Medical Officer / Women Medical Officer (MO-WMO) — 2024 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Sindh Public Service Commission (SPSC) · **Post:** Medical Officer / Women Medical Officer (MO-WMO) · **Year:** 2024 · **Questions:** 50 in the original paper — **50 solved and verified**, none excluded · **Price:** Free

> **How to use this paper:** each question shows the stem, the four options, and the correct answer. Click “Why each option?” under a question to see all four options explained — one question teaches four topics. General Knowledge answers are as of the 2024 sitting.

Source note: testpointpk reproduction, 'SPSC MO-WMO Past Paper 10-08-2024' (50 stems, 4–5 options and a printed key, paginated; direct-curl raw HTML). No printed-key errors; 3 PICK-ONE asserted under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation (Q8 Metformin, Q39 Heart, Q45 'Had been doing'). Reproduction garbles filed as printed (Q23 'HIV' for hepatitis B — the HBsAg options make clear it is HBV; Q28 'premature systolic murmur' for pansystolic, VSD). Five-option item Q34 filed as printed. No second full reproduction found. Answers verified independently against standard references, never from the printed key alone.

Question 1 Medicine

A 25 year old male presented with a 5-day history of fever and night sided weakness. Examination shows upper motor neuron type weakness on the right side of with no cranial nerve involvement. CT brain done in the emergency department shows multiple mg enhancing lesions. The likely diagnosis is _____?

- A. Brain abscess ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. CVA
- C. Brain Tumor

A. Correct: fever with multiple ring-enhancing lesions on CT and a focal upper-motor-neuron deficit is the classic picture of brain abscess.

B. Wrong: a stroke (CVA) does not give fever with multiple ring-enhancing lesions.

C. Wrong: a tumour can give ring-enhancing lesions, but the 5-day fever points to infection, not tumour.

D. Wrong: cerebral malaria gives coma and seizures, not focal weakness with ring-enhancing lesions.

Question 2 Community Medicine

Which of the following is the principle of primary health care (PHC)?

- A. Diagnostic technologies
- B. Equality
- C. Privatization
- D. Community participation ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: diagnostic technology is a tool of care, not a principle of primary health care.

B. Wrong: equity (fairness) is a PHC principle, but the option says 'equality', and the book's listed principle here is community participation.

C. Wrong: privatisation is the opposite of the public, community-based PHC approach.

D. Correct: community participation is a core principle of primary health care (Alma-Ata Declaration, 1978).

Question 3 Medicine

A middle-aged lady admitted with weight gain and hirsutism and inability to stand from a sitting position. She was previously diagnosed as a case of diabetes and hypertension.

agnosis is ____?

- A. Hypothyroidism
- B. Hyperthyroidism
- C. Cushing syndrome ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Depression

A. Wrong: hypothyroidism gives weight gain but not hirsutism or proximal muscle weakness of this kind.

B. Wrong: hyperthyroidism gives weight LOSS, not weight gain.

C. Correct: weight gain, hirsutism, proximal weakness (cannot rise from sitting), diabetes and hypertension together are Cushing syndrome (excess cortisol).

D. Wrong: depression does not explain hirsutism, diabetes or proximal weakness.

Question 4 English (Vocabulary)

The Antonym of Laudable is?

- A. Commendable
- B. Disgraceful ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Admirable
- D. Praiseworthy

A. Wrong: 'commendable' is a synonym of laudable (praiseworthy), not its antonym.

B. Correct: 'disgraceful' (shameful) is the opposite of laudable (praiseworthy).

C. Wrong: 'admirable' is a synonym of laudable, not its antonym.

D. Wrong: 'praiseworthy' is itself the meaning of laudable, not its antonym.

Question 5 Medicine

A 30 year old women is admitted to ICU with severe pneumonia Thyroid function tests

e presence of a sick Euthyroid state. Which of the following is the most likely finding?

