

AIPPG Paper 2002 (Part 11 of 25)

1. A 14 year old boy presented with epistaxis and a swelling in the cheek. Which of the following is true regarding his condition
 - a. Diagnosis is nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
 - b. Contrast CT is used to see the extent
 - c. Has high propensity to spread to lymphnodes
 - d. It arises from the roof of the nasopharynx
 - e. Surgery is treatment of choice

2. Metabolites of tryptophan can give rise to which of the following symptoms
 - a. Hypotension
 - b. Vasoconstriction
 - c. Sweating
 - d. Predispose to albinism
 - e. Increase phenylketonuria

3. The amino acid which is associated with atherosclerosis
 - a. Arginine
 - b. Homocysteine
 - c. Cysteine
 - d. Tryptophan
 - e. Alanine

4. Hyperbaric oxygen is used in which of the following
 - a. Carbon monoxide poisoning
 - b. ARDS
 - c. Anaerobic infection

d. Septicemia

e. Pneumonia

5. Predisposing factors for gastric cancer include

a. Atrophic gastritis

b. Hyperplastic polyp

c. Adenomatous polyp

d. Achlorhydria

e. Animal fat consumption

6. Which of the following are seen in apoptosis

a. Membrane blebs

b. Inflammation

c. Nuclear fragmentation

d. Spindle formation

e. Cell swelling

7. True regarding recurrent thrombophlebitis (migratory thrombophlebitis) is

a. N/A

b. N/A

c. N/A

d. N/A

e. N/A

8. Which of the following investigations would U do for a case of strangulated hernia

a. Xray abdomen

b. Ultrasound abdomen

c. Aspiration of the contents of the sac

d. Correction of volume for hypovolemia

e. Prepare the OT for urgent surgery

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9. True regarding carcinoma gall bladder is

- a. Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common type
- b. Presents with jaundice
- c. Good prognosis
- d. Gall stones predispose
- e. 65% survival after surgey

10. Genetic abnormalities in the fetus can be diagnosed by

- a. Maternal serum
- b. Maternal urine
- c. Amniotic fluid
- d. Choroinic villi
- e. Fetal blood