

**JEMAS(PG)-2022, MSc-PS**

1. All of the following cause microcytic hypochromic anaemia, except,  
(A) Lead poisoning  
(B) Thalassemia  
(C) Iron deficiency anaemia  
(D) Fanconi's anaemia
2. Elevated serum ferritin, serum iron and percent transferrin saturation are most consistent with the diagnosis of :  
(A) Iron deficiency anaemia  
(B) Anemia of chronic disease  
(C) Hemochromatosis  
(D) Lead poisoning
3. All are true regarding Anemia of Chronic Diseases, except:  
(A) Decreased serum Iron  
(B) Decreased Ferritin  
(C) Decreased Total Iron Binding capacity  
(D) Increased Bone Marrow Iron
4. Which of the following is not seen in a chronic case of sickle cell anaemia:  
(A) Hepatomegaly  
(B) Pulmonary hypertension  
(C) Cardiomegaly  
(D) Myopathy
5. Most iron is stored in combination with:  
(A) Haemoglobin  
(B) Ferritin  
(C) Transferrin  
(D) Ascorbic acid
6. Increased osmotic fragility is seen in :  
(A) Sickle cell anaemia  
(B) Alpha Thalassemia  
(C) Hereditary spherocytosis  
(D) Non – Hodgkin's lymphoma
7. Microcytic anemia is seen cases of:  
(A) Sprue  
(B) Pernicious anemia  
(C) Iron deficiency  
(D) Latum infestation
8. Cold antibodies are seen in all except:  
(A) Syphilis  
(B) Mycoplasma  
(C) Infectious mononucleosis  
(D) Lymphoma

9. All of the following are seen in multiple myeloma except:  
(A) Renal failure  
(B) M- spike  
(C) Gum hypertrophy  
(D) Good response to Melphalan
10. Treatment of hairy cell leukaemia is:  
(A) Steroid  
(B) Multiple transfusion  
(C) Splenectomy  
(D) Pentostatin
11. Decreased serum iron and decreased total iron binding capacity is seen in :  
(A) Iron deficiency anemia  
(B) Anemia of chronic disease  
(C) Thalassemia  
(D) Sideroblastic anemia
12. Hairy cell leukemia is:  
(A) T cell disorder  
(B) B cell disorder  
(C) Both of the above  
(D) None of the above
13. The characteristic ECG change in hypothermia is:  
(A) T wave inversion  
(B) 'J' wave  
(C) PR prolonged  
(D) ST segment depressed
14. The most effective treatment of atrial flutter is:  
(A) IV lignocaine  
(B) Low dose phenytoin  
(C) Atrial septal defect  
(D) Constrictive pericarditis
15. The best treatment for Wolff – Parkinson – White syndrome is:  
(A) Carotid massage  
(B) IV verapamil  
(C) Cardioversion  
(D) Surgical excision of the tract
16. In mitral stenosis the left ventricle undergoes:  
(A) Eccentric hypertrophy  
(B) Concentric hypertrophy  
(C) Irregular hypertrophy  
(D) No hypertrophy

17. Constrictive pericarditis is not caused by :
- (A) Tuberculosis
  - (B) Pyogenic infection
  - (C) Rheumatic fever
  - (D) None of them
18. The infarcted myocardium is replaced by scar tissue in:
- (A) 2 weeks
  - (B) 4 weeks
  - (C) 6 weeks
  - (D) 10 weeks
19. Drug of choice in ventricular arrhythmia in MI is:
- (A) Phenytoin
  - (B) Tocainide
  - (C) Lignocaine
  - (D) Disopyramide
20. Treatment of hypertensive emergency is:
- (A) Hydralazine
  - (B) Glucokinase
  - (C) Propanolol
  - (D) Furosemide
21. Dicrotic pulse is seen in:
- (A) Cardiac tamponade
  - (B) Aortic regurgitation
  - (C) Dilated cardiomyopathy
  - (D) Restrictive cardiomyopathy
22. Valsalva manoeuvre increase loudness of murmur in:
- (A) Aortic stenosis
  - (B) Aortic regurgitation
  - (C) Mitral stenosis
  - (D) Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
23. Tortuous bronchial arteries are seen in:
- (A) Coarctation of aorta
  - (B) Tetralogy of Fallot
  - (C) VSD
  - (D) AS
24. Sudden death is common in:
- (A) Mitral stenosis
  - (B) Arterial VSD
  - (C) Aortic stenosis
  - (D) PDA