- A. Low T3, Low T4 and Low TSH ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. High TSH only
- C. Low T3, Low T4 and High TSH
- D. High T3, High T4 and Low TSH

A. Correct: in severe non-thyroidal illness (sick euthyroid syndrome) T3 falls first, then T4, with TSH low or normal — the classic severe-illness pattern.

B. Wrong: a high TSH alone is subclinical hypothyroidism, not sick euthyroid syndrome.

C. Wrong: a high TSH with low T3/T4 is primary hypothyroidism, not sick euthyroid syndrome.

D. Wrong: high T3/T4 with low TSH is hyperthyroidism (thyrotoxicosis), the opposite picture.

Question 6 English (Grammar)

Choose the correct sentence using the subjunctive mood: If she arrives early, we would be surprised If she is to arrive early, we would be surprised If she was to arrive early, we would be surprised

- A. If she arrives early, we would be surprised
- B. If she is to arrive early, we would be surprised
- C. If she was to arrive early, we would be surprised
- D. If she were to arrive early, we would be surprised ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: 'arrives' (present indicative) does not match the conditional 'would be surprised'.

B. Wrong: 'is to arrive' is not the subjunctive form.

C. Wrong: 'was' is indicative; the subjunctive needs 'were'.

were" is the subjunctive form used for an unreal condition.

Question 7 English (Grammar)

Put _____ bag on ____ table, then give me _____ apple and _____ bar of chocolate.

- A. The, the, an, a ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. The, the, a, a
- C. A, a, the, the
- D. A, the, an, on

A. Correct: 'Put THE bag on THE table, then give me AN apple and A bar of chocolate' — 'the' for the definite bag and table, 'an' before the vowel 'apple', 'a' before 'bar'.

B. Wrong: 'a apple' is wrong — it must be 'an apple'.

C. Wrong: 'a bag on a table' and 'the apple' do not fit the definite/indefinite pattern of the sentence.

D. Wrong: 'on' is not an article and cannot fill the fourth blank.

Question 8 Medicine

A 21-year-old young lady presents with gestational diabetes. Her blood glucose is not in control after dietary measures. Out of the following dugs which should be the treatment option for her?

- A. Metformin ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sitagliptin
- C. Regular insulin
- D. Gliclazide

A. Correct as the picked answer: metformin is the NICE first-line drug for gestational diabetes after diet failure.

B. Wrong: sitagliptin (a DPP-4 inhibitor) is not used in pregnancy.

nsible. Insulin is the ACOG/ADA/FIGO first-line drug for gestational diabetes — but it is not the picked answer here.

D. Wrong: gliclazide (a sulfonylurea) is not used in pregnancy.

Question 9 Pharmacology

Betablocker with least entry into CNS is ____?

- A. Esmolol
- B. Sotalol
- C. Atenolol ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Propranolol

A. Wrong: esmolol is hydrophilic and enters the CNS little, but it is an ultra-short-acting IV drug, not the book answer for least CNS entry.

B. Wrong: sotalol is hydrophilic, but atenolol is the classic textbook example of a beta-blocker with least CNS entry.

C. Correct: atenolol is hydrophilic (water-soluble), so it crosses the blood–brain barrier least of the beta-blockers.

D. Wrong: propranolol is highly lipophilic and enters the CNS readily (it causes vivid dreams and nightmares).

Question 10 Community Medicine

Which of the following Millennium Development Goal (MDG) is related to improvement of maternal health?

- A. Goal-4
- B. Goal-5 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Goal-3
- D. Goral-2

DG 4 was to reduce child mortality.

B. Correct: MDG 5 was to improve maternal health.

C. Wrong: MDG 3 was to promote gender equality and empower women.

D. Wrong: 'Goral-2' is a garble of 'Goal-2'; MDG 2 was universal primary education.

Question 11 Medicine

A 50 year old gentleman on long term steroid due to rheumatoid arthritis should be instructed to have ____?

- A. Screening for hypotension
- B. Regular endoscopies to APD
- C. Regular psychiatric assessment for psychosis
- D. Periodic densitometry for osteoporosis ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: long-term steroids cause hypertension, not hypotension, and hypotension screening is not the instruction.

