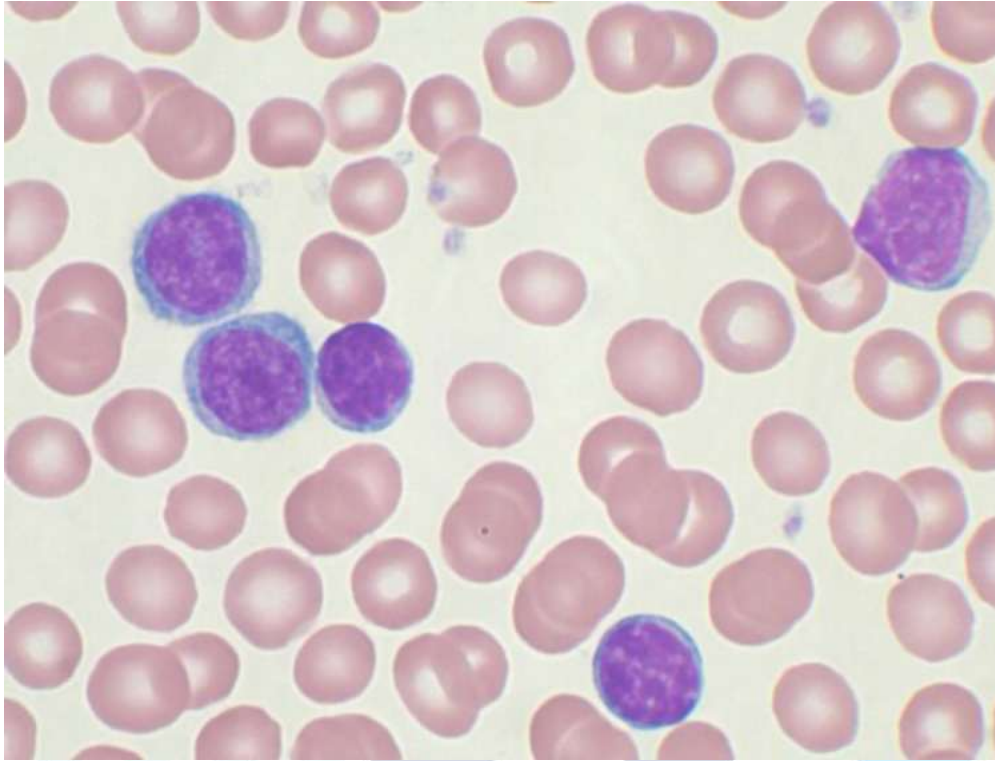
- A) Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
- B) Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)
- C) Gardner syndrome
- D) Cronkhite-Canada syndrome

Correct answer: A) Peutz-Jeghers syndrome

Question 6

Non-clinical question

The following peripheral smear shows a characteristic finding in chronic lymphocytic leukaemia. Which CD markers are typically positive in chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL)?



Options:

- A) CD3, CD5, CD8
- B) CD10, CD19, CD22
- C) CD19, CD20, CD23, CD5
- D) CD13, CD33, CD117

Correct answer: C) CD19, CD20, CD23, CD5

Question 7

Clinical question

A 2-year-old boy came with a fever and lymphadenopathy. Peripheral smear reveals hallmark cells. A diagnosis of anaplastic large cell lymphoma was made. Which of the following is the most likely translocation seen in this child?

Options:

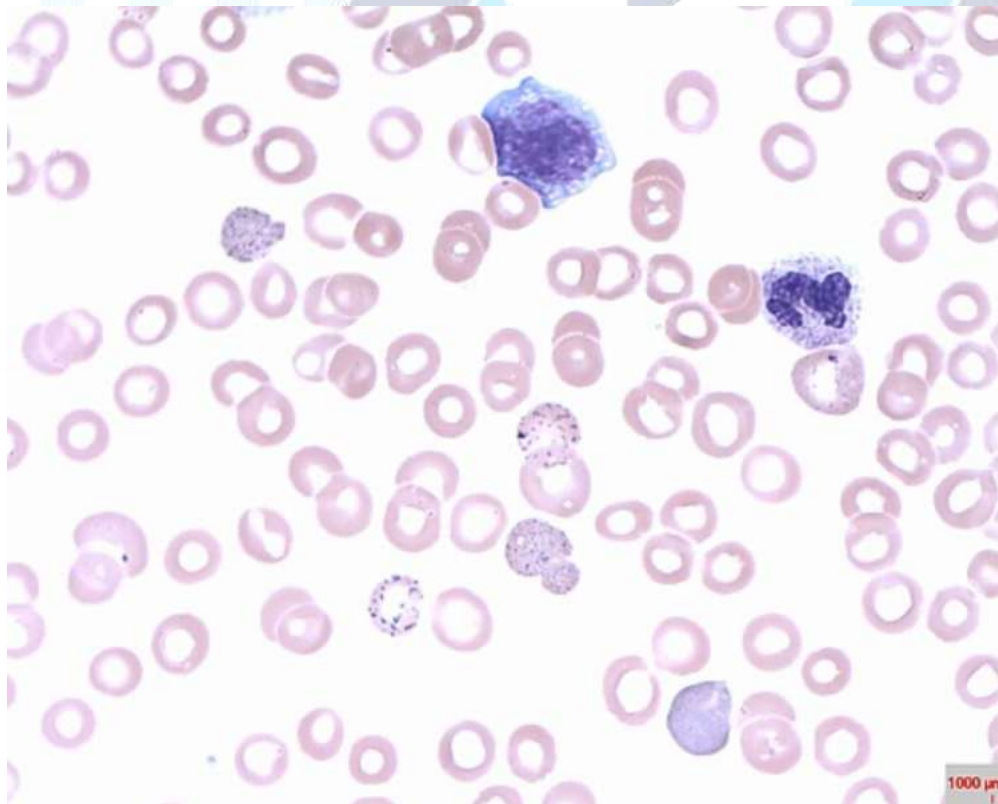
- A) t(8;14)
- B) t(8;22)
- C) t(2;5)
- D) t(14;18)

Correct answer: C) t(2;5)

Question 8

Clinical question

A young boy presents with a history of ingestion of paint chips, leaves and soil. A blood examination is conducted and peripheral smear is as shown below. Based on the clinical history and suspected environmental exposure, what is the most likely pathology?



Options:

- A) Lead poisoning
- B) Iron deficiency anaemia
- C) Thalassemia minor
- D) Vitamin B12 deficiency

Correct answer: A) Lead poisoning

Question 9

A 55-year-old male presented with heartburn. The endoscopy of the esophagus showed red velvety mucosa, admixed with white mucosa, suggestive of goblet cells. Which of the following epithelial transformations occurs?

Options:

- A) Columnar to squamous epithelium
- B) Squamous to intestinal columnar epithelium
- C) Cuboidal to columnar epithelium
- D) Squamous to cuboidal epithelium

Correct answer: B) Squamous to intestinal columnar epithelium

Question 10

Bernard-Soulier syndrome is caused by a defect in which of the following platelet glycoproteins?

Options:

- A) GpIIb/IIIa
- B) GpIa/IIa
- C) GpIb/IX complex
- D) GpIV

Correct answer: C) GpIb/IX complex

Question 11

A patient with renal disease undergoes a biopsy. On congo red staining, the deposits show apple-green birefringence under polarized light. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Amyloidosis

- B) Diabetic nephropathy
- C) Membranous nephropathy
- D) Minimal change disease

Correct answer: A) Amyloidosis

Question 12

A 25-year-old man presents with headaches, visual disturbances, and hypertension. MRI brain shows a cerebellar hemangioblastoma, and abdominal imaging reveals multiple cysts in the kidneys along with a solid renal mass suggestive of renal cell carcinoma. His father had similar findings and died from a brain tumour in his 40s, Which of the following chromosomal abnormalities is most likely associated with his condition?

Options:

- A) Deletion of Chromosome 13q
- B) Deletion of chromosome 17p
- C) Trisomy of chromosome 12
- D) Deletion of chromosome 3p

Correct answer: D) Deletion of chromosome 3p

Question 13

A newborn presents with upward slanting palpebral fissure, flat facial profile, and hypotonia. Karyotyping shows a 5p deletion. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Edwards syndrome
- B) Cri du chat syndrome
- C) Down syndrome
- D) Patau syndrome

Correct answer: B) Cri du chat syndrome

Question 14

Hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC), also known as Lynch syndrome, is caused by mutations in which of the following gene?