25. Hemopericardium is seen in:  
(A) Chest injury  
(B) MI  
(C) Ruptured Aortic aneurysm  
(D) All
26. The one organism which may be responsible for coronary artery disease:  
(A) Chlamydia  
(B) Klebsiella  
(C) E. coli  
(D) Mycoplasma
27. Following are true for unstable angina except :  
(A) ST elevation or depression  
(B) Enzymes (transaminases ) are elevated  
(C) Rest pain  
(D) Recent onset angina
28. Coronary bypass surgery is advised for:  
(A) Aortoarteritis  
(B) Multiple vessel disease  
(C) Aortic stenosis  
(D) Angina pectoris
29. Most of the deaths after a myocardial infarction are seen within the first –  
(A) 1 hr.  
(B) 6 hr.  
(C) 24 hr.  
(D) One week
30. The most common tumour of myocardium is:  
(A) Myxoma  
(B) Rhabdomyoma  
(C) Sarcoma  
(D) Fibroma
31. The hallmark of generalised obstructive lung disease is:  
(A) Reduced tidal volume  
(B) Reduced residual volume  
(C) Reduced timed vital capacity  
(D) Reduced vital capacity
32. Nasal allergy is most often due to:  
(A) Pollen grains  
(B) Animal dust  
(C) House dust  
(D) Automobile dust

33. Causes of hypersensitivity pneumonitis is/are:  
(A) Silicosis  
(B) Farmer 's lung  
(C) Anthracosis  
(D) Asbestosis
34. Which of the following disease coexist with silicosis  
(A) Sarcoidosis  
(B) Tuberculosis  
(C) Lymphoma  
(D) Rheumatoid arthritis
35. Mycoplasma infection stimulates:  
(A) Pneumococcal pneumonia  
(B) Viral pneumonia  
(C) Pulmonary oedema  
(D) Pulmonary infarction
36. Most unlikely cause of pleural effusion is:  
(A) Thyroid tumors  
(B) Bronchial carcinoma  
(C) Carcinoma breast  
(D) Lymphoma
37. Which of the following is characteristic of pulmonary embolism:  
(A) Respiratory alkalosis  
(B) Right axis deviation  
(C) Normal A-a Gradient  
(D) Left Ventricular strain
38. Total minute volume of normal lung is:  
(A) 2 L  
(B) 4 L  
(C) 4.5 L  
(D) 7 L
39. Miliary motting of lung is seen in all except:  
(A) Silicosis  
(B) Aspergillosis  
(C) Hemosiderosis  
(D) Tuberculosis
40. Best position to reveal small pleural effusions on chest X- ray is:  
(A) AP view  
(B) PA view  
(C) Lateral view  
(D) Lateral decubitus view

41. Tubular breathing is seen in:  
(A) Pleural effusion  
(B) Consolidation  
(C) Pleurisy  
(D) Tuberculous cavity
42. Pneumothorax could be a complication of:  
(A) Staphylococcal pneumonia  
(B) Pneumococcal pneumonia  
(C) Klebsiella pneumonia  
(D) Viral pneumonia
43. Kartagener 's syndrome is not associated with:  
(A) Situs inversus  
(B) Subluxation of lens  
(C) Bronchiectasis  
(D) Sinusitis
44. Static lung compliance is decreased in:  
(A) Asthma  
(B) Radiation fibrosis  
(C) Emphysema  
(D) None
45. Most common symptoms of pulmonary embolism is:  
(A) Chest pain  
(B) Dyspnoea  
(C) Haemoptysis  
(D) Cough
46. Pulmonary embolism is diagnosed by:  
(A) Ultra sound  
(B) X – ray chest PA view  
(C) Ventilation perfusion scan  
(D) CT scan
47. Bilateral malignant pleural effusion most often seen:  
(A) Ca breast  
(B) Ca lung  
(C) Mesothelioma  
(D) Lymphoma
48. The most common posterior mediastinal mass is:  
(A) Neurogenic tumour  
(B) Lymph nodes  
(C) Parasitic cyst  
(D) Teratoma