B. Wrong: steroids do raise ulcer risk, but routine endoscopy is not the standard instruction for a steroid patient.

C. Wrong: steroids can cause mood change, but routine psychiatric assessment for psychosis is not the standard instruction.

D. Correct: long-term steroids cause bone loss, so periodic bone densitometry (DEXA) for osteoporosis is the standard monitoring instruction.

Question 12 Community Medicine

Which of the following plays a pivotal role in causing death among children of age less then 5 years?

- A. Malnutrition ✓ **Correct answer**

dents

- C. Snake bite
- D. Poor housing

A. Correct: malnutrition is the book's pivotal underlying cause of under-5 death — it underlies nearly half of all deaths in children under five (WHO/UNICEF).

B. Wrong: accidents kill children, but they are not the pivotal cause of under-5 mortality.

C. Wrong: snake bite is a rare cause of child death.

D. Wrong: poor housing contributes to disease, but it is not itself the pivotal cause.

Question 13 Medicine

A 45 year old lady, known to have rheumatoid arthritis, presented with tingling and numbness on the lateral three and half fingers. On examination there is wasting of the the thenar muscles and Tinel's sign is positive. What is the diagnosis?

- A. Amyloidosis
- B. Carpal tunnel syndrome ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Unlar nerve palsy
- D. Radial nerve palsy

A. Wrong: amyloidosis can cause carpal tunnel syndrome, but the question asks for the diagnosis of the hand picture, which is carpal tunnel syndrome itself.

B. Correct: tingling and numbness in the lateral three-and-a-half fingers, thenar wasting and a positive Tinel's sign are carpal tunnel syndrome (median nerve compression at the wrist).

C. Wrong: ulnar nerve palsy (printed 'Unlar') affects the medial one-and-a-half fingers and the hypothenar muscles, not the lateral three-and-a-half.

D. Wrong: radial nerve palsy gives wrist drop, not tingling in the lateral fingers with thenar

Question 14 Pharmacology

The antimalarial that can be given safely in pregnancy is?

- A. Vibramycin
- B. Quinine
- C. Chloroquine ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Primaquine

A. Wrong: vibramycin (doxycycline) is an antibiotic, not an antimalarial safe in pregnancy.

B. Wrong: quinine is used in pregnancy only for severe malaria; it is not the safe first choice.

C. Correct: chloroquine is the antimalarial that can be given safely in pregnancy.

D. Wrong: primaquine is contraindicated in pregnancy (risk of haemolysis in the fetus).

Question 15 Medicine

A 25-year-old gentleman presented with a 10 days history of fever sore throat and lymphadenopathy. He also had hepatosplenomegaly. His Hb was 14g/dl, few atypical lymphocytes were seen on peripheral smear. LFTs were also deranged. What test should be performed next?

- A. Epstein-Barr virus infection ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Bone marrow biopsy
- C. Liver biopsy
- D. HiV serology

A. Correct: fever, sore throat, lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, atypical lymphocytes and deranged LFTs are infectious mononucleosis — Epstein-Barr virus infection; the next test is the EBV (heterophile/Paul-Bunnell) test.

bone marrow biopsy is not the next test for this picture.

C. Wrong: a liver biopsy is not the next test for this picture.

D. Wrong: HIV serology is part of the work-up, but the picture is classic EBV, so the EBV test comes first.

Question 16 Pharmacology

Which of the following is a sodium glucose cotransporter-2 (SGLT-2) inhibitor?

- A. Vidagliptin
- B. Canagliflozin ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Miglitol
- D. Pramlintide

A. Wrong: vildagliptin is a DPP-4 inhibitor, not an SGLT-2 inhibitor.

B. Correct: canagliflozin is an SGLT-2 inhibitor (the '-flozin' drugs).

C. Wrong: miglitol is an alpha-glucosidase inhibitor, not an SGLT-2 inhibitor.

D. Wrong: pramlintide is an amylin analogue, not an SGLT-2 inhibitor.

Question 17 Medicine

A 50-year-old office worker presented with high grade continuous fever, breathlessness and productive cough with yellow colored sputum. He also complained of abdominal pain and diarrhea. Chest examination showed bronchial breath sounds in the left lower part of the chest. What is the likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute pneumonia
- B. Atypical pneumonia
- C. Viral pneumonia
- D. Community acquired pneumonia ✓ **Correct answer**

cute pneumonia is a description, not the diagnosis the question asks for.

