

BABA FARID UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, FARIDKOT

Medical Officer (General)

(under Department of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of Punjab)

QUESTION BOOKLET NO

SION OF THE CANDIDATE

OMR ANSWER SHEET NO

ROLL NO:

FULL SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

FULL SIGNATURE OF INVIGILATOR

Co-ordinator stamp

Time Allowed: 2:00 Hour (11:00 AM to 1:00 PM)

Maximum Marks: 100

1. Use BLACK FINE TIP BALL PEN only. Use of pencil is not allowed.
2. Write your Roll number on the OMR answer-sheet and also on the question-booklet only in the space provided for the purpose and at no other place in the question booklets and Answer-sheet
3. Enter the Question Booklet Set and Number on the OMR Answer-sheet and also darken the corresponding bubbles with BLACK FINE TIP BALL PEN.
4. Do not put any marks anywhere in the Question booklet /on the OMR Answer-sheet.
5. **There are 100 objective type questions in all of 1 Mark each.** Before attempting the questions, check that the Question-booklet is complete. In case any question/part of question or page is missing, inform the Centre Superintendent within 5 minutes of the start of the examination. After that no claim will be entertained.
6. **Each question is followed by four alternative responses listed as A), B), C) and D) out of which only one is correct / most correct. In case, all the ovals are left blank, there will be deduction of marks @ 0.25 mark for each such unattempted question. Fifth oval 'E' (introduced for security purpose) is to be darkened in case you do not want to attempt the question to avoid negative marking.**
7. To open the question booklet, remove the seal gently when asked to do so. Handover the OMR Answer-sheet to the officer on duty on the completion of the time before you leave the examination hall.
8. **The candidates are permitted to carry his/her question booklet after completion of the examination but OMR Sheets are compulsory required to be deposited with the invigilator.**
9. A candidate who create disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper possibility of any assistance to him/her or unfair means will be expelled from the examination by the Centre superintendent/Observer, whose decision shall be final. ("Expulsion" for this purpose would mean cancellation of the entire examination of the candidate).
10. THE CANDIDATES ARE NOT PERMITTED TO CARRY ANY TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT SUCH AS WATCH, CELLULAR PHONE, WIRELESS SET, SCANNER ETC. INSIDE THE EXAMINATION HALL.
11. For rough work, use only the blank space of the Question booklet.
12. The candidates will not be allowed to leave the examination hall during the examination.
13. Borrowing any material is not allowed.
14. The answer-sheet is designed for Computer evaluation. If the instructions are not followed properly, the candidate alone shall be responsible for the resultant loss.
15. Smoking/Refreshment shall not be allowed in the Entrance Test Centre/Hall.
16. Male candidates shall affix their Left Thumb Impression (LTI) while Female candidates shall affix Right Thumb Impression (RTI) at the prescribed place on the OMR answer sheet, Question Booklet and attendance sheet. The Centre superintendent shall also obtain and retain it for record.
17. The candidate must fill both the question booklet number and OMR answer sheet number on the attendance sheet.
18. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the centre before **1:00 PM**.

1. Features of ADPKD Include
 - A) AD inheritance
 - B) Enlarged kidneys
 - C) Cysts in kidneys
 - D) All
2. Features of nephrotic syndrome include all except
 - A) Marked proteinuria
 - B) Hypoalbuminemia
 - C) Edema
 - D) Hypertension
3. 55-year-old hypertensive patient was diagnosed with end-stage renal disease. All of the following are the indications of dialysis EXCEPT
 - A) Uraemic encephalopathy
 - B) Fluid overload
 - C) Uraemic pericarditis
 - D) Hypokalemia
4. A 27-year-old male had burning micturition and urethral discharge. After four weeks he developed joint pains involving both the knees and ankles, redness of eyes and skin lesions. The most probable clinical diagnosis
 - A) Psoriasis vulgaris
 - B) Behcet's disease
 - C) Reiter's syndrome
 - D) Sarcoidosis
5. Features of vitamin B3 deficiency includes all except
 - A) Diarrhea
 - B) Memory impairment
 - C) Castel's necklace appearance
 - D) Hyperpigmented knuckles
6. High anion gap metabolic acidosis is seen in all except
 - A) Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - B) Starvation
 - C) Salicylate Poisoning
 - D) Diarrhoea
7. A 22-year-old patient presented with history of dog bite six hours back. On examination minor scratches are present on right leg without any bleeding. What will be the next step in this case-
 - A) Washing of exposed skin surfaces without vaccination
 - B) Local wound washing with immediate vaccination and Immunoglobulins
 - C) Local wound washing with immediate vaccination
 - D) Local wound washing with antibiotics
8. 40 year old woman was admitted with complaints of headache, photophobia and confusion. On examination Blood pressure was 140/80mmhg, neck stiffness was present. Lumbar puncture was done and CSF showed pleocytosis- neutrophilic, CSF proteins were elevated and glucose levels were low. MRI brain showed meningeal enhancement. The most likely diagnosis is-
 - A) Multiple Sclerosis
 - B) Viral meningitis
 - C) Cerebrovascular accident
 - D) Bacterial meningitis
9. Which of the following is not an acute phase reactant:
 - A) CRP
 - B) Ferritin
 - C) Complement
 - D) BNP
10. Chikanguniya is a :
 - A) Bacterial infection
 - B) Viral infection
 - C) Fungal infection
 - D) Protozoal infection
11. Symptoms of right sided heart failure include all except
 - A) Pedal edema
 - B) Ascites
 - C) Raised JVP
 - D) Fine crepitations