Options:

- A) APC

- B) MMR
- C) MYC
- D) TERT1

Correct answer: B) MMR

Question 15

Which of the following cancers are most commonly associated with RET gene mutation?

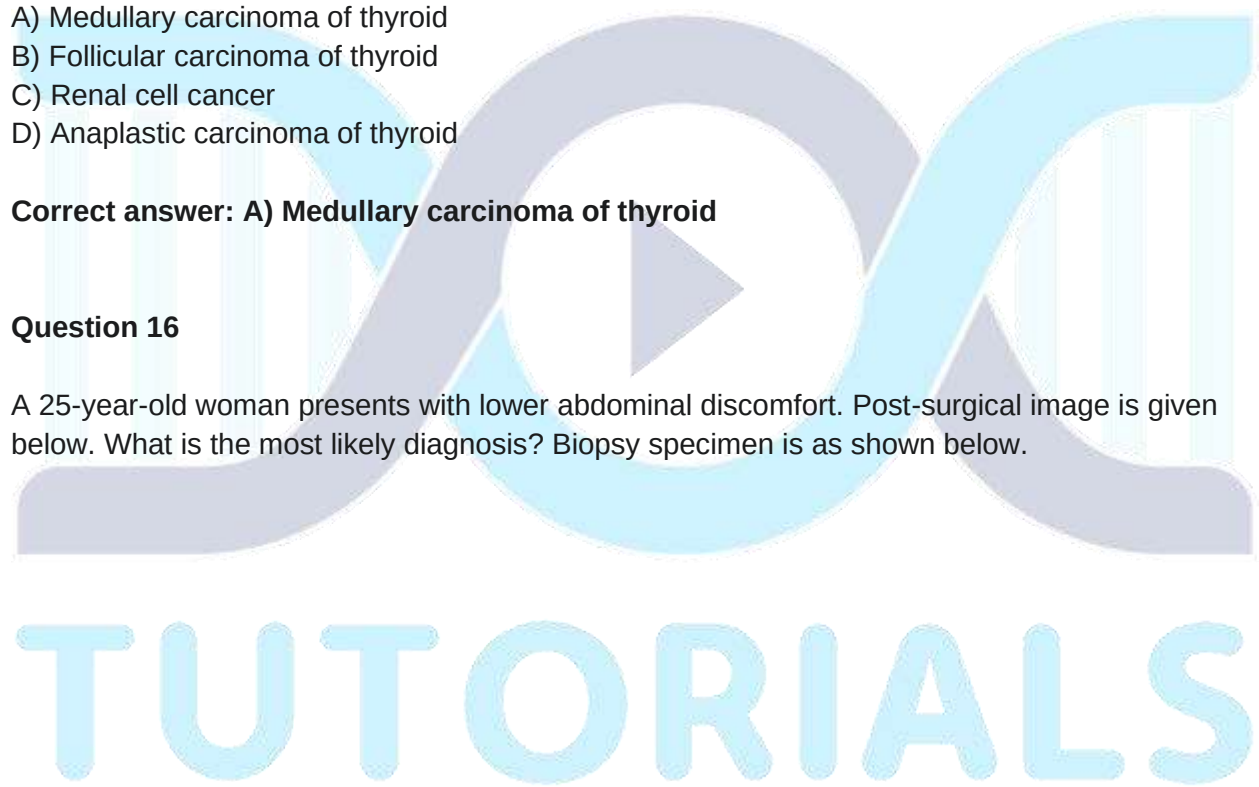
Options:

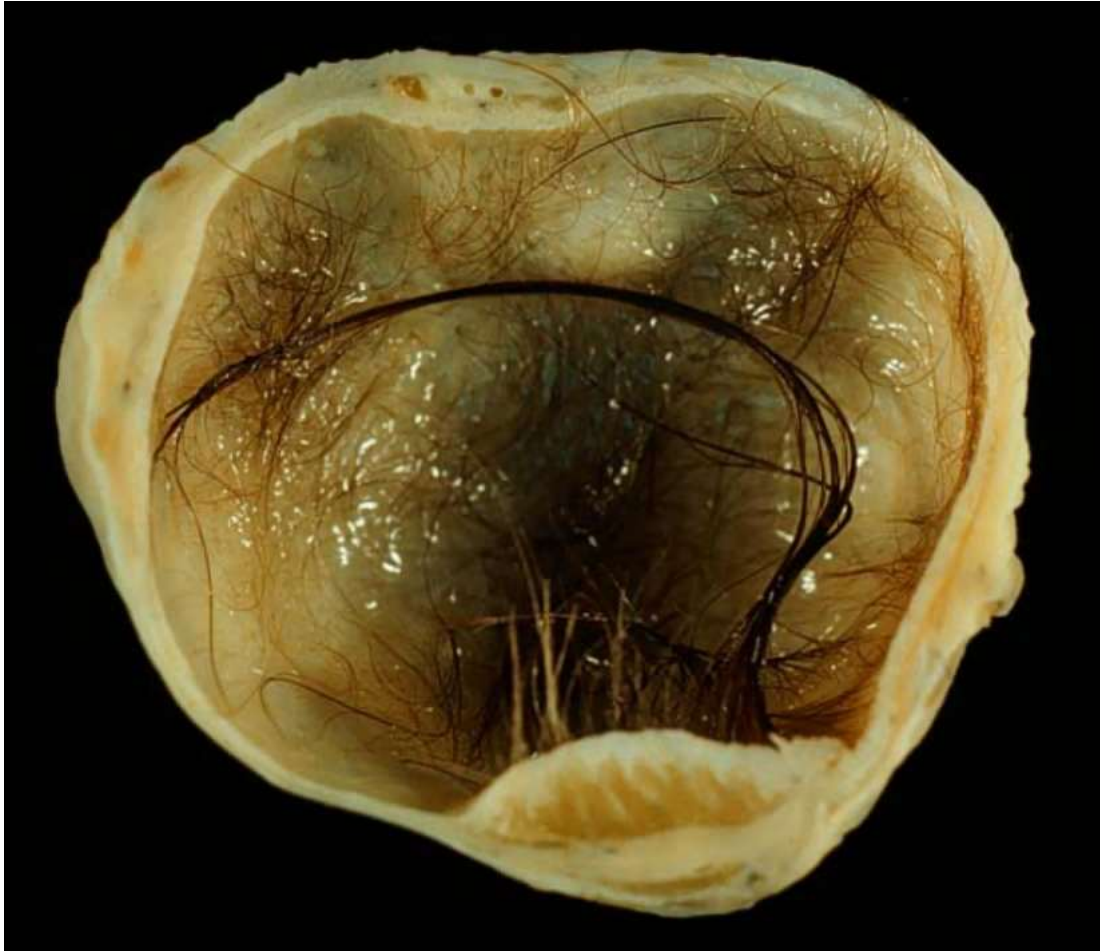
- A) Medullary carcinoma of thyroid
- B) Follicular carcinoma of thyroid
- C) Renal cell cancer
- D) Anaplastic carcinoma of thyroid

Correct answer: A) Medullary carcinoma of thyroid

Question 16

A 25-year-old woman presents with lower abdominal discomfort. Post-surgical image is given below. What is the most likely diagnosis? Biopsy specimen is as shown below.





Options:

- A) Serous cystadenoma
- B) Immature teratoma
- C) Mature cystic teratoma
- D) Endometrioma

Correct answer: C) Mature cystic teratoma

Question 16

A newborn is noted to have a single transverse palmar crease. Which of the following is most commonly associated with this finding?

Options:

- A) Patau syndrome
- B) Down syndrome

- C) Edwards syndrome
- D) Turner syndrome

Correct answer: B) Down syndrome

Question 17

In pap smear cytology, which of the following is the most appropriate fixative used to preserve cellular details immediately after smearing?

Options:

- A) 50% formaldehyde
- B) 95% ethanol
- C) 70% ethanol
- D) 10% buffered formalin

Correct answer: B) 95% ethanol

Question 18

Mutation in SOD1 gene is most commonly associated with which of the following conditions?

Options:

- A) Huntington disease
- B) Multiple sclerosis
- C) ALS
- D) Parkinson disease

Correct answer: C) ALS

Question 19

Options:

Blood transfusion reactions are mediated by which type of hypersensitivity reaction?

Options:

- A) Type 1
- B) Type 2
- C) Type 3
- D) Type 4

Correct answer: B) Type 2

Question 20

Which of the following best describes the lesions seen in Kaposi sarcoma?

