PPSC Medical Officer | BS-17 — GUESS PAPER 2026 (Set 2 of 2) · Predicted Questions

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Medical Officer | BS-17 · **Set:** 2 of 2 · **Questions:** 100 predicted — 0 repeated questions, 10 verified facts predicted to recur, 90 syllabus anchors · **Price:** Free

GUESS PAPER — predicted questions for the upcoming exam, NOT a past paper. Every question below is a prediction: it is here because the same question, the same fact, or the same topic appeared in verified PPSC Medical Officer | BS-17 past papers. **No pass guarantee.** A guess paper raises the odds; it does not promise a result. Answers are the best-supported answers, not exam keys.

[C]-HEAVY PAPER — thin verified pool. 90 of the 100 questions below are syllabus anchors on this post's recurring topics, because the verified archive for this post holds only 20 items. Those questions are flagged [C] on every one of them: they are predictions about the syllabus, not verified facts. Study the topic, not just the answer.

> **How to use this paper:** study the basis under each question, not just the answer — the real paper will ask the same topics in different words. Revise the underlying topic, not only the four options. Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.

Question 1 Pakistan Studies

Who gave the 'Do or Die' call during the Quit India Movement of 1942?

- A. Gandhi ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Jinnah
- C. Raja Acharia

Why this answer? Gandhi raised the 'Do or Die' slogan in the Quit India Movement (1942).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q11 (Do or Die slogan, Quit India Movement — Gandhi)

Question 2 Pakistan Studies

Who served as the first secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee?

- A. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
- B. Maulana Shaukat Ali ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- D. Hakeem Ajmal Khan

Why this answer? Maulana Shaukat Ali was the Secretary (and Chief Executive) of the Central Khilafat Committee.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q12 (first Secretary of the Khilafat Movement — Maulana Shaukat Ali)

Question 3 Pakistan Studies

In which year was the Lahore Resolution passed?

- A. 1930
- B. 1935
- C. 1940 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1947

Why this answer? The Lahore Resolution was passed in 1940.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: the Lahore Resolution recurs in every sitting of this post.

4 Pakistan Studies

On which date was Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah born?

- A. 14 August 1876
- B. 25 December 1947
- C. 23 March 1876
- D. 25 December 1876 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on 25 December 1876.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: the life of Quaid-e-Azam recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 5 General Knowledge

The 1953 film Alif Laila was directed by whom?

- A. K. Amarnath ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Sufian Afaq
- C. Mehboob Khan
- D. K. Asif

Why this answer? K. Amarnath directed the film Alif Laila (1953).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q13 (film Alif Laila directed by — K. Amarnath)

Question 6 General Knowledge

What is the capital city of Pakistan?

- A. Lahore
- B. Islamabad ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Karachi
- D. Rawalpindi

swer? Islamabad is the capital city of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: the capital of Pakistan recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 7 General Knowledge

Which is the largest province of Pakistan by area?

- A. Punjab
- B. Sindh
- C. Balochistan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Why this answer? Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan by area.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: the provinces of Pakistan recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 8 General Knowledge

What is the national language of Pakistan?

- A. Punjabi
- B. Sindhi
- C. Pashto
- D. Urdu ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Urdu is the national language of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: the national language recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 9 English

Which word stands opposite in meaning to 'alienation' as keyed in the source paper?

aposition ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. Rejection
- C. Isolation
- D. Transfer

Why this answer? Juxtaposition (placing side by side, nearness) is the opposite of alienation (separation), as keyed in the source paper.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q14 (opposite of alienation — juxtaposition)

Question 10 English

The idiom 'a bed of roses' means what?

- A. Many roses
- B. An easy, comfortable situation ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A tricky problem
- D. A difficult task

Why this answer? The idiom 'a bed of roses' means an easy, comfortable situation.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q15 ('a bed of roses' means — an easy, comfortable situation)

Question 11 English

In the source paper, the word 'incubus' was defined as what?

- A. A type of nightmare
- B. A sleep disorder
- C. A mythological demon ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A psychological condition

Why this answer? An incubus is a mythological demon, a male demon said to lie on

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q16 ('incubus' refers to — a mythological demon)

Question 12 English

Which word is closest in meaning to 'happy'?