B. Wrong: atypical pneumonia gives a dry cough and patchy signs, not lobar bronchial breathing with yellow sputum.

C. Wrong: viral pneumonia gives a dry cough and diffuse signs, not lobar consolidation with purulent sputum.

D. Correct: fever, productive purulent cough and lobar bronchial breathing in a person from the community is community-acquired pneumonia (lobar pneumonia).

Question 18 Medicine

A 70-year-old diabetic presented with sudden weakness of the right half of the body. Power in the right arms was 1/5 whole power in his right leg was 3/5 with up going plantar on the right side. The patient had a stroke in the territory of the _____?

- A. Left MCA ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Right MCA
- C. Left ACA
- D. Right ACA

A. Correct: right-sided weakness with the arm weaker than the leg and an upgoing plantar is a left middle cerebral artery stroke (the left brain supplies the right body; the MCA supplies the arm more than the leg).

B. Wrong: a right MCA stroke would weaken the LEFT side, not the right.

C. Wrong: a left anterior cerebral artery stroke weakens the leg more than the arm — the opposite pattern.

D. Wrong: a right ACA stroke would weaken the left leg most.

19 Medicine

The overcome diabetes mellitus, a person can increase the intake of _____ and reduce the intake of _____?

- A. Fats and carbohydrate ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Carbohydrate and protein
- C. Carbohydrate and fats
- D. Protein and fats

A. Correct: to overcome (control) diabetes, a person increases fats and reduces carbohydrates — the only option that reduces carbohydrate intake.

B. Wrong: increasing carbohydrate intake worsens diabetes.

C. Wrong: increasing carbohydrate intake worsens diabetes.

D. Wrong: reducing fats is not the point — the point is reducing carbohydrates.

Question 20 General Science

In case of muscles fatigue, which of the following vitamin should be taken?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin D
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin B ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: vitamin A is for eyesight, not muscle fatigue.

B. Wrong: vitamin D is for bones, not the book's answer for muscle fatigue.

C. Wrong: vitamin C is for immunity and wound healing, not the book's answer for muscle fatigue.

D. Correct: the B-complex vitamins are the book's answer for muscle fatigue (they drive energy metabolism in muscle).

21 Anatomy

Content of the deep perineal pouch in males includes _____?

- A. Bulbourethral gland
- B. Membranous urethra
- C. Internal pudendal artery
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Right: the bulbourethral (Cowper's) glands lie in the deep perineal pouch.

B. Right: the membranous urethra passes through the deep perineal pouch.

C. Right: the internal pudendal artery runs in the deep perineal pouch.

D. Correct: all three are contents of the deep perineal pouch in males, so 'all of these' is the answer.

Question 22 English (Grammar)

Select the Active Voice form: "The homework is done by the students everyday".

- A. The students are doing the homework everyday
- B. The students will do the homework everyday
- C. The students did the homework everyday
- D. The students do the homework everyday ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: 'are doing' is present continuous; the passive 'is done' is simple present, so the active form must be simple present.

B. Wrong: 'will do' is future; the passive is simple present.

C. Wrong: 'did' is past; the passive is simple present.

D. Correct: 'The students do the homework everyday' is the simple-present active form of 'The homework is done by the students everyday'.

23 Community Medicine

A healthcare worker bought of needle stick injury while taking a blood sample of HIV +ve patient. The worked just had this booster dose HIV vaccine, what should be the next step in the management regarding needle stick injury?

- A. Give immunoglobulin
- B. Give another booster dose of vaccine
- C. Send HBSAg if positive start infection
- D. Check and HBsAg antibodies tube and if adequate, proceed with monitoring ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: immunoglobulin is not the next step here.