Options:

- A) White flat patches
- B) Red, smooth, and non-elevated macules
- C) Purple-red elevated lesions
- D) Ulcerative painful lesions

Correct answer: C) Purple-red elevated lesions

Question 21

Ground glass appearance is associated with which of the following hepatitis viruses?

Options:

- A) Hepatitis B
- B) Hepatitis C
- C) Hepatitis A
- D) Hepatitis D

Correct answer: A) Hepatitis B

Question 22

A mother brought a child eating sand. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Iron deficiency anaemia
- B) Thalassemia
- C) ACD
- D) Megaloblastic anaemia

Correct answer: A) Iron deficiency anaemia

Question 23

A patient presented with seizures and a headache. Histopathological examination showed liquefactive necrosis. What is the most important mechanism responsible for this?

Options:

- A) Enzymatic degradation
- B) Mechanical
- C) Tuberculosis
- D) Pressure

Correct answer: A) Enzymatic degradation

Question 24

A 6-year-old child presents with multiple small, firm, skin-colored papules on the trunk and face. Each lesion is dome-shaped with a central umbilication. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Explanation

- A) Chickenpox
- B) Molluscum contagiosum
- C) Verruca vulgaris
- D) Impetigo

Correct answer: B) Molluscum contagiosum

Question 25

A 32-year-old HIV-positive male presents with dry cough, dyspnea, and hypoxia. Bronchoalveolar lavage shows "crushed ping-pong ball" appearance on Giemsa stain. Which of the following is the most likely organism?

Options:

- A) *Cryptococcus neoformans*
- B) *Histoplasma capsulatum*
- C) *Pneumocystis jirovecii*
- D) *Mycobacterium avium* complex

Correct answer: C) Pneumocystis jirovecii

Question 26

HPV most commonly causes which of the following cancers?

Options:

- A) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- B) Hepatocellular carcinoma
- C) Kaposi's sarcoma
- D) Oropharyngeal cancer

Correct answer: D) Oropharyngeal cancer

Question 27

FBN1 gene mutation is seen in which of the following genetic disorders?

Options:

- A) Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
- B) Marfan syndrome
- C) Homocystinuria
- D) Von-Hippel Lindau syndrome

Correct answer: B) Marfan syndrome

Question 28

Which of the following is commonly associated with a Tzanck smear that demonstrates multinucleated giant cells?

Options:

- A. Molluscum contagiosum
- B. Herpes simplex virus
- C. Human papilloma virus
- D. Coxsackie virus A16

Correct answer: B) Herpes simplex virus

Question 29

Which antibody is the first to appear and acts fastest during primary immune response to an infection?

Options:

- A) IgM
- B) IgG
- C) IgE
- D) IGA

Correct answer: A) IgM

Question 30

A 32-year-old woman presents with recurrent episodes of painful subareolar swelling in her right breast for the past 6 months. On examination, there is a tender, indurated lump beneath the areola with mild erythema. She is a chronic smoker. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Periductal mastitis
- B. Fibroadenoma
- C. Fat necrosis of breast
- D. Duct ectasia

Correct answer: A) Periductal mastitis

Question 31

A 29-year-old man comes with joint pain in his right knee and left ankle for 2 weeks. He also complains of burning urination. His past history reveals a self-limiting episode of dysentery 3 weeks ago. Laboratory results show he is HLA-B27 positive. Which of the following additional findings may be seen in this patient?

- A) Presence of subcutaneous rheumatoid nodules
- B) Conjunctivitis with circinate balanitis
- C) Bony ankylosis of the sacroiliac joint
- D) Psoriatic skin lesions with nail pitting

Correct answer: B) Conjunctivitis with circinate balanitis

Pediatrics

Question 1

A 9-month-old infant is brought for a routine check-up. Which of the following developmental milestones is most likely to be present at this age?

Options:

- A. Mature pincer grasp
- B. Can hop on one foot
- C. Runs steadily
- D. Creeps well on hands and knees

Correct Answer: D) Creeps well on hands and knees

Question 2

A 2-year-old child presents with a scrotal swelling since birth, which has recently become painful, red, and irreducible. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Hydrocele
- B. Strangulated hernia
- C. Undescended testis
- D. Torsion testis

Correct Answer: B) Strangulated hernia

Question 3

A child is brought in with complaints of abdominal pain and constipation. On examination, the child appears pale. The mother gives a history that the child often eats paint chips off the walls. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Lead poisoning
- B. Iron deficiency anaemia (IDA)
- C. Megaloblastic anaemia
- D. Thalassemia minor

Correct Answer: A) Lead poisoning

Question 4

A neonate is born with intestines protruding from the abdominal wall without any protective covering. What is the next best step in management?

Options:

- A. Cover with a silo and wait
- B. Cover with gauze
- C. Immediate repair in OT
- D. Wait and watch

Correct Answer: A) Cover with a silo and wait

Question 5

A child with 20% burns is noted to have low urine output after 6 hours of resuscitation and has cool extremities. What is the next best step in management?

Options:

- A. Give colloids
- B. Wait for 2 hours
- C. Bolus of 10 ml/kg
- D. Continue the same fluid rate

Correct Answer: C) Bolus of 10 ml/kg

Question 6

A 14-year-old boy presents with a sudden onset of severe testicular pain. On examination, the cremasteric reflex is absent. What is the next best step in management?

Options:

- A. Venous Doppler
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Exploration of the testis
- D. Wait and watch

Correct Answer: C) Exploration of the testis

Question 7

A 12-year-old child presents with short stature. On evaluation, the bone age is less than the chronological age. There are no dysmorphic features, and the child is otherwise healthy. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Constitutional delay
- B. Familial short stature
- C. Achondroplasia
- D. Chondrodysplasia

Correct Answer: A) Constitutional delay

Question 8

A newborn, born to a diabetic mother, presents after 24 hours with a blood glucose (BG) < 35 mg/dl. The baby is symptomatic. What is the next best step in management?

Options:

- A. Administer an IV bolus of Hartmann's solution
- B. Recheck blood glucose after 20 minutes
- C. Administer IV glucose and recheck blood glucose after 20 minutes
- D. Start oral feeds and observe

Correct Answer: C) Administer IV glucose and recheck blood glucose after 20 minutes

Question 9

A 6-year-old child is brought by parents with complaints of bedwetting at night. Which of the following is the treatment of choice?

Options:

- A. Behaviour therapy
- B. Anticholinergics
- C. Desmopressin
- D. Imipramine

Correct Answer: A) Behaviour therapy

Question 10

Which of the following is considered harmful to a newborn in the immediate postnatal period?

Options:

- A. Cleaning the eyes with a wet, sterile swab
- B. Giving a bath immediately after birth
- C. Initiating breastfeeding within 1 hour
- D. Placing the baby on the mother's chest

Correct Answer: B) Giving a bath immediately after birth

Question 11

A 4-month-old infant is brought to the ED with a respiratory rate of 66/min, along with chest indrawing and nasal flaring. There are no other significant findings. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Severe pneumonia
- C. Severe asthma

D. Common cold

Correct Answer: A) Pneumonia

Question 12

A 6-month-old infant presents with sudden, brief spasms involving flexion of the neck, trunk, and limbs occurring in clusters. EEG reveals a hypsarrhythmia pattern. What is the first-line treatment for this condition?

Options:

- A. ACTH
- B. Valproate
- C. Ethosuximide
- D. Carbamazepine

Correct Answer: A) ACTH

Question 13

A child presents with recurrent sinusitis and repeated lung infections. Genetic testing reveals a mutation in the CFTR gene. Which test is considered the gold standard to confirm the diagnosis of cystic fibrosis?

Options:

- A. Sweat chloride test
- B. Lung biopsy
- C. Chest X-ray (CXR)
- D. Nasal swab culture

Correct Answer: A) Sweat chloride test

Question 14

A 2-week-old infant presents with high conjugated (direct) bilirubin, dark-colored urine, and clay-colored stools. On examination, the infant is jaundiced but feeds normally. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Biliary atresia
- B. Gilbert's syndrome
- C. Crigler-Najjar syndrome
- D. Physiological jaundice

Correct Answer: A) Biliary atresia

Pharmacology FMGE July 2025

Q.1

Clinical Question:

A pregnant woman in the first trimester presents with complicated malaria caused by Plasmodium falciparum resistant to chloroquine. Which of the following is the treatment of choice?