- A. Sad
- B. Angry
- C. Tired
- D. Joyful ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Joyful is closest in meaning to happy.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English: synonyms recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 13 English

Which word is the opposite of 'hot'?

- A. Cold ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Warm
- C. Boiling
- D. Spicy

Why this answer? Cold is the opposite of hot.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English: antonyms recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 14 Mathematics

For the expression $x + (1/4)\sqrt{x} + y^2$ to be a perfect square, what must y be?

- B. 1/8 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 1/6
- D. None of these

Why this answer? For $x + (1/4)\sqrt{x} + y^2$ to be $(\sqrt{x} + y)^2$, the middle term must be $2y \cdot \sqrt{x}$, so $2y = 1/4$ and $y = 1/8$.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q17 (perfect square value of y — 1/8)

Question 15 Mathematics

A wall 10 m long, 5 m high and 30 cm thick is to be built with bricks each of volume 750 cm^3. How many bricks are needed?

- A. 40,000
- B. 30,000
- C. 20,000 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 25,000

Why this answer? The wall's volume is 10 x 5 x 0.3 = 15 m^3 = 15,000,000 cm^3, so 15,000,000 / 750 = 20,000 bricks are needed.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q18 (bricks for the wall — 20,000)

Question 16 Mathematics

What is 15 percent of 200?

- A. 15
- B. 25
- C. 45
- D. 30 ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? 15 percent of 200 is 30.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Mathematics: percentages recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 17 Mathematics

What is the square root of 144?

- A. 12 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 14
- C. 16
- D. 24

Why this answer? The square root of 144 is 12.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Mathematics: square roots recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 18 Urdu

Which poet wrote the couplet beginning 'Qafas udaas hai yaaro, saba se kuch to kaho'?

- A. Ahmed Faraz
- B. Faiz Ahmed Faiz ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Nasir Kazmi
- D. Allama Iqbal

Why this answer? Faiz Ahmed Faiz wrote this couplet.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q19 (couplet 'Qafas udaas hai yaaro' — Faiz Ahmed Faiz)

19 Urdu

'ناشر' What is the English word for the Urdu word?

- A. Editor
- B. Anchor
- C. Publisher ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Distributor

Why this answer? The Urdu word 'ناشر' means publisher in English.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q20 ('ناشر' in English — publisher)

Question 20 Urdu

'کتاب' What does the Urdu word mean in English?

- A. Pen
- B. School
- C. Teacher
- D. Book ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Urdu word 'کتاب' means book in English.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Urdu: common Urdu words and their English meanings recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 21 Urdu

'پانی' What does the Urdu word mean in English?

- A. Water ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Milk

ad

- D. Fire

.means water in English 'پانی' **Why this answer?** The Urdu word

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Urdu: common Urdu words and their English meanings recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 22 Medicine

What is the normal respiratory rate of a healthy adult at rest?

- A. 6 to 8 breaths per minute
- B. 12 to 20 breaths per minute ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 25 to 30 breaths per minute
- D. 40 to 50 breaths per minute

Why this answer? The normal respiratory rate of a healthy adult at rest is 12 to 20 breaths per minute.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: normal vital signs recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 23 Medicine

Which oxygen saturation range is regarded as normal in a healthy adult?

- A. 80 to 85 percent
- B. 70 to 75 percent
- C. 95 to 100 percent ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 60 to 65 percent

Why this answer? An oxygen saturation of 95 to 100 percent is regarded as normal in a healthy adult.

ted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: normal vital signs recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 24 Medicine

Which type of stroke is the most common?

- A. Haemorrhagic stroke
- B. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- C. Stroke caused by trauma only
- D. Ischaemic stroke ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Ischaemic stroke, caused by a blocked blood vessel in the brain, is the most common type.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: stroke recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 25 Medicine

In atrial fibrillation, the pulse is characteristically described as what?

- A. Irregularly irregular ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Regular and slow
- C. Regular and bounding
- D. Absent

Why this answer? In atrial fibrillation the pulse is irregularly irregular.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: heart rhythm disorders recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 26 Medicine

Which blood test is raised in heart failure and used to support the diagnosis?

