PPSC Medical Officer | BS-17 — GUESS PAPER 2026 (Set 1 of 2) · Predicted Questions

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Medical Officer | BS-17 · **Set:** 1 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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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 General Knowledge

Who is the Secretary-General of the United Nations?

- A. Antonio Guterres ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Elon Musk
- C. Marcus Pleyer

Ki-moon

Why this answer? Antonio Guterres is the Secretary-General (head) of the United Nations.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q1 (head of UNO — Antonio Guterres)

Question 2 General Knowledge

On which date is World Diabetes Day marked each year?

- A. 21 November
- B. 14 November ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 7 November
- D. 1 December

Why this answer? World Diabetes Day is observed on 14 November.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q2 (World Diabetes Day — 14 November)

Question 3 General Knowledge

In which city is the headquarters of Amnesty International?

- A. New York
- B. Geneva
- C. London ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Paris

Why this answer? Amnesty International's headquarters is in London.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q3 (Amnesty International headquarters — London)

4 General Knowledge

In which year was the United Nations founded?

- A. 1919
- B. 1939
- C. 1955
- D. 1945 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The United Nations was founded in 1945.

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

Question 5 General Knowledge

On which date did Pakistan come into being as an independent state?

- A. 14 August 1947 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 23 March 1940
- C. 14 August 1948
- D. 3 June 1947

Why this answer? Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947.

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

Question 6 General Knowledge

Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- A. Khawaja Nazimuddin
- B. Liaquat Ali Khan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Muhammad Ali Bogra
- D. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali

swer? Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

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

Question 7 Everyday Science

Trachoma, a bacterial infection, affects which part of the body?

- A. Liver
- B. Skin
- C. Eyes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Kidney

Why this answer? Trachoma is a bacterial infection of the eyes.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q4 (trachoma — disease of the eyes)

Question 8 Everyday Science

Short-sightedness, known as myopia, is a defect of what?

- A. Brain
- B. Ears
- C. Lungs
- D. Eyesight ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Myopia (short-sightedness) is a defect of eyesight.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q5 (myopia — connected with eyesight)

Question 9 Everyday Science

At sea level, at what temperature does pure water boil?

- °C ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 90°C
- C. 80°C
- D. 120°C

Why this answer? Pure water boils at 100°C at sea level.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: everyday physical constants recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 10 Everyday Science

What is the chemical formula of water?

- A. CO2
- B. H2O ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. O2
- D. NaCl

Why this answer? The chemical formula of water is H2O.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: common chemical formulae recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 11 Computer Science

Which term was keyed in the source paper as another term for free software?

- A. Freeware
- B. Shareware
- C. Public-domain software ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Proprietary software

Why this answer? Public-domain software (source in the public domain) is a special case of free software, and was the term keyed in the source paper.

ed [B] — verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q6 (another term for free software — public-domain software)

Question 12 Computer Science

Which part of a computer is called its brain?

- A. Monitor
- B. Keyboard
- C. Hard disk
- D. CPU ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The CPU (central processing unit) is called the brain of the computer.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer Science: basic computer parts recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 13 Computer Science

Which computer memory loses its data when the power is switched off?

- A. RAM ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. ROM
- C. Hard disk
- D. Flash drive

Why this answer? RAM is volatile memory, so it loses its data when the power is switched off.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer Science: types of computer memory recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 14 Geography

Which of these countries does NOT share a border with Pakistan?

- B. Nepal ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Afghanistan
- D. China

Why this answer? Nepal is not a neighbour of Pakistan; Iran, Afghanistan and China all share a border with Pakistan.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q7 (country not a neighbour of Pakistan — Nepal)

Question 15 Geography

Which is the longest mountain range above sea level?

- A. Himalayas
- B. Karakoram
- C. Andes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Rocky Mountains

Why this answer? The Andes (about 7,000 km) are the longest mountain range above sea level.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q8 (longest mountain range above sea level — Andes)

Question 16 Geography

In which country is Adam's Peak situated?

- A. Malaysia
- B. Turkey
- C. Egypt
- D. Sri Lanka ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? Adam's Peak is in Sri Lanka.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q9 (Adam's Peak — Sri Lanka)

Question 17 Geography

The Thal Desert lies mainly in which province of Pakistan?