12. A 60-year-old male suffering from auditory hallucinations says that people staying upstairs were talking about him and conspiring against him. He filed a police complaint against them but the allegations were proved to be wrong. The most likely diagnosis is-

- A) Delusional disorder
- B) Depression
- C) Schizophrenia
- D) Dementia

13. A 45 year male with history of alcohol dependence presents with confusion, nystagmus and ataxia. Examination reveals sixth cranial nerve weakness. He is most likely to be suffering from-

- A) Korsakoff psychosis
- B) Delirium tremens
- C) Wernicke's Encephalopathy
- D) De Clerambault syndrome

14. Recurring chills and fever in malaria are due to:

- A) destruction of micro and macrogametocytes by the WBCs
- B) Rupturing of RBCs by rapid multiplication and release of haemozoin
- C) toxins released from trophozoites
- D) Sporozoites released from RBCs and are rapidly being killed in spleen

15. All of the following are indications for mechanical ventilation in bronchial asthma except -

- A) Accessory muscle use, intercostal retraction, fatigue
- B) Hypercapnia
- C) Respiratory rate more than 40, inability to talk
- D) Bronchospasm

16. The best and most accurate way to diagnose Covid-19 is:

- A) Identifying symptoms, such as fever, cough, or sore throat.
- B) A qualitative Covid polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or molecular test.
- C) There is no best or accurate way to diagnose Covid.
- D) None of the above.

17. 70 year old patient with background of long-standing diabetes mellitus was admitted with Peri orbital swelling, fever and headache since one week. On evaluation he was found to have orbital cellulitis with extensive ulceration extending to the nasal bridge, no facial deficit were found. Surgical debridement histopathological specimen and CSF both revealed fungal hyphae. Appropriate drugs in this patient include -

- A) Fluconazole
- B) Itraconazole
- C) Amphotericin B
- D) Caspofungin

18. You are asked to review a 63-year-old female who was admitted with shortness of breath. On your arrival, the patient appears drowsy and is on 10L of oxygen via a mask. You perform an ABG, which reveals the following results:

PaO₂: 52.5 mmHg (82.5 – 97.5 mmHg)

pH: 7.29 (7.35 – 7.45)

PaCO₂: 68.2 mmHg (35.2 – 45 mmHg)

HCO₃⁻: 26 (22 – 26 mEq/L)

Diagnosis is:

- A) Metabolic Acidosis
- B) Metabolic Alkalosis
- C) Respiratory Acidosis
- D) Respiratory alkalosis

19. Addison's Disease is:

- A) Underproduction of androgens by adrenal medulla
- B) Overproduction of androgens by adrenal Medulla
- C) Overproduction of cortisol and aldosterone by adrenal cortex
- D) Adrenal Glands do not produce enough steroid hormones cortisol and aldosterone