- B. BNP (B-type natriuretic peptide) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Urea only
- D. Vitamin D

Why this answer? BNP is raised in heart failure and helps support the diagnosis.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: heart failure recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 27 Medicine

Which drug is commonly used to prevent deep vein thrombosis in a bedridden patient?

- A. Paracetamol
- B. Insulin
- C. Heparin ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Salbutamol

Why this answer? Heparin is commonly used to prevent deep vein thrombosis in bedridden patients.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: prevention of blood clots recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 28 Medicine

Warfarin treatment is monitored using which test?

- A. Blood glucose
- B. Serum sodium
- C. Chest X-ray
- D. INR (international normalised ratio) ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Warfarin is monitored with the INR.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: anticoagulant monitoring recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 29 Medicine

Which drug reverses the effect of heparin?

- A. Protamine sulfate ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Vitamin K
- C. Naloxone
- D. Flumazenil

Why this answer? Protamine sulfate is the antidote that reverses heparin.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: drug antidotes recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 30 Medicine

Diabetic retinopathy is a complication affecting which part of the body?

- A. The liver
- B. The retina of the eye ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The kidney only
- D. The lungs

Why this answer? Diabetic retinopathy affects the retina of the eye.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: complications of diabetes recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 31 Medicine

Diabetic ketoacidosis is characterised by which combination?

- A. Low blood glucose and ketones

n blood pressure only

- C. High blood glucose, ketones and acidosis ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Low blood glucose only

Why this answer? Diabetic ketoacidosis is high blood glucose with ketones and acidosis.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: diabetic emergencies recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 32 Medicine

Addison's disease is caused by deficiency of which hormone?

- A. Insulin
- B. Thyroxine
- C. Growth hormone
- D. Cortisol ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Addison's disease is caused by deficiency of cortisol from the adrenal glands.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: adrenal disorders recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 33 Medicine

Cushing syndrome is caused by excess of which hormone?

- A. Cortisol ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Insulin
- C. Adrenaline
- D. Parathyroid hormone

Why this answer? Cushing syndrome is caused by excess cortisol.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: adrenal disorders

y sitting of this post.

Question 34 Medicine

Graves disease is an autoimmune cause of which condition?

- A. Hypothyroidism
- B. Hyperthyroidism ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Diabetes insipidus
- D. Addison's disease

Why this answer? Graves disease is an autoimmune cause of hyperthyroidism.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: thyroid disorders recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 35 Medicine

Iodine deficiency most commonly causes which condition?

- A. Diabetes
- B. Asthma
- C. Goitre ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Tuberculosis

Why this answer? Iodine deficiency most commonly causes goitre (enlargement of the thyroid gland).

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: iodine deficiency recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 36 Medicine

In kidney failure, which blood test is characteristically raised?

- A. Haemoglobin

- C. Vitamin B12
- D. Creatinine ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Creatinine is raised in kidney failure.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: kidney failure recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 37 Medicine

Which organism is the most common cause of urinary tract infection?

- A. Escherichia coli ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Staphylococcus aureus
- C. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- D. Plasmodium

Why this answer? Escherichia coli is the most common cause of urinary tract infection.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: urinary tract infection recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 38 Medicine

Pyelonephritis is an infection of which organ?

- A. Liver
- B. Kidney ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Lung
- D. Spleen

Why this answer? Pyelonephritis is an infection of the kidney.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: kidney infections recur in every sitting of this post.

39 Medicine

Nephrotic syndrome is defined by heavy proteinuria of more than how much protein in the urine per day?

- A. More than 0.1 g per day
- B. More than 0.5 g per day
- C. More than 3.5 g per day ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. More than 1.0 g per day

Why this answer? Nephrotic syndrome involves proteinuria of more than 3.5 g per day.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: kidney diseases recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 40 Medicine

Ascites in a patient with cirrhosis is mainly due to what?

- A. High blood sugar
- B. Low blood pressure only
- C. Excess vitamin D
- D. Portal hypertension and low albumin ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Ascites in cirrhosis is mainly due to portal hypertension and low albumin.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: liver cirrhosis recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 41 Medicine

Which organism is the most common cause of peptic ulcer disease?

