AMJ

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY (CBRT)

Name of The Post	**Professor, Paediatrics, General State Service, Class-1**
Advertisement No	**43/2019-20**
Preliminary Test Held On	**08/03/2020**
Que. No.	**001-200 (Concerned Subject Only)**
Publish Date	**09-03-2020**
Last Date to Send Suggestion (S)	**18-03-2020**

Instructions / સૂચના

Candidate must ensure compliance to the instructions mentioned below, else objections shall not be considered: -

(1) All the suggestion should be submitted Physically in prescribed format of suggestion sheet.

(2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format of Suggestion Sheet published on the website.

(3) All suggestions are to be submitted with reference to the Master Question Paper with provisional answer key, published herewith on the website. Objections should be sent referring to the Question, Question No. & options of the Master Question Paper.

(4) Suggestions regarding question nos. and options other than provisional answer key (Master Question Paper) shall not be considered.

(5) Objections and answers suggested by the candidate should be in compliance with the responses given by him in his answer sheet /response sheet. Objections shall not be considered, in case, if responses given in the answer sheet /response sheet and submitted suggestions are differed. For the purpose, the candidate shall attach a copy of his answersheet/ Response sheet along with his application(s).

(6) Objection for each question shall be made on separate Suggestion sheet. Objection for more than one question in single Suggestion sheet shall not be considered & treated as cancelled.

ઉમેદવારે નીચેની સૂચનાઓનું પાલન કરવાની તકેદારી રાખવી, અન્યથા વાંધા-સૂચન અંગે કરેલ રજૂઆતો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં

(1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો નિયત કરવામાં આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકથી રજૂ કરવાના રહેશે.

(2) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નપ્રમાણે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકના નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.

(3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.

(4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર માં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.

(5) ઉમેદવારે જે પ્રશ્નના વિકલ્પ પર વાંધો રજૂ કરેલ છે અને વિકલ્પ રૂપે જે જવાબ સૂચવેલ છે એ જવાબ ઉમેદવારે પોતાની ઉત્તરવહીમાં આપેલ હોવો જોઈએ. ઉમેદવારે સૂચવેલ જવાબ અને ઉત્તરવહીનો જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાનમાં લેવાશે નહીં. આ હેતુ માટે, ઉમેદવારે પોતાની અરજી(ઓ) સાથે પોતાની જવાબવહીની એક નકલનું બિડાણ કરવાનું રહેશે.

(6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

001. First indication of handedness can be known by

(A) Asymmetrical Tonic Neck Reflex (B) Symmetrical Tonic Neck reflex

(C) Grasp reflex (D) Stepping reflex

002. Microcephaly is defined as

(A) Head size below 3rd centile (B) Head size below 5th centile

(C) Head size below 10th centile (D) None of the above

003. All are true about Grasp reflex except

(A) It has a catching phase and a holding phase

(B) The reflex is more easily elicited on the side to which the occiput is directed