20. Which of the following is antidote for Paracetamol Poisoning?

- A) N -Acetylcysteine
- B) Atropine
- C) Pralidoxime
- D) Naloxone

21. Which of the following is the most common cause of acute pancreatitis?
- A) Gallstones
 - B) Alcohol
 - C) Hypertriglyceridemia
 - D) Trauma
22. Which of the following is the most common cause of secondary hypertension?
- A) Chronic kidney disease
 - B) Hyperthyroidism
 - C) Pheochromocytoma
 - D) Cushing's syndrome
23. Which of the following is the most common cause of hypothyroidism?
- A) Graves' disease
 - B) Hashimoto's thyroiditis
 - C) Thyroid adenoma
 - D) Thyroid carcinoma
24. Which of the following is the most common cause of community-acquired pneumonia in adults?
- A) Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - B) Haemophilus influenzae
 - C) Mycoplasma pneumoniae
 - D) Legionella pneumophila
25. Model for end stage liver disease (MELD) score includes all except-
- A) Prothrombin time
 - B) Bilirubin
 - C) Albumin
 - D) Creatinine
26. Why is it necessary to co administer Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine) with isoniazid?
- A) Vitamin B6 requirements are higher in tuberculosis.
 - B) Isoniazid causes decarboxylation of gamma-carboxyl groups in Vitamin K – dependent enzymes.
 - C) Isoniazid interacts with pyridoxal phosphate.
 - D) Isoniazid causes conversion of homocysteine to cystathionine.
27. The triad of portal vein thrombosis, hemolysis and pancytopenia suggests of the following diagnosis?
- A) Acute promyelocytic leukemia
 - B) Hemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS)
 - C) Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)
 - D) Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH)
28. Aplastic anemia has been associated with which of the following:
- A) Carbamazepine
 - B) Parvovirus B19 infection
 - C) Non-steroidal inflammatory drugs
 - D) All of the above
29. What is the most common extra-articular manifestation of ankylosing spondylitis?
- A) Anterior uveitis
 - B) Cataracts
 - C) Inflammatory bowel disease
 - D) Third-degree heart block
30. Which of the following is the most common cause of hypercalcemia in hospitalized patients?
- A) Primary hyperparathyroidism
 - B) Malignancy
 - C) Sarcoidosis
 - D) Vitamin D intoxication
31. CURB-65 score includes all except
- A) Confusion
 - B) RR > 15/min
 - C) BP < 90/60 mm Hg
 - D) BUN > 7mmol/l
32. A 25 year old patient, diagnosed case of pulmonary tuberculosis was started on antitubercular drugs 4 weeks back. The patient has now presented with jaundice, loss of appetite and fatigue. All drugs can cause except-
- A) Rifampicin
 - B) Ethambutol
 - C) Pyrazinamide
 - D) Isoniazid

33. Causes of anemia of chronic disease include all except
- A) Infections
 - B) Autoimmune disorders
 - C) Malignancies
 - D) Acute blood loss
34. Which virus is commonly associated with diarrhea in children
- A) Rotavirus
 - B) Salmonella
 - C) Norovirus
 - D) Adenovirus
35. The nutrition recommendation in hypertensive patient include all except-
- A) Diet rich in fruits and vegetable
 - B) Diet low in magnesium, calcium and potassium
 - C) Sodium restriction < 6g/day
 - D) Restriction of saturated and total fat
36. Which of the following antihypertensive drug is contraindicated in pregnancy
- A) Methyldopa
 - B) Lisinopril
 - C) Diuretics
 - D) Betablockers
37. Most common mode of transmission of viral gastroenteritis?
- A) Contaminated food
 - B) Swimming
 - C) Faeco-oral
 - D) Contaminated toilet seat
38. The nucleic acid found in hepatitis B is
- A) dsRNA
 - B) ssRNA
 - C) ssDNA
 - D) dsDNA
39. A 50-year-old female presents with a history of episodic palpitations, sweating, and headaches. On examination, her blood pressure is 180/110 mmHg, and she has a tremor. Laboratory investigations reveal elevated plasma metanephrines and normetanephrines. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A) Pheochromocytoma
 - B) Hyperthyroidism
 - C) Panic disorder
 - D) Cushing's syndrome
40. A 70-year-old male presents with a history of progressive difficulty swallowing both solids and liquids, weight loss, and regurgitation of undigested food. On examination, there is no palpable mass in the neck, and the rest of the physical examination is unremarkable. A barium swallow study shows a dilated esophagus with a bird-beak appearance at the lower esophageal sphincter. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A) Esophageal cancer
 - B) Achalasia
 - C) Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)
 - D) Peptic ulcer disease
41. A 55-year-old male presents with a history of progressive dyspnea on exertion, orthopnea, and paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea. He has a history of hypertension and diabetes. On examination, there are bilateral basal crackles, elevated jugular venous pressure, and pitting edema in the lower extremities. An echocardiogram reveals a left ventricular ejection fraction of 35%. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
 - B) Congestive heart failure (CHF)
 - C) Pulmonary embolism
 - D) Chronic kidney disease (CKD)
42. What is the standard calibration in an ECG:
- A) 1 m V = 8 mm
 - B) 1 m V = 6 mm
 - C) 1 m V = 10 mm
 - D) 1 m V = 12 mm
43. Which of the following tests will be most useful for the diagnosis of myasthenia gravis:
- A) Elevated serum Ach receptor binding antibodies
 - B) Repetitive nerve stimulation test
 - C) Positive edrophonium test
 - D) MRI brain
44. Which of the following drugs is useful in prophylaxis of migraine?
- A) Propranolol
 - B) Sumatriptan
 - C) Domperidone
 - D) Ergotamine