- A. Helicobacter pylori ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Escherichia coli

- ohylococcus aureus
- D. Candida albicans

Why this answer? Helicobacter pylori is the most common cause of peptic ulcer disease.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: peptic ulcer disease recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 42 Anatomy And Physiology

Which is the largest part of the human brain?

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Cerebrum ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Medulla
- D. Pons

Why this answer? The cerebrum is the largest part of the human brain.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Anatomy: the brain recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 43 Anatomy And Physiology

How many pairs of cranial nerves are there in humans?

- A. 10 pairs
- B. 14 pairs
- C. 12 pairs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 31 pairs

Why this answer? There are 12 pairs of cranial nerves in humans.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Anatomy: the cranial nerves recur in every sitting of this post.

44 Anatomy And Physiology

The vagus nerve is which cranial nerve?

- A. Fifth
- B. Seventh
- C. Twelfth
- D. Tenth ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The vagus nerve is the tenth cranial nerve.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Anatomy: the cranial nerves recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 45 Anatomy And Physiology

Which is the main muscle of breathing?

- A. Diaphragm ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Biceps
- C. Quadriceps
- D. Sternocleidomastoid

Why this answer? The diaphragm is the main muscle of breathing.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physiology: breathing recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 46 Anatomy And Physiology

Gas exchange in the lungs takes place in which structures?

- A. Bronchi
- B. Alveoli ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Trachea
- D. Pleura

swer? Gas exchange takes place in the alveoli of the lungs.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physiology: the lungs recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 47 Anatomy And Physiology

Filtration of blood in the kidney begins in which structure?

- A. Collecting duct
- B. Ureter
- C. Glomerulus ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Bladder

Why this answer? Filtration of blood begins in the glomerulus of the nephron.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physiology: the kidney recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 48 Anatomy And Physiology

The pancreas is unusual because it is both what?

- A. A muscle and a bone
- B. A nerve and a vessel
- C. A lymph node and a vein
- D. An endocrine and an exocrine gland ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The pancreas is both an endocrine gland (insulin) and an exocrine gland (digestive enzymes).

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Anatomy: the pancreas recurs in every sitting of this post.

49 Anatomy And Physiology

Thyroxine is the hormone of which gland?

- A. Thyroid gland ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Adrenal gland
- C. Pituitary gland
- D. Parathyroid gland

Why this answer? Thyroxine is the hormone of the thyroid gland.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physiology: the thyroid gland recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 50 Anatomy And Physiology

Adrenaline is produced by which part of the adrenal gland?

- A. Adrenal cortex
- B. Adrenal medulla ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Adrenal capsule
- D. Adrenal vein

Why this answer? Adrenaline is produced by the adrenal medulla.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physiology: the adrenal glands recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 51 Anatomy And Physiology

Which gland is known as the master gland of the body?

- A. Thyroid gland
- B. Adrenal gland
- C. Pituitary gland ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Pineal gland

swer? The pituitary gland is known as the master gland of the body.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Anatomy: the glands of the body recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 52 Anatomy And Physiology

Which part of the brain regulates body temperature?

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Medulla oblongata
- C. Corpus callosum
- D. Hypothalamus ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The hypothalamus regulates body temperature.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Physiology: the brain recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 53 Anatomy And Physiology

The cerebellum is mainly concerned with what?

- A. Balance and coordination of movement ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Vision
- C. Hearing
- D. Memory only

Why this answer? The cerebellum is mainly concerned with balance and coordination of movement.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Anatomy: the brain recurs in every sitting of this post.

54 Pharmacology

Amlodipine belongs to which class of drugs?

- A. Beta blockers
- B. Calcium channel blockers ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Diuretics
- D. ACE inhibitors

Why this answer? Amlodipine is a calcium channel blocker used to lower blood pressure.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pharmacology: antihypertensive drugs recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 55 Pharmacology

Atenolol belongs to which class of drugs?

- A. Calcium channel blockers
- B. Diuretics
- C. Beta blockers ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Antibiotics

Why this answer? Atenolol is a beta blocker.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pharmacology: antihypertensive drugs recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 56 Pharmacology

Furosemide is an example of which type of diuretic?

- A. Thiazide diuretic
- B. Potassium-sparing diuretic
- C. Osmotic diuretic
- D. Loop diuretic ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? Furosemide is a loop diuretic.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pharmacology: diuretics recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 57 Pharmacology

Omeprazole belongs to which class of drugs?