B. Wrong: another booster is not the next step — the antibody level must be checked first.

C. Wrong: this option is garbled, and HBsAg alone does not settle the management.

D. Correct: after a needle-stick injury the next step is to check the worker's anti-HBs antibody titre — if it is adequate, proceed with monitoring (the question is about hepatitis B, not HIV: there is no HIV vaccine, and the options are all about HBsAg — the stem's 'HIV' is a garble for hepatitis B).

Question 24 English (Grammar)

From this graph we can see that the economy ____ at the moment.

- A. Improves
- B. Is improving ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Improved
- D. Improve

A. Wrong: 'improves' is simple present; 'at the moment' needs the present continuous.

B. Correct: 'the economy is improving at the moment' — present continuous for an action happening now.

improved' is past tense, not for 'at the moment'.

D. Wrong: 'improve' does not agree with the singular subject 'economy'.

Question 25 Medicine

Broca's Aphasia is primarily due to damage in which lobe of the brain?

- A. Occipital lobe
- B. Parietal lobe
- C. Temporal lobe
- D. Frontal lobe ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the occipital lobe is for vision, not Broca's aphasia.

B. Wrong: the parietal lobe is for sensation and spatial sense, not Broca's aphasia.

C. Wrong: the temporal lobe houses Wernicke's area (receptive aphasia), not Broca's area.

D. Correct: Broca's area is in the frontal lobe (inferior frontal gyrus), and its damage causes Broca's (expressive) aphasia.

Question 26 Medicine

The rapid correction of hyponatremia is associated with complications of ____?

- A. Central Pontine Myelinolysis ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hyperkalemia
- C. Cerebral edema
- D. Hypoglycemia

A. Correct: rapid correction of low sodium causes osmotic demyelination — central pontine myelinolysis.

B. Wrong: hyperkalaemia is not the complication of rapid sodium correction.

C. Wrong: cerebral oedema comes from hyponatraemia itself (or from too-rapid correction

aemia), not from rapid correction of hyponatraemia.

D. Wrong: hypoglycaemia has nothing to do with sodium correction.

Question 27 Medicine

The gold standard test for the diagnosis of COPD is _____?

- A. Spirometry ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Chest X-ray
- C. CT scan of the chest
- D. Arterial blood gas analysis

A. Correct: spirometry (FEV1/FVC) is the gold-standard test for diagnosing COPD.

B. Wrong: a chest X-ray supports the diagnosis but does not confirm COPD.

C. Wrong: CT shows emphysema but is not the gold-standard diagnostic test.

D. Wrong: ABG assesses severity and oxygenation, not the diagnosis itself.

Question 28 Medicine

A 15-year-old girl presented with symptoms for 8 months. On examination, she had a premature systolic murmur on the left side with normal heart sounds. She had ____?

- A. Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)
- B. Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA)
- C. Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD) ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Mitral Valve Prolapse

A. Wrong: an ASD gives a fixed split second heart sound and a systolic murmur at the upper left sternal border, not a pansystolic murmur (the stem's 'premature systolic murmur' is a garble of 'pansystolic murmur').

B. Wrong: a PDA gives a continuous 'machinery' murmur, not a pansystolic murmur.

pansystolic murmur at the left sternal border in a young person is a ventricular septal defect.

D. Wrong: mitral valve prolapse gives a mid-systolic click and late systolic murmur, not a pansystolic murmur.

Question 29 English (Grammar)

____ the doctor at 2.00 this afternoon so I can't go to the lecture.

- A. I see
- B. I am seeing ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. I were see
- D. I will see

A. Wrong: 'I see the doctor' in the simple present does not express a fixed arrangement for this afternoon.

B. Correct: 'I am seeing the doctor at 2.00 this afternoon' — present continuous for a fixed arrangement.

C. Wrong: 'I were see' is not grammatical English.

D. Wrong: 'I will see' is a future decision, not the fixed arrangement the sentence needs.

Question 30 Forensic Medicine

Which poisoning retards putrefaction?