45. In acute Pulmonary embolism, the most frequent ECG finding is:

- A) S1Q3T3 pattern
- B) P. Pulmonale
- C) Sinus tachycardia
- D) Right axis deviation

46. Which of the following congenital heart defects causes fixed splitting of the second heart sound?

- A) Atrial septal defect
- B) Epstein's anomaly
- C) Patent foramen ovale
- D) All above

47. Which drug acts on I(f) channel ?

- A) Ranolazine
- B) Ivabradin
- C) Doxazosin
- D) Mebifradil

48. Which drug should be avoided in heart failure?

- A) Saxagliptin
- B) Pioglitazone
- C) Metformin
- D) All of the above

49. Typical manifestation of exertional heat stroke –

- A) Diaphoresis
- B) Coagulopathy mild
- C) Normokalemia
- D) Normonatremia

50. Which of the following drug- antidote pairings is INCORRECT

- A) Acetaminophen - N-acetyl cysteine
- B) Tricyclic antidepressants - physostigmine
- C) Opioids – naloxone
- D) Benzodiazepines - Flumazenil

51. In normal ECG the paper speed is:

- A) 50 mm/sec
- B) 25 mm/sec
- C) 50 mm/ min
- D) 25 mm/min

52. Which of the following is not a feature of Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura ?

- A) Bleeding gums
- B) Splenomegaly
- C) Epistaxis
- D) Bruising over body

53. All are the causes of microcytic hypochromic anemia on a peripheral blood film except :

- A) Iron deficiency
- B) Sideroblastic anemia
- C) Thalassemia
- D) Haemolytic anemia

54. Which is true for cryptococcal meningitis in HIV patients:

- A) ZN staining is done for identification
- B) It is a bacterial infection of meninges
- C) India ink staining is done on CSF sample
- D) Antitubercular therapy is treatment of choice

55. P wave represents which of the following:

- A) Atrial depolarization
- B) Atrial repolarization
- C) Ventricular contraction
- D) Ventricular Relaxation