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

Why this answer? The Thal Desert is in Punjab (between the Indus and the Jhelum).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: PPSC-2024-MEDICAL-OFFICER-BS17-16M2024-LABOUR Q10 (Thal Desert — Punjab)

Question 18 Geography

Which is the largest hot desert in the world?

- A. Thar
- B. Sahara ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Gobi
- D. Kalahari

Why this answer? The Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: the great deserts of the world recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 19 Geography

Which is the longest river in the world?

- B. Yangtze
- C. Nile ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Mississippi

Why this answer? The Nile is generally regarded as the longest river in the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: the great rivers of the world recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 20 Medicine

What is the normal resting heart rate of a healthy adult?

- A. 40 to 60 beats per minute
- B. 100 to 120 beats per minute
- C. 120 to 140 beats per minute
- D. 60 to 100 beats per minute ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The normal resting heart rate of a healthy adult is 60 to 100 beats per minute.

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

Question 21 Medicine

Which blood pressure reading is regarded as normal for an adult?

- A. Less than 120/80 mmHg ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 140/90 mmHg
- C. 160/100 mmHg
- D. 130/95 mmHg

Why this answer? A blood pressure below 120/80 mmHg is regarded as normal for an

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

Question 22 Medicine

A fasting blood glucose level of 126 mg/dL or above on two occasions points to which disease?

- A. Hypothyroidism
- B. Diabetes mellitus ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Anaemia
- D. Hypertension

Why this answer? A fasting glucose of 126 mg/dL or above is diagnostic of diabetes mellitus.

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

Question 23 Medicine

Insulin is produced by which cells of the pancreas?

- A. Alpha cells
- B. Delta cells
- C. Beta cells ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Acinar cells

Why this answer? Insulin is produced by the beta cells of the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas.

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

24 Medicine

Type 1 diabetes is caused mainly by what process?

- A. Overeating of sugar
- B. Lack of exercise only
- C. Bacterial infection of the pancreas
- D. Autoimmune destruction of pancreatic beta cells ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Type 1 diabetes results from autoimmune destruction of the insulin-producing beta cells.

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

Question 25 Medicine

HbA1c reflects the average blood glucose over roughly what period?

- A. Two to three months ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. One day
- C. One week
- D. One year

Why this answer? HbA1c reflects average blood glucose over the preceding two to three months.

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

Question 26 Medicine

What is the most common presenting symptom of a myocardial infarction (heart attack)?

- A. Pain in the left toe
- B. Central chest pain ✓ **Predicted answer**

ing of the scalp

- D. Pain in the elbow

Why this answer? Central crushing chest pain is the most common presenting symptom of myocardial infarction.

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

Question 27 Medicine

ST-segment elevation on an ECG in a patient with chest pain most strongly suggests what?

- A. Normal heart
- B. Anaemia
- C. Acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Peptic ulcer

Why this answer? ST elevation with chest pain indicates an acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction.

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

Question 28 Medicine

Aspirin prevents clot formation mainly by inhibiting which enzyme?

- A. Lipase
- B. Amylase
- C. Urease
- D. Cyclo-oxygenase (COX) ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Aspirin inhibits cyclo-oxygenase, reducing thromboxane A2 and

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

Question 29 Medicine

Which class of drugs lowers blood pressure by blocking the angiotensin II receptor?

- A. Angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Beta blockers
- C. Diuretics
- D. Calcium channel blockers

Why this answer? ARBs lower blood pressure by blocking the angiotensin II receptor.

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

Question 30 Medicine

Which inhaler is used as a quick reliever in an acute asthma attack?

- A. Beclomethasone
- B. Salbutamol ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Fluticasone
- D. Budesonide

Why this answer? Salbutamol, a short-acting bronchodilator, is the usual reliever inhaler in acute asthma.

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

31 Medicine

What is the single most important risk factor for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)?

- A. Drinking milk
- B. Eating vegetables
- C. Cigarette smoking ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Regular walking

Why this answer? Cigarette smoking is the main risk factor for COPD.

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

Question 32 Medicine

Which bacterium is the most common cause of community-acquired pneumonia?

- A. Escherichia coli
- B. Staphylococcus aureus
- C. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- D. Streptococcus pneumoniae ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Streptococcus pneumoniae is the most common bacterial cause of community-acquired pneumonia.

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

Question 33 Medicine

Tuberculosis is caused by which organism?