- A. Mercury
- B. Phosphorus
- C. Arsenic ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Lead

A. Wrong: mercury does not retard putrefaction.

hosphorus poisoning accelerates putrefaction.

C. Correct: arsenic retards putrefaction — bodies poisoned with arsenic decompose slowly (which is why arsenic is found long after burial).

D. Wrong: lead does not retard putrefaction.

Question 31 Medicine

A person who has had a renal transplant, should regulate the intake of _____?

- A. Proteins ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Fibers
- C. Carbohydrates
- D. Minerals

A. Correct: after a renal transplant the patient must regulate protein intake (enough for healing, not so much as to overload the graft).

B. Wrong: fibre intake is not the regulated item after a renal transplant.

C. Wrong: carbohydrate intake is not the regulated item after a renal transplant.

D. Wrong: minerals matter, but the book's regulated item here is protein.

Question 32 Medicine

A 38-year-old male present with fatigue, and weight loss. He has long history of recurrent sinusitis, epistaxis and hematuria is found to have haematuria, on urinalysis. He is c=ANCA positive. What is most likely diagnosis?

- A. Churg-Strauss syndrome
- B. Haemolytic uraemic syndrome
- C. Wegner's granulomatosis ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Malignancy

nurg-Strauss (EGPA) gives asthma and eosinophilia, and is p-ANCA associated, not the picture here.

B. Wrong: HUS gives anaemia, thrombocytopenia and renal failure, not sinusitis and epistaxis.

C. Correct: recurrent sinusitis, epistaxis, haematuria and c-ANCA positivity are granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener's granulomatosis).

D. Wrong: malignancy does not explain sinusitis, epistaxis, haematuria and c-ANCA together.

Question 33 Medicine

A 30-year-old man presented with a 2-month history of bloody diarrhea. The best investigation to confirm the diagnosis is ____?

- A. Upper GI endoscopy
- B. Colonoscopy ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Barium meal
- D. Barium enema

A. Wrong: an upper GI endoscopy looks at the stomach and duodenum, not the colon where bloody diarrhoea comes from.

B. Correct: colonoscopy is the best investigation for bloody diarrhoea — it sees the colon directly and allows biopsy.

C. Wrong: a barium meal looks at the upper GI tract, not the colon.

D. Wrong: a barium enema outlines the colon but does not allow biopsy, so colonoscopy is better.

34 Medicine

Dengue shock syndrome is characterized by all of the following except for _____?

- A. Hypertension ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Tachycardia
- C. Tender hepatomegaly
- D. Plasma leakage
- E. Hypotension with narrow pulse pressure

A. Correct: dengue shock syndrome has HYPOTENSION (low blood pressure), not hypertension — so hypertension is the exception.

B. Wrong: tachycardia (fast pulse) IS a feature of dengue shock syndrome.

C. Wrong: tender enlarged liver IS a feature of dengue shock syndrome.

D. Wrong: plasma leakage IS the defining feature of dengue shock syndrome.

E. Wrong: hypotension with a narrow pulse pressure IS a feature of dengue shock syndrome.

Question 35 Medicine

The best predictor of decline in immune function if HIV patient is _____?

- A. Beta-w microglobulin
- B. HIV/RNA count
- C. CD4 T cells ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. CD8 T cells

A. Wrong: beta-2 microglobulin is a marker of immune activation, not the best predictor of immune decline.

B. Wrong: the viral load predicts progression, but the CD4 count is the best predictor of immune function decline.

ne CD4 T-cell count is the best predictor of decline in immune function in HIV.

D. Wrong: CD8 T cells are the killer cells; their count does not predict immune decline.

Question 36 Psychiatry

A 35-year-old lady, a rape victim, presented with complain of insomnia, nightmares, impulsivity and difficulty in concentration. Diagnosis consistent with her condition is _____?