Options:

- A. Quinine
- B. Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
- C. Artesunate
- D. Primaquine

Correct Answer: C) Artesunate

Q.2

Non-clinical Question:

Risk of all of the following cancers is reduced by oral contraceptive (OCP) use, except:

Options:

- A. Colorectal cancer
- B. Cervical carcinoma
- C. Ovarian carcinoma
- D. Endometrial carcinoma

Correct Answer: B) Cervical carcinoma

Q.3

Non-clinical Question:

Which of the following statements regarding the use of ACE inhibitors in hypertension is true?

Options:

- A. They decrease blood pressure by decreasing peripheral vascular resistance
- B. They decrease blood pressure by decreasing cardiac preload
- C. They decrease blood pressure by increasing peripheral vascular resistance
- D. They decrease blood pressure by increasing cardiac preload

Correct Answer: A) They decrease blood pressure by decreasing peripheral vascular resistance

Q.4

Clinical Question:

A patient presents to the OPD with black discoloration of the nose and the posterior part of the buccal cavity. He also reports a history of high-dose steroid therapy in the recent past. Which of the following is the drug of choice for his treatment?

Options:

- A. Fluconazole
- B. Amphotericin B
- C. Itraconazole
- D. Griseofulvin

Correct Answer: B) Amphotericin B

TUTORIALS

Q.5

Clinical Question:

A patient with chronic kidney disease presents with severe anemia. Laboratory tests reveal normocytic, normochromic anemia. What is the most appropriate treatment to manage this patient's anemia?

Options:

- A. Folic acid supplementation
- B. Vitamin B12 injection
- C. Darbepoetin alfa
- D. Iron chelation therapy

Correct Answer: C) Darbepoetin alfa

Q.6

Clinical Question:

A patient is brought to the emergency department with signs that suggest opioid poisoning. What is the antidote of choice?

Options:

- A. Flumazenil
- B. Atropine
- C. Naloxone
- D. Physostigmine

Correct Answer: C) Naloxone

Q.7

Non-clinical Question:

A 58-year-old patient weighing 70 kg is administered a drug with a half-life of 3 hours and Vd of 100 ml/kg. What is the approximate clearance of the drug?

Options:

- A. 210 ml/min
- B. 1617 ml/min
- C. 6770 ml/min
- D. 23 ml/min

Correct Answer: B) 1617 ml/min

Q.8

Clinical Question:

A 28-year-old man presents with excessive thirst and polyuria, including multiple nocturnal voids. He had a head injury one month ago. Fasting blood glucose is normal. What is the most appropriate next step in management?

Options:

- A. Tolvaptan
- B. Insulin
- C. Desmopressin
- D. Hydrochlorothiazide

Correct Answer: C) Desmopressin

Q.9**Clinical Question:**

A 26-year-old male presents with fever and arthritis. Echocardiography confirms carditis. He has a past history of myocardial infarction and peptic ulcer disease. Which of the following is the most appropriate anti-inflammatory agent in this patient?

Options:

- A. Diclofenac 50 mg TDS
- B. Naproxen 250 mg BD
- C. Celecoxib 200 mg BD
- D. Ibuprofen 400 mg TDS

Correct Answer: C) Celecoxib 200 mg BD

Q.10**Clinical Question:**

A patient with schizophrenia developed muscular dystonia and was given treatment for it. He now presents with dry mouth, mydriasis, and urinary retention. Which of the following drugs is most likely responsible for these new symptoms?

Options:

- A. Haloperidol
- B. Quetiapine
- C. Benztropine

D. Clozapine

Correct Answer: C) Benztropine

Q.11

Clinical Question:

A 24-year-old female with severe persistent asthma is on inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) and long-acting beta-agonists (LABA). Despite adherence, she experiences seasonal exacerbations. Her FEV₁ is normal, and serum IgE is elevated. What is the most appropriate next step in management?

Options:

- A. Oral antibiotics and short-acting beta-agonists (SABA)
- B. Intravenous terbutaline
- C. Subcutaneous omalizumab
- D. Intravenous corticosteroids

Correct Answer: C) Subcutaneous omalizumab

Q.12

Clinical Question:

A 50-year-old male presents with complaints of leg swelling and heel pain that developed a few days after starting an antibiotic course for a lower respiratory tract infection. On examination, there are signs consistent with Achilles tendinitis. Which of the following best describes the mechanism of action of the drug most likely responsible for his condition?

Options:

- A. Inhibition of bacterial DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV
- B. Inhibition of bacterial folic acid synthesis
- C. Inhibition of bacterial protein synthesis at the 50S ribosomal subunit
- D. Inhibition of bacterial cell wall synthesis

Correct Answer: A) Inhibition of bacterial DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV

Q.13

Clinical Question:

A pregnant woman presents with headache and decreased vision. MRI shows a pituitary macroadenoma compressing the optic chiasma. What is the drug of choice for managing this patient?

Options:

- A. Prednisolone
- B. Bromocriptine
- C. Octreotide
- D. Transsphenoidal surgery

Correct Answer: B) Bromocriptine

Q.14

Non-clinical Question:

A 12-year-old boy presents to the emergency department after accidentally ingesting tricyclic antidepressant (TCA) medications. He has palpitations, dry mouth, mydriasis, and tachycardia. Which of the following is the most appropriate antidote in this scenario?

Options:

- A. Lithium
- B. Physostigmine
- C. Naloxone
- D. Flumazenil

Correct Answer: B) Physostigmine

Q.15

Clinical Question:

A patient with known rheumatic heart disease is now found to have a 1-2 cm aneurysm on imaging. What is the most appropriate next step in management?

Options:

- A. Aspirin lifelong
- B. Aspirin + Clopidogrel
- C. Aspirin for 3 weeks
- D. IV antibiotics

Correct Answer: A) Aspirin lifelong

Q.16

Clinical Question:

A patient on three antihypertensive drugs presents with uncontrolled blood pressure and hypokalemia. Which of the following drugs is the most appropriate next step in management?

Options:

- A. Furosemide
- B. Spironolactone
- C. Potassium chloride
- D. Nitroglycerin

Correct Answer: B) Spironolactone

Q.17**Clinical Question:**

A woman taking cetirizine for allergic rhinitis complains of excessive sleepiness. Which of the following is the best alternative with a minimal sedative effect?

Options:

- A. Hydroxyzine
- B. Diphenhydramine
- C. Fexofenadine
- D. Promethazine

Correct Answer: C) Fexofenadine

Q.18**Clinical Question:**

A patient with hypertension, tachycardia, and early renal involvement is prescribed an ARB (Telmisartan). What is the primary mechanism by which this drug helps improve blood pressure and heart rate?

Options:

- A. Decreases cardiac output directly
- B. Increases sodium excretion via loop diuresis
- C. Decreases peripheral vascular resistance
- D. Directly blocks beta-1 receptors

Correct Answer: C) Decreases peripheral vascular resistance

Q.19**Clinical Question:**

A 39-year-old male presents with symptoms of stress and inability to manage work-life balance. On evaluation, his blood pressure is 150/95 mmHg. What is the most appropriate next step in management?

Options:

- A. Start glucocorticoids
- B. Start telmisartan
- C. Start thiazide
- D. Advise rest only, no pharmacological treatment

Correct Answer: B) Start telmisartan

Physiology**Question 1**

A 26-year-old lactating mother presents for a postnatal checkup. On examination, her breasts are well developed, and she is producing adequate milk for her newborn. Which of the following hormones is primarily responsible for the growth of breast tissue and milk production during lactation?

Options:

- A. Oxytocin
- B. Estrogen
- C. Prolactin
- D. Progesterone

Correct Answer: C) Prolactin

Question 2

A 28-year-old man falls asleep with his arm compressed against a hard surface after heavy alcohol intake. The next morning, he wakes up with wrist drop and an inability to extend his fingers. In such compressive neuropathies, which of the following represents the correct order of susceptibility of nerve fibres?

Options:

- A. $A < B < C$
- B. $B < A < C$
- C. $C < B < A$
- D. $C < A < B$

Correct Answer: C) $C < B < A$

Question 3

A 28-year-old woman goes trekking in Ladakh at a high altitude. After a few hours, she develops breathlessness, headache, and lightheadedness. Arterial blood gas analysis is most likely to show which of the following disturbances?

Options:

- A. Respiratory alkalosis
- B. Respiratory acidosis
- C. Metabolic acidosis
- D. Metabolic alkalosis

Correct Answer: A) Respiratory alkalosis

Question 4

Which of the following JVP wave changes is most likely seen in atrial fibrillation?