56. Which of the following is a cause of relative bradycardia:

- A) Enteric fever
- B) Sepsis
- C) Anemia
- D) Pulmonary thromboembolism

57. Expiry date of platelet concentrate is

- A) 2 days
- B) 35 days
- C) 1 year
- D) 5 days

58. Which of the following solutions should not be transfused with transfusion set used for blood products transfusion?

- A) Isotonic saline
- B) Dextrose solution
- C) Albumin
- D) Ringer's lactate

59. In a patient with Atrial Fibrillation, which of the following would you expect to see when assessing the JVP?
- Raised JVP with normal waveforms
 - Large "v" Waves
 - Absent "a" waves
 - Large "a" Waves
60. Bence Jones protein represents:
- High molecular weight protein
 - Light chain immunoglobulins
 - Heavy chain Immunoglobulins
 - Low molecular weight albumins
61. Pontine stroke is associated with all except:
- Bilateral pin point pupil
 - Pyrexia
 - Vagal palsy
 - Quadripareisis
62. All of the following are predominant motor neuropathy EXCEPT:
- Poliomyelitis
 - Porphyric neuropathy
 - Lead intoxication
 - All of the above
63. Vitamin B12 deficiency can give rise to all of the following, EXCEPT:
- Myelopathy
 - Dementia
 - Peripheral neuropathy
 - Myopathy
64. Hemibalismus is caused by lesions of the:
- Caudate nucleus
 - Contralateral sub-thalamic nucleus
 - Putamen
 - Substantia Nigra
65. Which of the following is NOT associated with the diagnostic criteria for ARDS?
- Bilateral infiltrates on chest x-ray
 - Acute onset
 - Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure >19
 - Refractory hypoxaemia ($\text{PaO}_2:\text{FiO}_2 < 200$)
66. Massive splenomegaly is a characteristic feature of:
- Myelofibrosis
 - Chronic malaria
 - Chronic myeloid leukaemia
 - All of the above
67. Metabolic syndrome is characterized by all EXCEPT:
- Fasting glucose ≥ 100 mg/dL
 - Serum cholesterol ≥ 200 mg/dL
 - Triglyceride > 150 mg/dl
 - Waist circumference ≥ 102 cm (40 in) in men
68. Examination for splenic dullness is accomplished with following techniques except
- Nixon method
 - Castell method
 - Middleton maneuver
 - Barkun method
69. Clubbing of the digits is NOT a sign of?
- Crohn's disease
 - Bacterial endocarditis
 - COPD
 - ILD
70. A patient presents to you with history of snake bite, upon examination the wound shows blisters, swelling and bleeding from mucous membranes and body orifices with patient complaining of severe pain locally. What is the next best step in management?
- Incisions at the bite site
 - IV cannulation at the affected limb
 - Torniquet application
 - Immobilising the bitten area
71. H pylori is associated with all of the following EXCEPT:
- Chronic atrophic gastritis
 - Gastric carcinoma
 - Gastric lymphoma
 - Inflammatory bowel disease

72. The patient had HBsAg negative, Anti HBe negative, Anti Hbs positive. The diagnosis is

- A) Immunisation from previous infection
- B) Carrier state
- C) Chronic hepatitis
- D) Active infection

73. Which is true of hepatic encephalopathy?

- A) It only occurs in chronic hepatic failure
- B) Can be due to cerebral oedema as well as accumulation of toxic wastes
- C) Antibiotics are treatment of choice
- D) Asterix occur in grade 1 encephalopathy

74. A 60 Y old male with history of DM2, Hypertension with chief complaint of chest pain and palpitations for 1 hour, presented to medicine emergency. ECG done revealed T wave inversions in leads V1 to V6. BP 100/70 mmHg, PR 96, TROP Negative, the next best management step would be

- A) Send the patient home as cardiac biomarkers are negative
- B) Observation with serial ECG and Troponin levels
- C) Administer anticoagulant
- D) Fibrinolysis

75. High SAAG on ascitic fluid analysis suggests all except

- A) Cirrhosis
- B) Budd Chiari syndrome
- C) Pancreatitis
- D) Congestive heart failure

76. A chronic alcoholic presents to medicine emergency with history of fever for 3 days, tense abdominal distension, most probable finding over ascitic fluid analysis

- A) Neutrophils more than 250/mm³
- B) TLC < 250
- C) 25% Neutrophils
- D) Ascitic fluid culture negative

77. Following are the routes of enteral nutrition except:

- A) Intravenous
- B) Nasogastric
- C) Jejunostomy tube
- D) Nasoduodenal

78. Pin point pupils are observed in which of the following

- A) Datura Poisoning
- B) Morphine Poisoning
- C) Heavy metal poisoning
- D) All of the above

79. Definition of Overweight is BMI:

- A) >25
- B) =25
- C) 25-29.9
- D) 25-30

80. The confirmatory test for HIV AIDS is:

- A) Western blot
- B) PCR
- C) ELISA
- D) ESR

81. A 14 year-old patient with history of fever and sore throat 2 weeks back has now presented with decreased urine output, hematuria, flank pain. Investigation showed low C3 levels, ASO titres are positive. What is the most probable diagnosis-

- A) IgA nephropathy
- B) Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
- C) Thrombotic microangiopathy
- D) Hemolytic uremic syndrome

82. Rivaroxaban is an anticoagulant with mechanism of action as:

- A) Factor Xa inhibition
- B) Direct thrombin inhibition
- C) Vitamin K antagonism
- D) Low molecular weight heparin

83. Most specific symptom of temporal arteritis is:

- A) Visual loss
- B) Jaw claudication
- C) Temporal headache
- D) Polymyalgia rheumatica

84. Sterile pyuria is characteristic of:

- A) Chronic hydronephrosis
- B) Renal cell carcinoma
- C) Renal tuberculosis
- D) Nephroblastoma