49. Curshmann 's spirals in sputum are seen in:
- (A) Tuberculosis cavity
  - (B) Asthma
  - (C) Bronchitis
  - (D) Bronchiectasis
50. Cotton dust is associated with:
- (A) Byssinosis
  - (B) Asbestosis
  - (C) Bagassosis
  - (D) Silicosis
51. Dialysis patients are prone to develop:
- (A) Lead toxicity
  - (B) Iron toxicity
  - (C) Aluminium toxicity
  - (D) Zinc toxicity
52. Membranous glomerulonephritis can be caused by:
- (A) Penicillin
  - (B) Sulfonamide
  - (C) Gold
  - (D) Rifampicin
53. What percentage of cardiac output passes through the kidney normally:
- (A) 1%
  - (B) 5%
  - (C) 20%
  - (D) 30%
54. All the following are causes of Acute Pancreatitis except:
- (A) Gall Stones
  - (B) Alcohol
  - (C) Hemochromatosis
  - (D) Hypercalcemia
55. The area of colon which is least visualized by barium studies:
- (A) Sigmoid
  - (B) Hepatic flexure
  - (C) Splenic flexure
  - (D) Caecum
56. Dumping syndrome is due to:
- (A) Vagotomy
  - (B) Small stomach
  - (C) Hypertonic fluid contents in bowel
  - (D) None of the above

57. Hypomotility of small intestine is a feature of:
- (A) Diabetes
  - (B) Lymph node hyperplasia
  - (C) Irritable bowel hyperplasia
  - (D) Cholera
58. Organism which causes pancreatitis:
- (A) Measles
  - (B) Mumps
  - (C) Influenza
  - (D) Herpes
59. Incubation period of hepatitis B is:
- (A) 6 weeks to 6 months
  - (B) 6 days to 6 weeks
  - (C) 6 months to 6 years
  - (D) More than 6 years
60. Delta virus is associated with:
- (A) HBV
  - (B) HAV
  - (C) Non-a non-b
  - (D) Obstructive jaundice
61. All the following drugs are used in hepatic encephalopathy except:
- (A) Mannitol
  - (B) Metronidazole
  - (C) Lactulose
  - (D) Phenobarbitone
62. Tumor marker form medullary carcinoma thyroid is:
- (A) T3
  - (B) T4
  - (C) TSH
  - (D) Calcitonin
63. Drug used in severe hypercalcemia:
- (A) Frusemide
  - (B) Prednisolone
  - (C) Pamidronate
  - (D) All
64. Most common tumour of pituitary is:
- (A) Prolactinoma
  - (B) GH secreting adenoma
  - (C) ACTH secreting adenoma
  - (D) TSH secreting adenoma



65. TSH infusion test is used to detect:
- (A) LH
  - (B) ACTH
  - (C) FSH
  - (D) GH reserve
66. Most common cause of hyperparathyroidism is:
- (A) Solitary adenoma
  - (B) Chief cell hyperplasia
  - (C) Multiple adenoma
  - (D) Werner's syndrome
67. Migraine causes the following except:
- (A) Paraesthesia
  - (B) Blurring of vision
  - (C) Dysphagia
  - (D) Hypertonia
68. The commonest site of cerebral hemorrhage in hypertension is:
- (A) Pons
  - (B) Cerebrum
  - (C) Putamen
  - (D) Thalamus
69. With which of the following signs is not suggestive of a cervical spinal cord injury:
- (A) Flaccid paralysis
  - (B) Hyperactive stretch reflex
  - (C) Spasticity
  - (D) Muscular incoordination
70. Most common cause of intracranial hemorrhage is:
- (A) Sub arachnoid hemorrhage
  - (B) Intracerebral hemorrhage
  - (C) Subdural hemorrhage
  - (D) Extradural hemorrhage
71. Alzheimer's Disease is associated with:
- (A) Delirium
  - (B) Delusion
  - (C) Dementia
  - (D) Depression
72. Subdural empyema is most commonly caused by:
- (A) H influenza
  - (B) Staphylococcus aureus
  - (C) Streptococcus pneumoniae
  - (D) E. Coli