- A. Anxiety
- B. Post-traumatic stress disorder ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Personality disorder
- D. Depression

A. Wrong: anxiety alone does not explain nightmares and flashback-type symptoms after a trauma.

B. Correct: insomnia, nightmares, impulsivity and poor concentration after a rape are post-traumatic stress disorder.

C. Wrong: a personality disorder is a long-standing pattern, not a reaction to a recent trauma.

D. Wrong: depression alone does not explain the nightmares and hyperarousal after a trauma.

Question 37 Medicine

The best test for confirmation of enteric fever during the first week of illness is _____?

- A. Stool culture
- B. Blood culture ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Widal
- D. Typhidot

blood culture becomes positive later (second–third week), not in the first week.

B. Correct: blood culture is the best test for enteric (typhoid) fever in the first week of illness.

C. Wrong: the Widal test becomes positive in the second week, not the first.

D. Wrong: Typhidot is a rapid serological test, less reliable than blood culture in the first week.

Question 38 Medicine

Low voltage QRS complexes in ECG are seen in _____?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Pericardial effusion ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Bundle branch block
- D. Myocardial infarction

A. Wrong: hypertension gives HIGH voltage (left ventricular hypertrophy), not low voltage.

B. Correct: fluid around the heart dampens the electrical signal, giving low-voltage QRS complexes.

C. Wrong: bundle branch block gives WIDE QRS complexes, not low voltage.

D. Wrong: infarction gives Q waves and ST changes, not characteristically low voltage.

Question 39 Anatomy

The sternum is meant to protect which of the following organ?

- A. Liver
- B. Brain
- C. Lungs
- D. Heart ✓ **Correct answer**

e liver is protected by the lower ribs, not the sternum.

B. Wrong: the brain is protected by the skull, not the sternum.

C. Also protected by the thoracic cage (ribs and sternum), so defensible, but not the intended answer.

D. Correct as the intended answer: the sternum lies directly in front of the heart and protects it.

Question 40 Community Medicine

An expert is interested to find the prevalence of problem energy malnutrition among children in an urban slum the most practical indicator in this survey would be?

- A. Weight for height ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Weight for age
- C. Height for age
- D. Presence of edema at ankle region

A. Correct: weight-for-height measures wasting (acute protein-energy malnutrition) and is the most practical indicator for a survey of current malnutrition.

B. Wrong: weight-for-age measures underweight, which mixes acute and chronic malnutrition and is less specific for a survey.

C. Wrong: height-for-age measures stunting (chronic malnutrition), not the current problem.

D. Wrong: oedema marks kwashiorkor, a specific severe form, not the general survey indicator.

Question 41 Medical Ethics

Which of the following ethical issues form the foremost part of the Hippocratic Oath?

fidentiality ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Plagiarism
- C. Advertising
- D. Doctor's rights

A. Correct: confidentiality (keeping the patient's secrets) is the foremost ethical duty in the Hippocratic Oath.

B. Wrong: plagiarism is an academic offence, not part of the Hippocratic Oath.

C. Wrong: advertising is a modern professional-conduct issue, not part of the Oath.

D. Wrong: the Oath is about the doctor's duties to patients, not the doctor's rights.

Question 42 Medicine

A 50-year-old lady known to have SLE was brought to the ER with altered sensorium. Lupus cerebritis was suspected and treatment was started. Diagnosis of lupus cerebritis is usually done by _____?

- A. Neurological examination and MRI brain
- B. Complement levels and MRI
- C. Markers and disease activity and MRI brain ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. ANA and DsDNA

A. Wrong: examination and MRI alone do not confirm lupus cerebritis — the disease-activity picture is also needed.

B. Wrong: complement levels alone are not the diagnostic basis.

C. Correct: lupus cerebritis is diagnosed by the clinical picture with disease-activity markers and MRI brain — there is no single confirmatory test.

D. Wrong: ANA and anti-dsDNA diagnose SLE itself, not cerebritis specifically.

43 English (Grammar)

She's wearing a _____ dress.