- A. Mycobacterium tuberculosis ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Staphylococcus aureus

- D. Entamoeba histolytica

Why this answer? Tuberculosis is caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

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

Question 34 Medicine

Which four drugs make up the standard intensive-phase treatment of tuberculosis?

- A. Penicillin, ampicillin, amoxicillin and ceftriaxone
- B. Rifampicin, isoniazid, pyrazinamide and ethambutol ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Aspirin, paracetamol, ibuprofen and diclofenac
- D. Insulin, metformin, glibenclamide and sitagliptin

Why this answer? The standard intensive phase uses rifampicin, isoniazid, pyrazinamide and ethambutol.

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

Question 35 Medicine

Hepatitis B is mainly transmitted through what?

- A. Contaminated air
- B. Mosquito bites
- C. Blood and body fluids ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Drinking clean water

Why this answer? Hepatitis B is transmitted through blood and body fluids.

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

36 Medicine

Jaundice is caused by a rise in which substance in the blood?

- A. Glucose
- B. Urea
- C. Sodium
- D. Bilirubin ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Jaundice results from raised bilirubin in the blood.

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

Question 37 Medicine

What is the most common cause of anaemia worldwide?

- A. Iron deficiency ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Vitamin C deficiency
- C. Excess calcium
- D. Excess protein

Why this answer? Iron deficiency is the most common cause of anaemia worldwide.

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

Question 38 Medicine

Vitamin B12 deficiency classically causes which type of anaemia?

- A. Iron deficiency anaemia
- B. Megaloblastic anaemia ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Aplastic anaemia
- D. Haemolytic anaemia

swer? Vitamin B12 deficiency causes megaloblastic anaemia, with large red blood cells.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Medicine: vitamin deficiency anaemias recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 39 Medicine

In primary hypothyroidism, which pattern of thyroid function tests is seen?

- A. Low TSH with high free T4
- B. High TSH with high free T4
- C. High TSH with low free T4 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Low TSH with low free T4

Why this answer? Primary hypothyroidism shows a high TSH with a low free T4.

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

Question 40 Anatomy And Physiology

How many chambers does the human heart have?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Five
- D. Four ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The human heart has four chambers: two atria and two ventricles.

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

41 Anatomy And Physiology

Which is the largest artery in the human body?

- A. Aorta ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Pulmonary artery
- C. Carotid artery
- D. Femoral artery

Why this answer? The aorta is the largest artery in the human body.

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

Question 42 Anatomy And Physiology

In which vessels does the exchange of gases and nutrients between blood and tissues take place?

- A. Arteries
- B. Capillaries ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Veins
- D. Lymph ducts

Why this answer? Exchange of gases and nutrients occurs across the thin walls of capillaries.

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

Question 43 Anatomy And Physiology

What is the average lifespan of a red blood cell?

- A. About 10 days
- B. About 30 days

ut 120 days ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. About 365 days

Why this answer? A red blood cell lives for about 120 days.

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

Question 44 Anatomy And Physiology

Which blood cells mainly defend the body against infection?

- A. Red blood cells
- B. Platelets
- C. Plasma cells of the liver
- D. White blood cells ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? White blood cells defend the body against infection.

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

Question 45 Anatomy And Physiology

Which blood component is mainly responsible for clotting?

- A. Platelets ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Red blood cells
- C. White blood cells
- D. Plasma water

Why this answer? Platelets are mainly responsible for blood clotting.

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

46 Anatomy And Physiology

Which is the largest organ of the human body?

- A. Liver
- B. Skin ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Brain
- D. Heart

Why this answer? The skin is the largest organ of the human body.

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

Question 47 Anatomy And Physiology

Which is the longest bone in the human body?

- A. Humerus
- B. Tibia
- C. Femur ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Radius

Why this answer? The femur (thigh bone) is the longest bone in the human body.

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

Question 48 Anatomy And Physiology

Which is the smallest bone in the human body?

- A. Malleus
- B. Incus
- C. Hyoid
- D. Stapes ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? The stapes, in the middle ear, is the smallest bone in the human body.

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

Question 49 Anatomy And Physiology

How many bones are there in the adult human skeleton?

- A. 206 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 106
- C. 156
- D. 256

Why this answer? The adult human skeleton has 206 bones.

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

Question 50 Anatomy And Physiology

Which is the largest gland in the human body?

- A. Pancreas
- B. Liver ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Thyroid
- D. Spleen

Why this answer? The liver is the largest gland (and largest internal organ) in the human body.