73. Melphalan is used in:  
(A) Wilm's tumor  
(B) Retinoblastoma  
(C) Multiple myeloma  
(D) Nephroblastoma
74. Which is not a feature of multiple myeloma:  
(A) Bony lesions  
(B) Renal failure  
(C) 'M' Spike  
(D) Cutaneous nodules
75. Low serum iron is seen in:  
(A) Iron deficiency anaemia  
(B) Sideroblastic anemia  
(C) Thallassaemia traits  
(D) Sickle cell anaemia
76. Loud first heart sound is heard in:  
(A) Mitral stenosis  
(B) MR  
(C) MV prolapsed  
(D) Calcified mitral leaflet
77. Varying pulse pressure with normal rhythm is seen in:  
(A) Asthma  
(B) Respiratory failure  
(C) Cardiac tamponade  
(D) Left ventricular failure
78. Which of the following is not used to treat acute pulmonary edema:  
(A) IV fluids  
(B) IV morphine  
(C) IV furosemide  
(D) Oxygen
79. Sine wave pattern in ECG is seen in:  
(A) Hypokalemia  
(B) Hyperkalemia  
(C) Hyponatremia  
(D) Hypernatremia
80. The causes of pericarditis include all except:  
(A) Uraemia  
(B) Hypertension  
(C) Rheumatic fever  
(D) Tuberculosis

81. The most common type of cardiomyopathy is:
- (A) Dilated cardiomyopathy
  - (B) Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
  - (C) Restrictive cardiomyopathy
  - (D) All of the above
82. The most common aerobic organism causing lung abscess is:
- (A) Pneumococcus
  - (B) Staphylococcus
  - (C) Klebsiella
  - (D) E. coli
83. Hypercalcemia occurs in which type of lung cancer:
- (A) Oat cell
  - (B) Giant cell
  - (C) Squamous cell
  - (D) Alveolar cell
84. The following are feature of early stages of adult respiratory distress syndrome except:
- (A) Hypoxia
  - (B) Hypercapnia
  - (C) Pulmonary oedema
  - (D) Stiff lungs
85. Respiratory alkalosis is seen in:
- (A) Morphine poisoning
  - (B) Ethanol poisoning
  - (C) Salicylate poisoning
  - (D) Barbiturate poisoning
86. Silent chest is seen in:
- (A) Very severe asthma
  - (B) Chronic bronchitis
  - (C) Emphysema
  - (D) Bronchiectasis
87. Most common clinical sign of pulmonary embolism is:
- (A) Tachypnoea
  - (B) Tachycardia
  - (C) Cyanosis
  - (D) Sweating
88. In haemoptysis blood usually comes from:
- (A) Bronchial veins
  - (B) Pulmonary embolism
  - (C) Bronchial arteries
  - (D) Pulmonary arteries

89. Respiratory alkalosis occurs in:  
(A) Diabetic ketosis  
(B) Pyloric stenosis  
(C) Primary aldosteronism  
(D) Excessive ventilation
90. Renal papillary necrosis can be caused by:  
(A) Phenacetin  
(B) Sulphonamides  
(C) Gentamicin  
(D) Penicillin
91. All can be manifestation of polycystic kidney except:  
(A) Acute retention  
(B) Renal hypertension  
(C) Renal failure  
(D) Hematuria
92. In nephrotic syndrome the vaccine given:  
(A) Hemophilus vaccine  
(B) Polyvalent pneumococcal vaccine  
(C) Meningococcal vaccine  
(D) Tetanus toxoid
93. Recurrent hematuria in a deaf and mute is seen in:  
(A) Fanconi's anemia  
(B) Alport's syndrome  
(C) Renal cysts  
(D) Nephrotic syndrome
94. In chronic renal failure there is:  
(A) Decreased anion gap  
(B) Normal anion gap  
(C) Increased anion gap  
(D) Metabolic alkalosis
95. Which of the following is normal cast in urine:  
(A) Granular  
(B) Waxy  
(C) Epithelial  
(D) Hyaline
96. Polycystic kidney is not associated with cysts in:  
(A) Liver  
(B) Pancreas  
(C) Brain  
(D) Lungs

97. The most common cause of chronic renal failure is:
- (A) Diabetes mellitus
  - (B) Hypertension
  - (C) Glomerular diseases
  - (D) Interstitial diseases
98. Common type of Hepatitis in India is:
- (A) Hepatitis B
  - (B) Hepatitis A
  - (C) Hepatitis D
  - (D) Hepatitis C
99. Fatty change in liver is seen with use of:
- (A) Tetracycline
  - (B) Erythromycin
  - (C) Chlorpromazine
  - (D) Acetoaminophen
100. Commonest type of kidney disease seen among the children is :
- (A) Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
  - (B) Membranous glomerulonephritis
  - (C) Membrano-proliferative glomerulonephritis
  - (D) Minimal change glomerulonephritis