Options:

- A. Absent a wave
- B. Steep a wave
- C. Absent c waves
- D. Absent x descent

Correct Answer: A) Absent a wave

Question 5

A 22-year-old man undergoes surgery under general anaesthesia with halothane and succinylcholine. Soon after induction, he develops high fever, tachycardia, muscle rigidity, and acidosis. Genetic testing reveals a mutation in the RyR1 receptor. Which of the following ionic abnormalities best explains this patient's malignant hyperthermia?

Options:

- A. Calcium release from sarcoplasmic reticulum
- B. Potassium release
- C. Sodium release
- D. Chloride release

Correct Answer: A) Calcium release from sarcoplasmic reticulum

Question 6

A 30-year-old man weighing 70 kg is admitted with severe dehydration. His total body water (TBW) is estimated at 60% of body weight. Based on this calculation, what is the approximate volume of extracellular fluid (ECF) in this patient?

Options:

- A. 28 L
- B. 14 L
- C. 42 L
- D. 10.5 L

Correct Answer: B) 14 L

Question 7

A 32-year-old man presents with progressive weakness in both lower limbs that started 5 days ago and has now ascended to involve the upper limbs. He reports a history of diarrheal illness 2 weeks earlier. On examination, there is flaccid quadriparesis, areflexia, and bilateral facial weakness. Nerve conduction studies show demyelinating polyneuropathy. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Myasthenia gravis
- B. Guillain-Barré syndrome
- C. Poliomyelitis
- D. Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome

Correct Answer: B) Guillain-Barré syndrome

Question 8

Which of the following shows the correct order of conduction velocity of a nerve fibre?

Options:

- A. $A\alpha > A\beta > A\gamma > A\delta > B > C$
- B. $A\gamma > A\alpha > A\beta > A\delta > B > C$
- C. $A\delta > A\gamma > A\beta > A\alpha > B > C$
- D. $C > B > A\delta > A\gamma > A\beta > A\alpha$

Correct Answer: A) $A\alpha > A\beta > A\gamma > A\delta > B > C$

Question 9

A 45-year-old chronic alcoholic presents with confusion, irritability, and generalised weakness. Laboratory tests reveal elevated blood lactate levels suggestive of lactic acidosis. Deficiency of which of the following vitamins is the most likely cause?

Options:

- A. Niacin
- B. Riboflavin
- C. Pantothenic acid
- D. Thiamine

Correct Answer: D) Thiamine

Question 10

A 25-year-old football player sustains a blow to the arm during a match. He develops temporary weakness and tingling, but recovers completely within 6 weeks without surgical intervention. Which of the following best describes neuropraxia?

Options:

- A. Intact axon, damaged nerve sheath
- B. Damaged axon, intact nerve sheath
- C. Damaged axon and nerve sheath
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: A) Intact axon, damaged nerve sheath

Question 11

A 19-year-old boy complains of shortness of breath and wheezing during exercise in winter. His symptoms subside rapidly after the use of inhaled salbutamol. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for his condition?

Options:

- A. Vagal stimulation due to cold air exposure
- B. Decreased cardiac output stimulates baroreceptors
- C. Exercise-induced bronchoconstriction triggered by cold air
- D. Airway hyperreactivity due to cold-induced asthma exacerbation

Correct Answer: C) Exercise-induced bronchoconstriction triggered by cold air

Question 12

A 28-year-old woman presents with progressive fatigable weakness, particularly involving her eyelids and extraocular muscles. By the evening, she develops ptosis and diplopia, which improve after rest. Reflexes and sensation are normal. The ice pack test on the eyelid improves ptosis. Which of the following best describes the underlying mechanism of her condition?

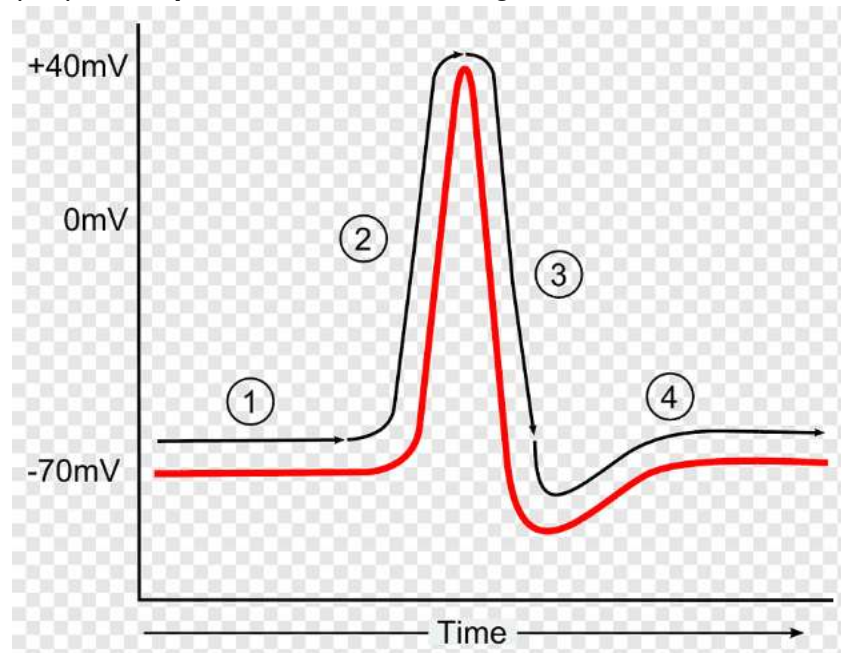
Options:

- A. Autoantibodies blocking acetylcholine receptors at the presynaptic terminal
- B. Autoantibodies blocking acetylcholine receptors at the postsynaptic terminal
- C. Autoimmune destruction of voltage-gated calcium channels at the presynaptic terminal
- D. Autoimmune destruction of voltage-gated calcium channels at the postsynaptic terminal

Correct Answer: B) Autoantibodies blocking acetylcholine receptors at the postsynaptic terminal

Question 13

The diagram below shows the phases of a **neuronal action potential** plotted against voltage (mV). At **Step 3**, which of the following best describes the ionic event taking place?



Options:

- A. Influx of sodium (Na^+) ions
- B. Efflux of sodium (Na^+) ions
- C. Efflux of potassium (K^+) ions
- D. Resting membrane potential is maintained by the $\text{Na}^+ - \text{K}^+$ pump

Correct Answer: C) Efflux of potassium (K^+) ions

PSM

Question 1:

A 58-year-old man, chronic smoker and employee in a cement factory for the past 20 years, presents with progressive shortness of breath and chest pain. Imaging shows pleural plaques and interstitial fibrosis. He is later diagnosed with **mesothelioma**. The most likely associated occupational exposure is?

Options:

- A) Bagassosis
- B) Silicosis
- C) Asbestosis
- D) Coal worker pneumoconiosis

Correct Answer:

- C) Asbestosis

Question 2:

A 40-year-old male working in the sandblasting and glass industry presents with chronic cough and dyspnea. Chest X-ray reveals **bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy with thin rim-like ('egg-shell') calcifications**. He has a history of long-term occupational dust exposure. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Tuberculosis
- B) Sarcoidosis
- C) Silicosis
- D) Asbestosis

Correct Answer:

- C) Silicosis

Question 3

A study among factory workers with an occupational history of 20 years was conducted to assess the relation between aniline dye exposure and bladder cancer. One group was people working in aniline dye factory (exposed), and the other was people working in the factory office as clerical staff (non-exposed). What is the type of study?

Options:

- A) Prospective cohort study
- B) Retrospective cohort study
- C) Case-control study
- D) Ecological study

Correct Answer: B) Retrospective cohort study

Question 4:

Question 1:

In a population of 10,000, there were 100 existing cases of tuberculosis at the start of the year. During the year, 30 individuals were cured, 10 died of TB, and 20 new cases were reported. What are the correct incidence rate and prevalence (per 1,000 population) of TB at the end of the year?

- A) Incidence: 2/1,000; Prevalence: 8/1,000
- B) Incidence: 2/1,000; Prevalence: 10/1,000
- C) Incidence: 2/1,000; Prevalence: 12/1,000
- D) Incidence: 2/1,000; Prevalence: 6/1,000

Correct Answer: A) Incidence: 2/1,000; Prevalence: 8/1,000

q5)

A used cotton swab contaminated with blood and body fluids is discarded in which biomedical waste management bag?