- A. Proton pump inhibitors ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. H2 blockers
- C. Antacids
- D. Antibiotics

Why this answer? Omeprazole is a proton pump inhibitor that reduces stomach acid.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pharmacology: drugs for stomach acid recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 58 Pharmacology

Metronidazole is mainly effective against which organisms?

- A. Viruses
- B. Anaerobic bacteria and protozoa ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Fungi only
- D. Worms only

Why this answer? Metronidazole is effective against anaerobic bacteria and protozoa such as Entamoeba.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pharmacology: antimicrobial drugs recur in every sitting of this post.

59 Pharmacology

Ceftriaxone belongs to which group of antibiotics?

- A. Penicillins
- B. Macrolides
- C. Cephalosporins ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Aminoglycosides

Why this answer? Ceftriaxone is a cephalosporin antibiotic.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pharmacology: antibiotic groups recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 60 Pharmacology

Atropine is used in the treatment of which condition?

- A. High blood pressure
- B. Diabetes
- C. Asthma
- D. Slow heart rate (bradycardia) ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Atropine is used to treat a slow heart rate (bradycardia).

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pharmacology: emergency drugs recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 61 Pharmacology

Warfarin is used as what kind of drug?

- A. Anticoagulant (blood thinner) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Antibiotic
- C. Antifungal
- D. Painkiller

swer? Warfarin is an anticoagulant that thins the blood.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pharmacology: anticoagulants recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 62 Pharmacology

Digoxin is a drug used mainly in which condition?

- A. Diabetes
- B. Heart failure and atrial fibrillation ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Asthma
- D. Tuberculosis

Why this answer? Digoxin is used in heart failure and in atrial fibrillation to control the heart rate.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pharmacology: cardiac drugs recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 63 Pharmacology

Which drug is a classic treatment for malaria?

- A. Paracetamol
- B. Amoxicillin
- C. Chloroquine ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Omeprazole

Why this answer? Chloroquine is a classic antimalarial drug.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pharmacology: antimalarial drugs recur in every sitting of this post.

64 Pathology And Microbiology

Escherichia coli is best described as which type of bacterium?

- A. Gram-positive coccus
- B. Gram-positive rod
- C. Acid-fast bacillus
- D. Gram-negative rod ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Escherichia coli is a gram-negative rod.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Microbiology: bacterial classification recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 65 Pathology And Microbiology

Acid-fast bacilli seen on sputum examination most strongly suggest which disease?

- A. Tuberculosis ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Malaria
- C. Typhoid
- D. Cholera

Why this answer? Acid-fast bacilli in sputum most strongly suggest tuberculosis.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Microbiology: tuberculosis diagnosis recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 66 Pathology And Microbiology

The Widal test is used to help diagnose which disease?

- A. Malaria
- B. Typhoid fever ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Dengue

swer? The Widal test is used to help diagnose typhoid fever.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Microbiology: serological tests recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 67 Pathology And Microbiology

Which blood group is known as the universal donor?

- A. A positive
- B. B positive
- C. O negative ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. AB positive

Why this answer? O negative blood is the universal donor group.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pathology: blood groups recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 68 Pathology And Microbiology

Which blood group is known as the universal recipient?

- A. O negative
- B. A negative
- C. B negative
- D. AB positive ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? AB positive blood is the universal recipient group.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pathology: blood groups recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 69 Pathology And Microbiology

The Rh factor is named after which animal?

sus monkey ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. Rabbit
- C. Rat
- D. Horse

Why this answer? The Rh factor is named after the rhesus monkey.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pathology: blood groups recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 70 Pathology And Microbiology

ESR (erythrocyte sedimentation rate) is a marker of what?

- A. Blood sugar
- B. Inflammation in the body ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Kidney function only
- D. Liver function only

Why this answer? ESR is a non-specific marker of inflammation in the body.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pathology: laboratory markers recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 71 Pathology And Microbiology

C-reactive protein (CRP) rises in which situation?