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

51 Anatomy And Physiology

What is the functional unit of the kidney?

- A. Neuron
- B. Alveolus
- C. Nephron ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Lobule

Why this answer? The nephron is the functional unit of the kidney.

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

Question 52 Pharmacology

Paracetamol is mainly used as what kind of drug?

- A. Antibiotic
- B. Antifungal
- C. Antiviral
- D. Antipyretic and analgesic ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Paracetamol is an antipyretic (fever-reducing) and analgesic (pain-relieving) drug.

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

Question 53 Pharmacology

Ibuprofen belongs to which class of drugs?

- A. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Antivirals

Why this answer? Ibuprofen is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

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

Question 54 Pharmacology

Morphine is an example of which class of drug?

- A. Antibiotic
- B. Opioid analgesic ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Diuretic
- D. Antihistamine

Why this answer? Morphine is an opioid analgesic used for severe pain.

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

Question 55 Pharmacology

Penicillin, the first widely used antibiotic, was discovered by whom?

- A. Louis Pasteur
- B. Robert Koch
- C. Alexander Fleming ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Joseph Lister

Why this answer? Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pharmacology: the history of antibiotics recurs in every sitting of this post.

56 Pharmacology

Which drug is the usual first-line oral treatment for type 2 diabetes?

- A. Insulin
- B. Aspirin
- C. Warfarin
- D. Metformin ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Metformin is the usual first-line oral drug for type 2 diabetes.

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

Question 57 Pharmacology

Which drug is the first-line treatment for anaphylaxis?

- A. Adrenaline (epinephrine) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Paracetamol
- C. Cetirizine
- D. Amoxicillin

Why this answer? Adrenaline is the first-line drug in anaphylaxis.

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

Question 58 Pharmacology

Salbutamol acts mainly as what?

- A. Vasoconstrictor
- B. Bronchodilator ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Diuretic
- D. Sedative

swer? Salbutamol is a bronchodilator that opens the airways.

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

Question 59 Pharmacology

Oral rehydration solution (ORS) is used mainly to treat what?

- A. High blood pressure
- B. Diabetes
- C. Dehydration from diarrhoea ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Asthma

Why this answer? ORS replaces fluid and salts lost in diarrhoea and treats dehydration.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pharmacology: fluid replacement recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 60 Pharmacology

Amoxicillin belongs to which group of antibiotics?

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

Why this answer? Amoxicillin is a penicillin-group antibiotic.

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

Question 61 Pharmacology

Cetirizine is used mainly to treat what?

rgy ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. Diabetes
- C. Hypertension
- D. Tuberculosis

Why this answer? Cetirizine is an antihistamine used to treat allergy.

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

Question 62 Pathology And Microbiology

Malaria is caused by which parasite?

- A. Entamoeba
- B. Plasmodium ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Giardia
- D. Ascaris

Why this answer? Malaria is caused by Plasmodium species, transmitted by the female Anopheles mosquito.

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

Question 63 Pathology And Microbiology

Dengue fever is transmitted by which mosquito?

- A. Anopheles
- B. Culex
- C. Aedes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Mansonia

Why this answer? Dengue is transmitted by the Aedes mosquito.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Microbiology: dengue recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 64 Pathology And Microbiology

Cholera is caused by which organism?

- A. Salmonella typhi
- B. Escherichia coli
- C. Shigella dysenteriae
- D. Vibrio cholerae ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Cholera is caused by Vibrio cholerae.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Microbiology: water-borne infections recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 65 Pathology And Microbiology

Typhoid fever is caused by which organism?

- A. Salmonella typhi ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Vibrio cholerae
- C. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- D. Staphylococcus aureus

Why this answer? Typhoid fever is caused by Salmonella typhi.

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

Question 66 Pathology And Microbiology

HIV mainly attacks which cells of the immune system?

- A. Red blood cells

- T lymphocytes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Platelets
- D. Neutrophils only

Why this answer? HIV mainly attacks CD4 T lymphocytes, weakening the immune system.

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

Question 67 Pathology And Microbiology

Hepatitis A is mainly spread by which route?

- A. Blood transfusion
- B. Mosquito bite
- C. Faecal-oral route ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Airborne droplets

Why this answer? Hepatitis A is mainly spread by the faecal-oral route through contaminated food or water.

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

Question 68 Pathology And Microbiology

Measles is caused by what kind of organism?