Options:

- A) Yellow chlorinated bag
- B) Yellow non-chlorinated bag
- C) Red chlorinated bag
- D) Red non-chlorinated bag

Correct Answer: B) Yellow non-chlorinated bag

Question 6:

A 24-year-old male presents with vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal discomfort after consuming bajra (pearl millet). He reports similar symptoms among other family members who ate the same food. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Ergotism
- B) Botulism
- C) Epidemic dropsy
- D) Mycotoxin poisoning

Correct Answer: A) Ergotism

Q7

A person is on a diet mainly consisting of polished rice and pulses. Which vitamin deficiency should be suspected?

Options:

- A) Vitamin A
- B) Vitamin D
- C) Vitamin C
- D) Vitamin B1

Correct Answer: D) Vitamin B1

Question 8:

A patient presents with fatigue, gum bleeding, and delayed wound healing. His diet mainly comprises polished rice and pulses. Which vitamin deficiency is most likely contributing to his condition?

Options:

- A) Vitamin D
- B) Vitamin C
- C) Vitamin A
- D) Vitamin B1

Correct Answer: B) Vitamin C

Question 9:

In a study, children with high blood pressure (BP) were found to have high BP in adulthood, while those with lower BP in childhood continued to have lower values. This phenomenon is described as:

Options:

- A) Rule of halves
- B) Tracking of blood pressure
- C) Stepwise approach
- D) Primordial approach

Correct Answer: B) Tracking of blood pressure

Question 10:

A nurse finds an open vial of MR vaccine and pentavalent vaccine from the previous day. What should she do as per the guidelines?

Options:

- A) Use both MR and pentavalent vaccine
- B) Discard both MR and pentavalent vaccines
- C) Discard MR and use pentavalent vaccine
- D) Discard MR and use pentavalent vaccine

Correct Answer: D) Discard MR and use pentavalent vaccine

Question 11:

A child from Assam presents with genu valgum (knock-knees). Which of the following should be measured to assess the underlying cause?

Options:

- A) Vitamin D levels
- B) Fluoride levels
- C) Calcium levels
- D) Thyroid profile

Correct Answer: B) Fluoride levels

Question 12:

A patient sustained burns in a factory, affecting 25% of his body surface area (BSA). He later developed infections and complications. Under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Act, which benefit is he eligible for?

Options:

- A) Dependent's benefit
- B) Sickness benefit

- C) Extended sickness benefit
- D) Enhanced sickness benefit

Correct Answer: C) Extended sickness benefit

Question 13:

A resident of Nigeria travelling to the USA, should be vaccinated with

Options:

- A) JE
- B) COVID-19
- C) 17D Yellow Fever vaccine
- D) Hepatitis A vaccine

Correct Answer: C) 17D Yellow Fever vaccine

Question 14:

A mother presents with her 9-month-old baby, concerned that the baby developed no BCG scar after vaccination at birth. What should be done next?

Options:

- A) Reassure the mother
- B) Perform a Mantoux test
- C) Administer the BCG vaccine again immediately
- D) Perform a Mantoux test

Correct Answer: A) Reassure the mother

Question 15:

A 45-year-old male from a rural area presents with joint pain, stiffness, and limited mobility. X-rays reveal increased bone density and calcification of ligaments. He reports consuming well water with a fluoride concentration of 8 mg/L for the past 20 years. What is the next best step in management?

Options:

- A) Measure water fluoride levels
- B) Initiate calcium supplementation
- C) Advise discontinuation of fluoride-containing dental products
- D) Refer for orthopedic evaluation

Correct Answer: A) Measure water fluoride levels

Question 16:

A public health officer is evaluating the quality of drinking water in a rural community. The laboratory suggests applying the **Langelier Saturation Index (LSI)** to determine whether the water will precipitate scale or dissolve calcium carbonate.

Which of the following parameters is the **Langlier Saturation Index** primarily based on?

Options

- A) Carbonate hardness (temporary hardness)
- B) Non-carbonate hardness (permanent hardness)
- C) Concentration expressed as mg/L of CaCO_3 equivalents
- D) Water hardness (overall hardness)

Correct Answer:D) Water hardness (overall hardness)

Question 17:

Clinical Scenario

A 3-year-old child is brought to the pediatric clinic with abdominal pain, constipation, irritability, and pallor. The mother reports that the child often eats flakes from the old wall paint at home. On examination, there is pallor and evidence of developmental delay. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options

- A) Lead poisoning
- B) Iron deficiency anemia
- C) Zinc deficiency
- D) Calcium deficiency

Correct Answer:A) Lead poisoning

Q18.

Clinical Scenario

A study is conducted among nursing staff to analyze the time spent on different activities of patient care, such as bed preparation, monitoring vital signs, attending doctor's rounds, and drug administration. The aim is to determine how nursing time is distributed among various tasks. Which management technique is most appropriate for this analysis?

Options

- A) Critical path method
- B) System analysis
- C) Network analysis
- D) Work sampling

Correct Answer:D) Work sampling

Q19

Clinical Scenario

A public health researcher is studying the family life cycle in a community. He observes a family where the last child has already been born, but no child has yet left home. He wants to classify this period according to the family life cycle stages. Which of the following phases does this represent?

Options

- A) Extension
- B) Complete extension
- C) Contraction
- D) Complete contraction

Correct Answer: B) Complete extension

Clinical Scenario

Q20

A 48-year-old man, employed in a **stone-cutting factory for over 15 years**, presents with progressive shortness of breath and cough. His chest X-ray shows **bilateral small rounded opacities, predominantly in the upper lobes**. What is the **most likely condition** contributing to these findings?

Options

- A) Silicosis
- B) Asbestosis
- C) Bagassosis
- D) Anthracosis

Correct Answer: A) Silicosis

Q21

Which of the following is the technical plan for India's National Tele-Mental Health Programme?

Options

- A) Tele-MANAS
- B) NIKSHAY
- C) Quinitine
- D) Aarogya Setu

Correct Answer: A) Tele-MANAS

Q22.

Clinical Scenario

During a supervisory visit, you are assessing the training of an ANM (Auxiliary Nurse Midwife) on safe immunization practices. After administering a vaccine, she needs to correctly dispose of the syringe, needle, used vial, and cotton swab according to the Biomedical Waste Management Rules. Which of the following statements is true regarding disposal?

Options

- A) Syringe with needle → Black translucent container
- B) Used vial → Translucent white container
- C) Cotton swab → Yellow bag
- D) Needle → Blue container

Correct Answer:C) Cotton swab → Yellow bag

Q23

Question:

A woman with leprosy was started on MB-MDT but discontinued treatment after taking it for 4 months. She remained off drugs for 1 year and now presents with recurrence of symptoms. What is the next best step in management?

- a) Stop all treatment
- b) Continue rest of the treatment
- c) Restart MB-MDT
- d) Restart MB-MDT and start steroids

Correct Answer: c) Restart MB-MDT

Q24

Question:

Which of the following is an **absolute contraindication** for IUCD insertion?

- a) Hypertension
- b) Hyperlipidemia
- c) Diabetes mellitus
- d) HIV infection

Correct Answer: D) HIV infection

Q25

Question:

Registration for family planning and maintaining of records is done by:

- a) ASHA
- b) Multipurpose worker
- c) Village health guide
- d) ANM

Correct Answer: B) Multipurpose worker

Q26

Question:

In a study, the investigator took two different groups. Their mean blood pressures and SD were measured and compared. The statistical test of significance to be used is:

- a) Paired t-test
- b) Unpaired t-test
- c) Chi-square test
- d) ANOVA

Correct Answer: B) Unpaired t-test

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q27)

Question:

Measles vaccine is classified as:

- a) Live
- b) Toxoid
- c) Recombinant
- d) Killed

Correct Answer: A) Live

Q28

In an event, people gave a series of speeches on COVID one by one, but no feedback was taken from others. What type of educational method was used?

- a) Symposium
- b) Seminar
- c) Panel discussion
- d) Workshop

Correct Answer: A) Symposium

Q29

Which of the following is the **long-term reversible contraceptive (LARC)**?

- a) Oral contraceptive pills
- b) Injectable contraceptives
- c) Intrauterine device (IUD)
- d) Barrier methods

Correct Answer: C) Intrauterine device (IUD)

Question 30:

A cancer patient receiving chemotherapy and radiotherapy is undergoing which **level of prevention**?