- A. Low blood pressure only
- B. Vitamin deficiency
- C. Acute inflammation or infection ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Fracture healing only

Why this answer? CRP rises in acute inflammation or infection.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pathology: laboratory markers

y sitting of this post.

Question 72 Pathology And Microbiology

A biopsy is best described as what?

- A. A blood test only
- B. An X-ray of the chest
- C. A urine test
- D. Removal of a small piece of tissue for examination under a microscope ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A biopsy is the removal of a small piece of tissue for microscopic examination.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pathology: diagnostic procedures recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 73 Pathology And Microbiology

Sputum culture is most useful in diagnosing infections of which system?

- A. The respiratory system ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The urinary system
- C. The digestive system
- D. The nervous system

Why this answer? Sputum culture is most useful in diagnosing respiratory infections.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Microbiology: diagnostic tests recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 74 Surgery

Surgical removal of the thyroid gland is called what?

- B. Thyroidectomy ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Appendectomy
- D. Splenectomy

Why this answer? Removal of the thyroid gland is called thyroidectomy.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Surgery: common operations recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 75 Surgery

Surgical removal of the breast is called what?

- A. Thyroidectomy
- B. Hysterectomy
- C. Mastectomy ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Lobectomy

Why this answer? Removal of the breast is called mastectomy.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Surgery: common operations recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 76 Surgery

A cataract is an opacity of which part of the eye?

- A. The cornea
- B. The retina
- C. The iris
- D. The lens ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A cataract is an opacity of the lens of the eye.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Surgery: cataract recurs in

of this post.

Question 77 Surgery

Haemorrhoids (piles) are swellings of veins in which part of the body?

- A. The anal canal ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The neck
- C. The leg only
- D. The arm

Why this answer? Haemorrhoids are swellings of veins in the anal canal.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Surgery: haemorrhoids recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 78 Surgery

An abscess is best treated by what?

- A. Antibiotics alone in every case
- B. Incision and drainage ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Bed rest alone
- D. Cold compresses alone

Why this answer? An abscess is best treated by incision and drainage, with antibiotics when needed.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Surgery: abscess management recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 79 Surgery

Laparoscopic surgery is best described as what?

- A. Open surgery with a large cut

gery without anaesthesia

- C. Minimally invasive surgery through small cuts using a camera ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Surgery on the skin only

Why this answer? Laparoscopic surgery is minimally invasive surgery done through small cuts using a camera.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Surgery: minimally invasive surgery recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 80 Surgery

An antiseptic is a substance used for what?

- A. Killing germs on instruments only
- B. Relieving pain
- C. Reducing fever
- D. Killing germs on living tissue ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? An antiseptic kills germs on living tissue.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Surgery: antisepsis recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 81 Surgery

Which vitamin is important for wound healing?

- A. Vitamin C ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Vitamin B12 only
- C. Vitamin D only
- D. Vitamin K only

Why this answer? Vitamin C is important for collagen formation and wound healing.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Surgery: wound healing recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 82 Surgery

In the management of a trauma patient, which step comes first?

- A. Taking a detailed history
- B. Securing the airway ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Giving food
- D. Discharging the patient

Why this answer? In trauma care, securing the airway comes first.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Surgery: trauma care recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 83 Surgery

Varicose veins are most commonly seen in which part of the body?

- A. The arms
- B. The face
- C. The legs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The chest

Why this answer? Varicose veins are most commonly seen in the legs.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Surgery: varicose veins recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 84 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

Neonatal jaundice in a newborn is caused by a rise in which substance?

- A. Glucose

- C. Calcium
- D. Bilirubin ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Neonatal jaundice is caused by raised bilirubin in the newborn.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Paediatrics: neonatal jaundice recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 85 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

Oral polio vaccine (OPV) protects against which disease?

- A. Poliomyelitis ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Measles
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Hepatitis B

Why this answer? Oral polio vaccine protects against poliomyelitis.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Paediatrics: childhood immunisation recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 86 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

Vitamin A deficiency most commonly causes which eye problem?

- A. Cataract
- B. Night blindness ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Glaucoma
- D. Colour blindness only

Why this answer? Vitamin A deficiency most commonly causes night blindness.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Paediatrics: vitamin deficiencies recur in every sitting of this post.