- A. A bacterium
- B. A fungus
- C. A worm
- D. A virus ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Measles is caused by a virus (a paramyxovirus).

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Microbiology: vaccine-

infections recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 69 Pathology And Microbiology

Rabies is most commonly transmitted to humans by what?

- A. The bite of an infected dog ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A mosquito bite
- C. Contaminated water
- D. A tick bite

Why this answer? Rabies is most commonly transmitted by the bite of an infected dog.

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

Question 70 Pathology And Microbiology

Tetanus is caused by which organism?

- A. Clostridium botulinum
- B. Clostridium tetani ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Bacillus anthracis
- D. Corynebacterium diphtheriae

Why this answer? Tetanus is caused by Clostridium tetani, whose spores enter through wounds.

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

Question 71 Pathology And Microbiology

Staphylococcus aureus is best described as which type of bacterium?

- A. Gram-negative rod

m-positive rod

- C. Gram-positive coccus ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Acid-fast bacillus

Why this answer? Staphylococcus aureus is a gram-positive coccus.

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

Question 72 Surgery

In acute appendicitis, the pain typically settles in which part of the abdomen?

- A. Left hypochondrium
- B. Epigastrium only
- C. Left iliac fossa
- D. Right iliac fossa ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? In acute appendicitis the pain typically settles in the right iliac fossa.

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

Question 73 Surgery

McBurney's point is the site of maximum tenderness in which condition?

- A. Acute appendicitis ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Acute cholecystitis
- C. Peptic ulcer
- D. Renal colic

Why this answer? McBurney's point tenderness is a classic sign of acute appendicitis.

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

74 Surgery

A hernia is best described as what?

- A. A fracture of a bone
- B. Protrusion of an organ through a weakness in its containing wall ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A tumour of the skin
- D. A blockage of an artery

Why this answer? A hernia is the protrusion of an organ or tissue through a weakness in its containing wall.

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

Question 75 Surgery

Surgical removal of the gallbladder is called what?

- A. Appendectomy
- B. Hysterectomy
- C. Cholecystectomy ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Nephrectomy

Why this answer? Removal of the gallbladder is called cholecystectomy.

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

Question 76 Surgery

Which method is used to sterilise surgical instruments by steam under pressure?

- A. Boiling in milk
- B. Washing with soap

ing in sunlight

- D. Autoclave ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? An autoclave sterilises instruments with steam under pressure.

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

Question 77 Surgery

General anaesthesia produces which combination of effects?

- A. Unconsciousness, pain relief and muscle relaxation ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Wakefulness and pain
- C. Sleep without pain relief
- D. Paralysis without unconsciousness

Why this answer? General anaesthesia produces unconsciousness, pain relief and muscle relaxation.

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

Question 78 Surgery

A broken bone is most commonly immobilised with what?

- A. A bandage only
- B. A plaster cast ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. An ice pack only
- D. A hot water bottle

Why this answer? A fracture is most commonly immobilised with a plaster cast.

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

79 Surgery

What is the most urgent need in a patient with extensive burns?

- A. Antibiotics only
- B. Painkillers only
- C. Fluid replacement ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Bed rest only

Why this answer? Extensive burns cause major fluid loss, so fluid replacement is the most urgent need.

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

Question 80 Surgery

Shock, in surgical terms, is best described as what?

- A. High blood pressure only
- B. A broken bone
- C. A skin rash
- D. Inadequate blood flow to the tissues with low blood pressure ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Shock is inadequate tissue perfusion, usually with low blood pressure.

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

Question 81 Surgery

Sutures are used in surgery mainly for what purpose?

- A. Closing a wound ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Measuring blood pressure

ing an X-ray
- D. Giving an injection

Why this answer? Sutures are used to close wounds.

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

Question 82 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

A newborn weighing less than how much is classed as low birth weight?

- A. Less than 4.5 kg
- B. Less than 2.5 kg ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Less than 3.5 kg
- D. Less than 1.0 kg

Why this answer? Low birth weight is defined as a birth weight below 2.5 kg.

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

Question 83 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

The APGAR score is used to assess what?

- A. The height of a child
- B. The weight of an adult
- C. The condition of a newborn baby just after birth ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The blood pressure of a mother

Why this answer? The APGAR score assesses a newborn baby's condition just after birth.

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

84 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

For how long is exclusive breastfeeding recommended?