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary
- c) Tertiary
- d) Quaternary

Correct Answer: C) Tertiary

Q31

Question:

Which of the following is a service provided under Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres ?

- a) Laundry
- b) Dietary
- c) Security
- d) Potable water

Correct Answer: B) Dietary

Q32

Question:

Mesothelioma is characteristically associated with exposure to:

- a) Silicosis
- b) Coal dust
- c) Asbestosis
- d) Berylliosis

Correct Answer: C) Asbestosis

Q33

Which of the following is considered the best indicator of the overall health status of a population?

- a) Crude Death Rate
- b) Life Expectancy
- c) Infant Mortality Rate
- d) Maternal Mortality Ratio

Correct Answer: C) Infant Mortality Rate

Q34

Question:

Which of the following contaminants exceeds its permissible limit in drinking water?

- a) Fluoride – 1.8 mg/L
- b) Nitrate – 20 mg/L
- c) Total dissolved solids – 300 mg/L
- d) Cadmium – 0.003 mg/L

Correct Answer: A) Fluoride – 1.8 mg/L

Q35

Question:

The mean blood glucose level in a population is 105 mg/dL with a standard deviation of 10 mg/dL. Assuming a normal distribution, the range that includes 95% of the population is:

- a) 85–125 mg/dL
- b) 90–120 mg/dL
- c) 95–115 mg/dL
- d) 80–130 mg/dL

Correct Answer: A) 85–125 mg/dL

Q36

Question:

Pain scale, gender, and vaccination status are examples of which **types of data**?

- a) Ratio, Nominal, Ordinal
- b) Ordinal, Nominal, Nominal

- c) Nominal, Ordinal, Ratio
- d) Interval, Nominal, Ordinal

Correct Answer: B) Ordinal, Nominal, Nominal

Q37

Question:

Cervical cancer screening using the **co-test** includes:

- a) Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) and Pap smear together
- b) Pap smear and HPV DNA test together
- c) Blood test for antibodies and Pap smear together
- d) VIA alone

Correct Answer: B) Pap smear and HPV DNA test together

Question 38:

The causative agent of **endemic typhus** is:

- a) Rickettsia prowazekii
- b) Rickettsia typhi
- c) Salmonella typhi
- d) Orientia tsutsugamushi

Correct Answer: B) Rickettsia typhi

Q39

Question:

A patient presents with **high-grade fever with chills** and **macular rashes over the neck**, along with a **positive tourniquet test**. What is the probable diagnosis?

- a) Malaria
- b) Filariasis
- c) Dengue hemorrhagic fever
- d) Typhoid

Correct Answer: C) Dengue hemorrhagic fever

Question 40:

The following logo represents:



- a) Biomedical waste
- b) Recyclable waste
- c) Biosafety
- d) Radiation hazard

Correct Answer: A) Biomedical waste

Psychiatry FMGE 2025 (July)

Question 1

A patient with schizophrenia developed acute muscular dystonia after starting antipsychotic therapy. He was treated with an agent that relieved the dystonia, but later presented with dry mouth, mydriasis, and urinary retention. Which of the following drugs used to treat dystonia most likely caused these symptoms?

Options:

- A. Haloperidol
- B. Quetiapine
- C. Benztropine
- D. Clozapine

Correct Answer: C) Benztropine

Question 2

A 30-year-old software engineer presents to the psychiatry clinic with complaints of inability to work efficiently and difficulty balancing family and work responsibilities. The symptoms began after increased workload and family stressors over the last few months. What is the most likely psychiatric disorder in this patient?

Options:

- A. Acute stress syndrome
- B. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- C. Schizoaffective disorder
- D. Adjustment disorder

Correct Answer: D) Adjustment disorder

Question 3

A 26-year-old male believes that he is extremely rich and that someone is trying to kill him to take his wealth. He also appears depressed and physically unwell. What is the most likely clinical presentation?

Options:

- A. Delusion of grandeur and persecution
- B. Delusion of grandeur and nihilism
- C. Delusion of nihilism
- D. Delusion of grandeur and reference

Correct Answer: A) Delusion of grandeur and persecution

Question 4

A 36-year-old woman presents with hyperactivity, reduced sleep, and excessive spending for the past 2 weeks. On questioning, she becomes irritable and angry. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Schizophrenia
- B. Bipolar I disorder with manic episode
- C. Bipolar I disorder with hypomanic episode
- D. Cyclothymia

Correct Answer: B) Bipolar I disorder with manic episode

Question 5

A 6-year-old child is brought by parents with complaints of bedwetting at night. Which of the following is the treatment of choice?

Options:

- A. Behaviour therapy
- B. Anticholinergics
- C. Desmopressin
- D. Imipramine

Correct Answer: A) Behaviour therapy

Question 6

A man presents to the hospital with bizarre behaviour. A collateral history reveals that there was a major earthquake a few months ago. The patient is unable to recall personal information and

does not know why he has come to a hospital located 100 km away from his home. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Dissociative amnesia
- B. Dissociative identity disorder
- C. Schizophrenia
- D. Global amnesia

Correct Answer: A) Dissociative amnesia

Radiology

Question 1

Clinical Question

A patient presents with a painless lesion on the knee. On examination, the patient is afebrile, there is no increase in ESR and no history of trauma. The X-ray is given below.



Options:

- A. Brodie's abscess
- B. Chondroblastoma
- C. Aneurysmal bone cyst
- D. Simple bone cyst

Correct Answer: A) Brodie's abscess

Question 2

Clinical Question

A child with no history of fever presents with the following findings. What is the diagnosis?



Options:

- A. Ureterocolic fistula
- B. PUV
- C. Bladder diverticulum
- D. Ectopic ureter

Correct Answer: A) Ureterocolic fistula

Question 3

Clinical Question

A child presents with central cyanosis. A CXR was done as follows:



What is the diagnosis?

Options:

- A. TAPVC
- B. ASD
- C. VSD
- D. TOF

Correct Answer: D) TOF

Question 4

Non-Clinical Question

An Electron volt is the unit of which of the following?

Options:

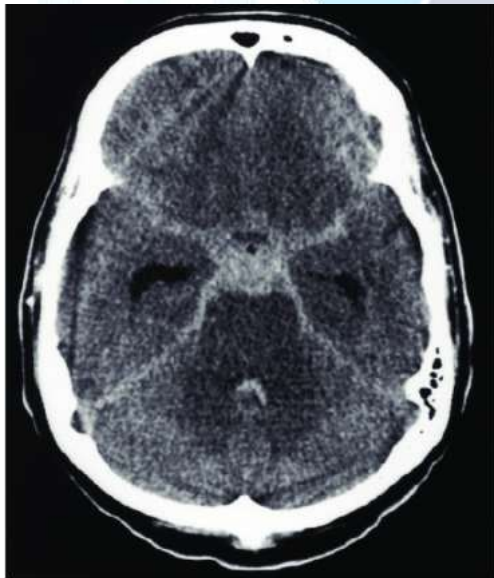
- A. Electric current
- B. Voltage
- C. Frequency
- D. Energy

Correct Answer: D) Energy

Question 5

Clinical Question

An elderly patient came with a sudden onset of headache and 2 episodes of vomiting. The NCCT head was given. What is the diagnosis?



Options:

- A. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- B. Meningococcal meningitis
- C. Brain abscess
- D. Pneumocephalus

Correct Answer: A) Subarachnoid hemorrhage

Question 6**Non-Clinical Question**

The following radiological image was taken to assess the urinary tract. Identify the investigation shown below.

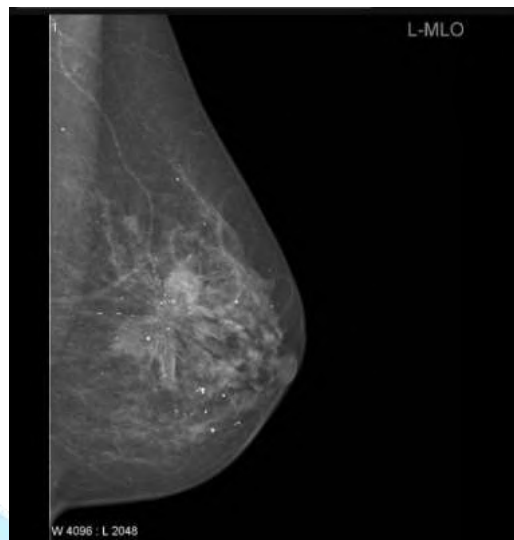
**Options:**

- A. Intravenous pyelogram
- B. MCUG
- C. Pelvic X-ray
- D. Retrograde pyelogram

Correct Answer: A) Intravenous pyelogram

Question 7**Non-Clinical Question**

Identify the modality.