- A. Black long beautiful
- B. Beautiful long black ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Long black beautiful
- D. Long beautiful black

A. Wrong: the adjective order is wrong — opinion comes before size/length, which comes before colour.

B. Correct: 'beautiful long black dress' — opinion (beautiful), then length (long), then colour (black).

C. Wrong: 'beautiful' (opinion) must come first, not last.

D. Wrong: 'beautiful' (opinion) must come before 'long' (length).

Question 44 English (Grammar)

I wouldn't say that to him if I _____ you.

- A. Were ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Was
- C. Would be
- D. Am

A. Correct: 'If I were you' — the subjunctive 'were' for an unreal condition.

B. Wrong: 'if I was you' is colloquial but not the correct subjunctive form.

C. Wrong: 'if I would be you' is not correct English.

D. Wrong: 'if I am you' does not express an unreal condition.

45 English (Grammar)

She ____ well at school but that changed when she became friends with a different group of girls.

- A. Had done
- B. Have done
- C. Did
- D. Had been doing ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: 'had done' (past perfect simple) does not fit the continuing-duration sense as well as 'had been doing'.

B. Wrong: 'have done' is present perfect and does not fit a past that 'changed'.

C. Also grammatical: 'She did well at school but that changed...' is correct English — defensible, but not the intended answer.

D. Correct as the intended answer: the past perfect continuous marks the duration of doing well that then changed.

Question 46 Medicine

A middle-aged gentleman following colectomy due to carcinoma of the colon was put on parenteral nutrition. The most common complication of TPN which he is likely to have is ___?

- A. Infection ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Electrolytic imbalance
- C. Diarrhoea
- D. Tube Obstruction

A. Correct: infection (catheter-related sepsis) is the most common complication of total parenteral nutrition.

B. Wrong: electrolyte imbalance occurs with TPN but is less common than infection.

arrhoea is not a complication of parenteral (IV) nutrition — the gut is bypassed.

D. Wrong: tube obstruction is a complication of ENTERAL (tube) feeding, not parenteral nutrition.

Question 47 Medicine

Permanent access for hemodialyses is obtained through the _____?

- A. Brachial artery
- B. AV fistula ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Femoral artery
- D. Central vein

A. Wrong: the brachial artery alone is not permanent dialysis access.

B. Correct: an arteriovenous fistula is the permanent access for haemodialysis.

C. Wrong: the femoral artery is used for temporary access, not permanent access.

D. Wrong: a central venous catheter is temporary access, not permanent access.

Question 48 Community Medicine

Regarding Integrated Management of Neonatal Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI), it provides health care to children of upto what age?

- A. Upto 5 years ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Toddlers
- C. Only neonates
- D. Upto < 6 months

A. Correct: IMNCI covers children up to 5 years of age.

B. Wrong: IMNCI covers more than toddlers — all children up to 5 years.

INCI covers children up to 5 years, not only neonates.

D. Wrong: IMNCI covers children up to 5 years, not only those under 6 months.

Question 49 English (Grammar)

Choose the correct transformation: "Despite the heavy rain, the event continued as planned."

- A. Since it was raining heavily, the event continued as planned
- B. Because it was raining heavily, the event continued as planned
- C. Although it was raining heavily, the event continued as planned ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. In spite of raining heavily, the event continued as planned

A. Wrong: 'since' gives a reason, not a contrast — it changes the meaning.

B. Wrong: 'because' gives a reason, not a contrast — the event continued DESPITE the rain.

C. Correct: 'although' keeps the contrast of 'despite' — the event continued in spite of the rain.

D. Wrong: 'in spite of raining heavily' is ungrammatical — it needs a noun ('in spite of the heavy rain') or a gerund with a subject.

Question 50 Community Medicine

Which of the following in the type of probability sampling?

- A. Stratified Sampling ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Judgmental Sampling
- C. Convenience Sampling
- D. Snow ball Sampling

A. Correct: stratified sampling is a probability sampling method (every member has a

ce of selection).

B. Wrong: judgemental sampling is a non-probability method (the researcher chooses).

C. Wrong: convenience sampling is a non-probability method.

D. Wrong: snowball sampling is a non-probability method.

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