

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Medical Science MCQs (Practice_Test 57 of 135)

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1. With reference to pericardial Tamponade, which one of the following statements is correct?
 - a. Less than 50 ml of fluid within the pericardial sac can alter the filling of ventricle
 - b. Pericardial tamponade is an entity not seen after open heart procedure
 - c. Pericardial tamponade leads to rise in intra-pericardial pressure and prevents right ventricular filling and results in the loss of Y descent in right atrial tracing
 - d. During pericardial tamponade, rise in intra-pericardial pressure prevents right ventricular filling with resultant rise in right atrial pressure during inspiration

Directions for following three items: The following three items are based on the passage given below. Read the case explained in the passage carefully & answer following 3 questions.

PASSAGE: A 20-year old man was brought to the casualty department with a history of fall from roof top. He was unconscious; there was blood tinged nonclotting fluid in his left ear; the man was withdrawing from painful stimuli; his eyes were closed but would open in response to pain; the pupils were equal and both would react sluggishly to light.

2. With reference to the above passage, the patient's Glasgow coma scale score is
 - a. 5
 - b. 8
 - c. 11
 - d. 14
3. With reference to the above said case, after achieving control of the patient's air way, what should be the first diagnostic study to be performed to arrive at a diagnosis?
 - a. X-ray of the skull
 - b. Head CT scan
 - c. X-ray of the cervical spine
 - d. Carotid angiography

4. With reference to the passage given above, what should be the most appropriate diagnosis in the case?
- Fracture dislocation of the cervical spine
 - Depressed fracture of the skull
 - Extradural haemorrhage
 - Subdural haemorrhage
5. A young patient presents with warm, painful, swollen breast with cutaneous oedema and has axillary nodes on the same side. A provisional diagnosis of inflammatory carcinoma has been made. With reference to this case, consider the following statements:
- The diagnosis is confirmed by core biopsy
 - The stage of the disease is T4dN1M1
 - The treatment of choice is surgery

Which of these statements are correct in this case?

- 1 and 2
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
6. Which one of the following structures is at least risk of damage in knee dislocation?
- Cruciate ligaments
 - Common peroneal nerve
 - Patella
 - Popliteal artery
7. A 57-year old man presents with a four days history of colicky abdominal pain, progressive distension of abdomen, constipation and intermittent vomiting. On abdominal examination, it is found that the abdomen is soft, distended and non-tender. The bowel sounds are exaggerated. The stool is positive for occult blood. In this case, which one of the following investigations should be first performed for diagnosis?
- Isotope scan
 - Erect and supine plain X-ray of abdomen
 - Colonoscopy

d. Barium enema

8. Match List I (Site of Hydrocephalus) with List II (Type of hydrocephalus) and select the correct answer:

List-I	List-II
A. Foramen of Monro block	1. Arnold-Chiari
B. Aqueduct of Sylvius block	2. Unilateral hydrocephalus
C. Outlet of 4th Ventricle block	3. Classical hydrocephalus with both lateral and 3rd ventricular dilatation
D. Blockage at the foramen of magnum	4. Dandy-Walker cyst

A B C D

a. 2 1 4 3

b. 4 3 2 1

c. 2 3 4 1

d. 4 1 2 3

9. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

a. Acute appendicitis—Painful extension of right hip

b. Acute appendicitis—More common in females

c. Early appendicitis—Rarely present with anorexia

d. Early appendicitis—Similar attack of pain in previous few weeks

10. Which of the following symptoms and signs for ascertaining the site of femoropopliteal blockage are correct?

a. unilateral claudication in calf

b. Claudication in calf and foot

c. Femoral pulse palpable with absent unilateral distal pulses

d. Unilateral claudication in thigh and calf

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 4
- c. 1 and 3
- d. 3 and 4

11. Consider the following statements: Prostatic Specific Antigen (PSA) is usually raised in

- a. Carcinoma prostate
- b. Benign prostate hypertrophy
- c. Elderly people

Which of these statements are correct?

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. 1, 2 and 3

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:

List-I (Tumour status)	List-II (Recommended treatment)
A. Favourable yet invasive	1. 2000 cGy external radiation over five days plus immediate surgery
B. Suspected transmural invasion but non-fixed favourable histology	2. 4500 cGy external radiation plus local destruction of cancer
C. Suspected transmural invasion but fixed unfavourable histology	3. 4500 cGy external radiation plus reevaluation
D. Poor operative risk	4. 4500 cGy external radiation over five weeks plus delayed surgery

A B C D

a. 2 4 1 3

b. 3 1 4 2

c. 2 1 4 3

d. 3 4 1 2

13. Which one of the following vectors transmits Kyasanur Forest Disease?

a. Anopheles fluviatilis

b. Culex tritaeniorhynchus

c. Haemophysalis spinigera

d. Pulex irritans

14. Use of Normal Human Immunoglobulin is practiced to prevent

a. Tetanus

b. Rabies

c. Chicken-pox

d. Hepatitis A

15. In a Case Control Study, which one of the following measures does not reduce the bias?

a. Matching the subjects

b. Blinding the investigation

c. Selecting the subjects from same hospital

d. Keeping a small recall period about history of exposure

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