Options:

- A. Mammography
- B. X-Ray
- C. MRI
- D. CT

Correct Answer: A) Mammography

Question 8

Non-Clinical Question

What does a Linear accelerator (LINAC) produce in radiotherapy?

Options:

- A. Alpha and beta rays
- B. X-Rays and gamma rays
- C. X-rays and electrons
- D. Neutrons and positrons

Correct Answer: C) X-Rays and electrons

SURGERY FMGE-2025

Subject: Surgery

Topic: Complications of Parotid Surgery

Question Number: 1

Clinical Question:

Patient after parotid gland surgery is experiencing sweating while eating. Which complication is most likely responsible for this condition?

Options:

- A. Frey Syndrome
- B. Pain due to the preauricular nerve
- C. Horner's syndrome
- D. Facial nerve palsy

Correct Answer: A) Frey Syndrome

Subject: Surgery

Topic: Anatomy of Breast

Question Number: 2

Clinical Question:

A patient presents with a skin defect, as shown in the image. Which of the following structures is responsible for this clinical sign?

**Options:**

- A. Suspensory fascia
- B. Dermal lymphatics
- C. Lactiferous ducts
- D. Cooper's ligaments

Correct Answer: D) Cooper's ligaments

Subject: Surgery

Topic: Hepatic Surgeries

Question Number: 3

Clinical Question:

A 46-year-old male has a tumor in the left lobe of the liver, and a left-sided hemihepatectomy is planned. Which of the following liver segments will be resected in this procedure?

Options:

- A) Segments I, II, III, IV
- B) Segments II, III, IV
- C) Segments V, VI, VII, VIII
- D) Segments I, II, III, IV, V

Correct Answer: B) Segments II, III, IV

Subject: Surgery

Topic: Damage Control Surgery

Question Number: 4

Non-clinical Question:

Which of the following is the correct sequence for damage control surgery?

Options:

- A) 1, 2, 3, 4
- B) 1, 4, 2, 3
- C) 1, 2, 4, 3
- D) 2, 1, 3, 4

Correct Answer: B) 1, 4, 2, 3

Subject: Surgery

Topic: Ulcers

Question Number: 5

Clinical Question:

A man presents to the clinic with the lesion as shown below. Identify the type of ulcer.



Options:

- A. Arterial
- B. Venous
- C. Trophic
- D. Infectious

Correct Answer: B) Venous

Subject: Surgery

Topic: Varicose Veins

Question Number: 6

Clinical Question:

Which of the following venous structures is most commonly affected in the image below?



Options:

- A. Perforators
- B. Short Saphenous Vein
- C. Great Saphenous Vein
- D. Deep veins

Correct Answer: C) Great Saphenous Vein

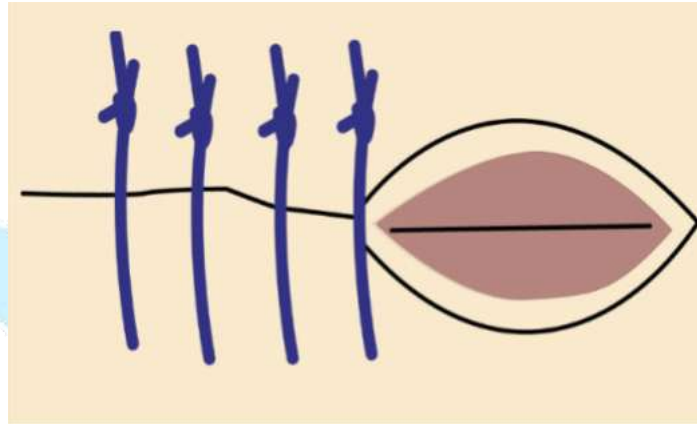
Subject: Surgery

Topic: Suturing Techniques

Question Number: 7

Non-clinical Question:

Identify the suturing technique used in the following image.



Options:

- A. Simple interrupted
- B. Horizontal Mattress
- C. Vertical Mattress
- D. Continuous

Correct Answer: A) Simple interrupted

Subject: Surgery

Topic: Mesenteric Cysts

Question Number: 8

Clinical Question:

A patient is diagnosed with an 8 cm chylolymphatic cyst. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment?

Options:

- A) Enucleation
- B) Resection of cyst and adjacent bowel
- C) Observation with serial imaging
- D) Percutaneous aspiration

Correct Answer: A) Enucleation



Subject: Surgery

Topic: Post-cholecystectomy Complications

Question Number: 9

Clinical Question:

A patient who underwent laparoscopic cholecystectomy 4 days ago now complains of right upper quadrant (RUQ) pain. An ultrasound shows a 300 ml fluid collection in the abdomen. What is the most appropriate next step in management?

Options:

- A) Exploratory laparotomy
- B) USG-guided aspiration
- C) Start broad-spectrum antibiotics
- D) Prescribe analgesics and discharge

Correct Answer: B) USG-guided aspiration

Subject: Surgery

Topic: Gastrinoma

Question Number: 10

Clinical Question:

A patient with a long history of GERD is found to have a mass in the duodenum. Which of the following hormone levels should be checked?

Options:

- A) Insulin
- B) Glucagon
- C) Gastrin
- D) VIP

Correct Answer: C) Gastrin

Subject: Surgery

Topic: Abdominal Wall Defects

Question Number: 11

Clinical Question:

A full-term neonate is born with an abdominal wall defect, revealing herniated small bowel that is not covered by a sac. The exposed bowel appears oedematous. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in managing this neonate?

Options:

- A) Wait for spontaneous closure of defect

- B) Immediate repair in the operating theatre
- C) Cover with sterile gauze/plastic wrap and shift to NICU
- D) Order imaging tests for associated anomalies

Correct Answer: C) Cover with sterile gauze/plastic wrap and shift to NICU

Subject: Surgery

Topic: Hernia

Question Number: 12

Clinical Question:

Identify the type of hernia shown in the following image.



Options:

- A. Umbilical hernia
- B. Paraumbilical hernia
- C. Spigelian hernia
- D. Inguinal hernia

Correct Answer: A) Umbilical hernia

Subject: Surgery

Topic: Management of Burns

Question Number: 13

Clinical Question:

A 2-year-old child with 20% total body surface area (TBSA) burns is being resuscitated according to the Parkland formula. Six hours into resuscitation, the child's urine output is <0.3 mL/kg/hr, vitals are unstable, and extremities are cool. What is the most appropriate immediate next step in management?

Options:

- A) Administer colloids
- B) Administer a fluid bolus of 10 mL/kg
- C) Administer a vasopressor
- D) Reassess in 2 hours

Correct Answer: B) Administer a fluid bolus of 10 mL/kg

Subject: Surgery

Topic: Testicular Torsion

Question Number: 14

Clinical Question:

A 14-year-old boy presents with severe testicular pain and swelling for 3 hours. On examination, the cremasteric reflex is absent. What is the preferred next step in management?

Options:

- A) Venous Doppler
- B) Antibiotics
- C) Wait and watch
- D) Exploration of testis

Correct Answer: D) Exploration of testis

Subject: Surgery

Topic: Tension Pneumothorax

Question Number: 15

Clinical Question:

A 30-year-old male presents to the ER with penetrating chest trauma. On examination, tracheal deviation is noted. What is the immediate next step in management?

Options:

- A) e-FAST
- B) Needle decompression
- C) Chest X-ray
- D) Intubation

Correct Answer: B) Needle decompression

Subject: Surgery

Topic: Traumatic Brain Injuries

Question Number: 16

Clinical Question:

A 24-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after a road traffic accident. He has sustained a severe head injury and is found to have a poor GCS score on arrival. CT scan of the head shows no significant abnormality. Despite supportive care, he dies within a few hours. What is the most likely underlying cause?

Options:

- A) Subdural haematoma (SDH)
- B) Extradural haematoma (EDH)
- C) Diffuse axonal injury
- D) Brainstem contusion

Correct Answer: C) Diffuse axonal injury

Subject: Surgery

Topic: Renal Stones

Question Number: 17

Non-clinical Question:

Based on the findings from this IVP image, what is the likely diagnosis?



Options:

- A. Ureterocele
- B. Bladder diverticulum



- C. Ectopic ureter
- D. Vesicoureteric reflux

Correct Answer: A) Ureterocele

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