85. GBS is mostly characterized by all EXCEPT:
 A) Motor weakness
 B) Facial paralysis
 C) Posterior column sensory loss
 D) H/O preceding viral/bacterial infection holds an important clue
86. Lower Motor Neuron lesion is characterized by:
 A) Flaccid paralysis.
 B) Exaggerated Jaw Jerk
 C) Spasticity
 D) Positive Babinski sign
87. Which of the following is TRUE about Celiac disease EXCEPT:
 A) Classic symptoms-include diarrhea, weight loss and growth retardation
 B) Endoscopic mucosal biopsy of the duodenum is standard method of confirmation.
 C) Recommended test is IgA tissue transglutaminase (IgAtTG) antibody.
 D) Usually not associated with other autoimmune diseases
88. What is the initial test that is most commonly used for HCV screening?
 A) HCV RNA by PCR
 B) Anti-HCV (ELISA) Ab
 C) Liver biopsy
 D) Liver function tests
89. Which one of the following treatment for active ulcerative colitis would be preferable in male patients who are concerned about fertility?
 A) 5-aminosalicylic acid
 B) Sulfasalazine
 C) Methotrexate
 D) Lenalidomide
90. All of the following are common consequences of congenital heart disease in the adult EXCEPT:
 A) Eisenmenger syndrome
 B) Polycythemia
 C) Infective endocarditis
 D) Pulmonary embolism
91. Which of the following will NOT have a high reticulocyte count?
 A) Autoimmune haemolytic anemia
 B) Polycythemia
 C) Chronic blood loss
 D) Aplastic anemia
92. Which of the following is longest acting insulin?
 A) Lispro
 B) Aspart
 C) Glargine
 D) Human Mixtard Insulin in a ratio of 50:50
93. Female aedes aegyptii mosquito transmit virus causing which of following disease?
 A) Chikungunya
 B) Dengue fever
 C) Zika fever
 D) All of above
94. Root value for knee jerk is:
 A) L3 –L4
 B) L1-L2
 C) L4-L5
 D) D12-L1
95. Following is the first drug of choice for plasmodium falciparum in a PREGNANT lady:
 A) Artemesin based therapy
 B) Chloroquine alone
 C) Quinine plus doxycycline
 D) Clindamycin
96. Criteria for GESTATIONAL Hypertension include all EXCEPT:
 A) New onset hypertension with SBP \geq 140mmHg and/or diastolic BP \geq 90mmHg
 B) SBP \geq 160mmHg and/or diastolic BP \geq 110mmHg
 C) Seen at \geq 20 weeks of gestation
 D) Absence of proteinuria or new signs of end organ damage

97. An 80-year-old male complains of a 3-day history of a painful rash extending over the left half of his forehead and down to his left eyelid. There are weeping vesicular lesions on physical examination. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Impetigo
- B) Adult chickenpox
- C) Zoster ophthalmicus
- D) Herpes simplex

98. A young patient of 25 years presents with sudden onset of flaccid quadriplegia of 1 day duration. Which electrolyte is important to be checked first:-

- A) Magnesium
- B) Calcium
- C) Potassium
- D) Sodium

99. Significant difference of blood pressure in both upper limbs is found in:

- A) Supravalvular aortic stenosis
- B) PDA
- C) Aortic dissection
- D) All of the above

100. Procalcitonin can be a helpful marker in the following;

- A) Severe sepsis
- B) ARDS
- C) Dyselectrolytemia
- D) Immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome (IRIS)

ANSWER KEY							
Recruitment test conducted on 03/06/2025 for post of Medical Officer (General) under Department of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of Punjab							
1	D	26	C	51	B	76	A
2	D	27	D	52	B	77	A
3	D	28	D	53	D	78	B
4	C	29	A	54	C	79	A
5	D	30	B	55	A	80	A
6	D	31	B	56	A	81	B
7	C	32	B	57	D	82	A
8	D	33	D	58	B	83	B
9	D	34	A	59	C	84	C
10	B	35	B	60	B	85	C
11	D	36	B	61	C	86	A
12	C	37	C	62	D	87	D
13	C	38	D	63	D	88	B
14	B	39	A	64	B	89	A
15	D	40	B	65	C	90	D
16	B	41	B	66	D	91	D
17	C	42	C	67	B	92	C
18	C	43	A	68	D	93	D
19	D	44	A	69	C	94	A
20	A	45	C	70	D	95	A
21	A	46	A	71	D	96	B
22	A	47	B	72	A	97	C
23	B	48	D	73	B	98	C
24	A	49	A	74	B	99	D
25	C	50	B	75	C	100	A