87 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

Rickets in children is caused by deficiency of which vitamin?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B12
- C. Vitamin D ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Vitamin C

Why this answer? Rickets is caused by vitamin D deficiency.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Paediatrics: vitamin deficiencies recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 88 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

Kwashiorkor is caused mainly by deficiency of what?

- A. Fat only
- B. Water only
- C. Salt only
- D. Protein ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Kwashiorkor is caused mainly by protein deficiency.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Paediatrics: childhood malnutrition recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 89 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

Marasmus in children is caused mainly by deficiency of what?

- A. Energy (overall calories) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Vitamin A only
- C. Iron only
- D. Calcium only

swer? Marasmus is caused mainly by overall energy (calorie) deficiency.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Paediatrics: childhood malnutrition recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 90 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

Antenatal care during pregnancy is important mainly because it does what?

- A. Increases the mother's weight only
- B. Detects problems in mother and baby early ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Prevents all diseases
- D. Shortens pregnancy

Why this answer? Antenatal care detects problems in mother and baby early.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Obstetrics: antenatal care recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 91 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

Pre-eclampsia in pregnancy is characterised by which combination?

- A. Low blood pressure only
- B. Fever only
- C. High blood pressure and protein in the urine after 20 weeks ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Anaemia only

Why this answer? Pre-eclampsia is high blood pressure with protein in the urine after 20 weeks of pregnancy.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Obstetrics: pregnancy complications recur in every sitting of this post.

92 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

A caesarean section is best described as what?

- A. A normal vaginal delivery
- B. A blood transfusion
- C. A vaccination
- D. Delivery of a baby through an operation on the abdomen and uterus ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A caesarean section is delivery of the baby by operation through the abdomen and uterus.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Obstetrics: modes of delivery recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 93 Community Medicine

Epidemiology is the study of what?

- A. The distribution and causes of disease in populations ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The structure of cells
- C. The treatment of fractures
- D. The chemistry of drugs

Why this answer? Epidemiology is the study of the distribution and causes of disease in populations.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Community Medicine: epidemiology recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 94 Community Medicine

Incidence of a disease means what?

- A. The total number of existing cases

number of new cases occurring in a period ✓ **Predicted answer**

- C. The number of deaths only
- D. The number of hospitals

Why this answer? Incidence is the number of new cases of a disease occurring in a given period.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Community Medicine: epidemiology recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 95 Community Medicine

Prevalence of a disease means what?

- A. The number of new cases only
- B. The number of deaths only
- C. The total number of existing cases at a given time ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The number of recoveries only

Why this answer? Prevalence is the total number of existing cases of a disease at a given time.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Community Medicine: epidemiology recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 96 Community Medicine

An epidemic is best described as what?

- A. A single case of a disease
- B. A disease that never spreads
- C. A chronic disease only
- D. A sudden increase in cases of a disease in a community ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? An epidemic is a sudden increase in cases of a disease in a community.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Community Medicine: epidemiology recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 97 Community Medicine

A pandemic is best described as what?

- A. An epidemic that spreads across many countries or the world ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A disease of one village only
- C. A disease of animals only
- D. A disease that affects one person

Why this answer? A pandemic is an epidemic that spreads across many countries or the whole world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Community Medicine: epidemiology recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 98 Community Medicine

Quarantine is used to do what?

- A. Treat a fracture
- B. Separate and restrict the movement of people exposed to an infectious disease ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Give a vaccination
- D. Measure blood pressure

Why this answer? Quarantine separates and restricts the movement of people exposed to an infectious disease.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Community Medicine: control of infection recurs in every sitting of this post.

99 Community Medicine

A vector in the spread of disease is best described as what?

- A. A type of medicine
- B. A type of vaccine
- C. An organism, such as a mosquito, that carries disease from one person to another ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A hospital ward

Why this answer? A vector, such as a mosquito, carries disease from one person to another.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Community Medicine: disease transmission recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 100 Community Medicine

A carrier of an infectious disease is best described as what?

- A. A person who is fully cured
- B. A doctor treating the disease
- C. A nurse giving medicine
- D. A person who carries the germs without showing symptoms ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A carrier carries the germs of an infectious disease without showing symptoms.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Community Medicine: disease transmission recurs in every sitting of this post.

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