- A. The first one month
- B. The first two years only
- C. The first one week
- D. The first six months of life ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended for the first six months of life.

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

Question 85 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

The BCG vaccine, given at birth, protects mainly against which disease?

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

Why this answer? BCG vaccine, given at birth, protects against tuberculosis.

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

Question 86 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

At what age is the first dose of measles vaccine usually given?

- A. At birth
- B. Nine months ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Five years
- D. Fifteen years

swer? The first measles vaccine is usually given at nine months of age.

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

Question 87 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

What is the first-line treatment for dehydration in a child with diarrhoea?

- A. Intravenous antibiotics
- B. Blood transfusion
- C. Oral rehydration solution (ORS) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Surgery

Why this answer? Oral rehydration solution is the first-line treatment for dehydration in childhood diarrhoea.

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

Question 88 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

A normal full-term pregnancy lasts about how long?

- A. 20 weeks
- B. 30 weeks
- C. 50 weeks
- D. 40 weeks ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A normal pregnancy lasts about 40 weeks (280 days) from the last menstrual period.

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

89 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

Folic acid taken before and in early pregnancy helps prevent which defects?

- A. Neural tube defects ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Heart defects only
- C. Limb fractures
- D. Eye infections

Why this answer? Folic acid helps prevent neural tube defects such as spina bifida.

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

Question 90 Paediatrics And Obstetrics

What is the main function of the placenta during pregnancy?

- A. To produce breast milk
- B. To nourish the fetus and remove its waste ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. To protect the mother's heart
- D. To make red blood cells

Why this answer? The placenta nourishes the fetus and removes its waste products.

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

Question 91 Community Medicine

In which year was the World Health Organization (WHO) founded?

- A. 1918
- B. 1938
- C. 1948 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1968

swer? The World Health Organization was founded in 1948.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Community Medicine: international health organisations recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 92 Community Medicine

Which body mass index (BMI) range is regarded as normal for an adult?

- A. Below 15
- B. 25 to 29.9
- C. Above 35
- D. 18.5 to 24.9 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A BMI of 18.5 to 24.9 is regarded as normal for an adult.

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

Question 93 Community Medicine

A body mass index (BMI) of 30 or above is classified as what?

- A. Obesity ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Underweight
- C. Normal weight
- D. Overweight only

Why this answer? A BMI of 30 or above is classified as obesity.

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

Question 94 Community Medicine

Cigarette smoking is most strongly linked to which cancer?

- B. Lung cancer ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Bone cancer
- D. Brain tumour only

Why this answer? Cigarette smoking is most strongly linked to lung cancer.

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

Question 95 Community Medicine

Regular handwashing with soap mainly prevents what?

- A. High blood pressure
- B. Diabetes
- C. The spread of infections ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Fractures

Why this answer? Handwashing with soap prevents the spread of infections.

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

Question 96 Community Medicine

Immunisation protects a community mainly by doing what?

- A. Treating fractures
- B. Lowering blood pressure
- C. Curing diabetes
- D. Preventing infectious diseases ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Immunisation prevents infectious diseases in individuals and the community.

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

Question 97 Community Medicine

Which of these is the most important feature of safe drinking water?

- A. It is free of disease-causing germs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. It is coloured
- C. It is warm
- D. It tastes salty

Why this answer? Safe drinking water must be free of disease-causing germs.

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

Question 98 Community Medicine

UNICEF is the United Nations agency concerned mainly with what?

- A. Trade
- B. Children ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Atomic energy
- D. Postal services

Why this answer? UNICEF is the United Nations agency concerned mainly with children.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Community Medicine: international health organisations recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 99 Community Medicine

Screening in medicine means what?

- A. Treating only the very ill

- C. Testing apparently healthy people to detect disease early ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Giving medicine without diagnosis

Why this answer? Screening means testing apparently healthy people to detect disease early.

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

Question 100 Community Medicine

A balanced diet is one that does what?

- A. Contains only meat
- B. Contains only sugar
- C. Contains no vegetables
- D. Provides all nutrients in the right amounts ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A balanced diet provides all nutrients in the right amounts.

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

This is a Ranjha Solutions prediction product, built from Ranjha Solutions' verified past-paper archive. It is **not** a PPSC paper, and no question here has appeared in any exam. Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam".

Guess papers are **free** — no charge is taken from any student. **No pass guarantee:** nobody can guarantee which questions will appear.