(C) Head should be in mid line during the test

(D) It ain't follow the phenomenon of conflict between reflexes

004. Failure to thrive is defined as all except

(A) Weight below 5th percentile

(B) Weight drops down more than 2 major percentile lines

(C) Weight for height less than 3rd percentile

(D) Usually a diagnosis of children younger than 3 years

005. Oppenheim's sign is eliciting extensor plantar by

(A) Stroking the tibia (B) Squeezing the gastrocnemius

(C) Stimulating the skin of the abdomen (D) Flexing the hip against resistance

006. In full term Newborn babies

(A) 4 Ossification centers are present (B) 5 Ossification centers are present

(C) 6 Ossification centers are present (D) 7 Ossification centers are present

007. Causes of delayed eruption of teeth is all except

(A) Hypothyroidism (B) Hypoparathyroidism

(C) Histiocytosis X (D) Familial

008. Cause of short stature are all except

(A) Turners syndrome (B) Klinefelter syndrome

(C) Renal Tubular Acidosis (D) Nephrotics yndrome

009. All are causes of macrocephaly except

(A) Mapple syrup urine disease (B) Phenylketonuria

(C) Taysach's disease (D) Hurler's syndrome

010. Features of hypervitaminosis D or Vitamin D intoxication are

(A) Hypotension, prolonged Q-T interval, arrhythmia

(B) Hypertension, Prolonged Q-T interval, arrhythmia

(C) Hypertension, decreased Q-T interval, arrhythmia

(D) Hypotension, decreased Q-T interval, arrhythmia

011. Imerslund- Grasbeck disease is inborn error of metabolism of

(A) Vitamin B1 (B) Vitamin B6

(C) Vitamin B2 (D) Vitamin B12

012. Content of Resomal (Rehydration Solution for Malnutrition) is all except

(A) Calcium, iron, selenium

(B) Water, WHO-ORS

(C) Sucrose, potassium chloride, Tripotassium citrate

(D) MgCl2, Zinc acetate, Copper sulphate

013. Examples of negative calorie food

(A) Rice (B) Wheat

(C) Yoghurt (D) Papaya

014. Refractory Hypochromic Anemia with sub periosteal bleed occurs in

(A) Chromium deficiency (B) Manganese deficiency

(C) Copper deficiency (D) Zinc deficiency

015. False about Complicated Severe Acute Malnutrition is

(A) Bipedal edema

(B) Failed appetite test

(C) Associated Medical complications

(D) One or more danger signs as per IMNCI

016. Blue eye Blondes are seen in

(A) Alkaptonuria (B) Phenylketonuria

(C) Homocystinuria (D) MSUD

017. Requirement of Iodine is

(A) 5-15 mg/day (B) 50-100 mg/day

(C) 100-150mg/day (D) 150-200mg/day

018. Laron syndrome is

(A) Growth Hormone deficiency

(B) Mutation of Growth hormone receptors

(C) Post receptor form of Growth hormone Insensitivity

(D) Congenital Hypopituitarism

019. Delayed Puberty and Sexual Infantilism is seen all except

(A) McCune Albright Syndrome

(B) PraderWilli Syndrome

(C) Laurence moon and Bardet Biedle Syndrome

(D) Kallmanns syndrome

020. False statement about Acquired juvenile hypothyroidism is

(A) slowing of growth and short stature is the first clinical manifestation

(B) Goiter is common presenting feature

(C) Affected children always show low school Performance

(D) Skeletal maturation is delayed

021. MEN 2A (Multiple Endocrine Neoplastic Syndrome2A) constitutes all except.

(A) Pituitary adenoma (B) Medullary carcinoma thyroid

(C) Pheochromocytoma (D) Hyperparathyroidism

022. Refractory Hypocalcemia can be due to

(A) Hypophosphatasia
(B) Hyperkalemia
(C) Hypomagnesemia
(D) Zinc deficiency

023. Chronic overdose of Fludrocortisone in aldosterone deficiency causes

(A) Obesity
(B) Short stature
(C) Osteoporosis
(D) Hypertension

024. Ambiguous genitalia in males is seen in Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia due to

(A) 21 - Hydoxylase deficiency
(B) 11β - Hydroxylase deficiency
(C) 17α - Hydroxylase deficiency
(D) 3β - Hyroxysteroid dehydrogenase deficiency

025. True Hermaphrodite is

(A) 46XY Disorder of Sex Development
(B) 46XX Disorder of Sex Development
(C) Ovotesticular Disorder of Sex Development
(D) 46XX testicular Disorder of Sex Development

026. Diagnostic Criteria for Diabetes Mellitus are all except

(A) Fasting (at least 8 hour) plasma Glucose ≥ 126 mg/dl
(B) 2 hour plasma Glucose during OGTT ≥ 140 mg/dl
(C) Hemoglobin A1c ≥ 6.5%
(D) Symptoms of Diabetes Mellitus plus Random blood Sugar ≥ 200 mg/dl

027. 8 month old infant had deformities of limbs since birth due to fractures of multiple bones, blue sclera and deafness. True statement about the condition are all except

(A) Pseudoxanthoma Elasticum.
(B) Osteogenesis imperfecta
(C) Pamidronate is used for treatment
(D) Growth hormone improves bone histology

028. 3 year old male child presented with pain in the Abdomen (colicky) for past 7 days, swelling over the dorsum of hands and feet, pain in both ankles, with swelling in the right knee. Now the child developed rashes in the lower limb. What is the diagnosis?

(A) Kawasaki disease
(B) Henoch Schonlein Purpura
(C) Reactive arthritis due to Shigella
(D) SLE

029. A 3 year old girl presents with h/o vaginal bleeding (2 episodes over past 4 months). There are no features of trauma or local inflammation. On physical examination, breast development is tanners stage I. There is café au lait spot measuring 8 cm × 3 cm over the abdomen. Similar spots are seen over the face chest and abdomen. What is the diagnosis?

(A) Prolactinoma
(B) Kallmann's Syndrome
(C) McCune Albright Syndrome
(D) Noonan's Syndrome

030. An infant being evaluated for a suspected inborn error of metabolism. The infants report is as follows: Plasma NH3-500µ mol/L, PH-7.38, PCO_2-42 mmHg.

(A) Hartnup Disorder
(B) Phenylketonuria
(C) Ornithine Transcarbamylase Defect
(D) Galactocemia

031. Arterial blood Gas analysis of a 4 year old child in PICU with feeble peripheral pulses shows: pH : 7.28, PaCO2 : 32 mmHg, PaO2 : 87 mmHg, HCO3 : 12 mMol/L, Base Excess : 8 mMol/L what is the ABG diagnosis?

(A) Mixed Acidosis with hypoxemia
(B) Uncompensated Metabolic Acidosis
(C) Respiratory Acidosis with Metabolic compensation
(D) Metabolic Acidosis with Respiratory Compensation

032. 10 year old girl is brought with h/o weakness of both the lower limbs since 3 days. Initially mild the weakness has progressed over the past three days and the child is unable to take even a few steps and is completely bed ridden. There is h/o diarrhea about a month ago. Clinically child has weakness of the lower limbs and trunk with areflexia. There is no sensory deficit but the calves and thighs are tender. Upper limbs and cranial nerves are normal. What is the diagnosis?

(A) Poliomyelitis
(B) Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis
(C) Guillain Barre Syndrome
(D) Transverse myelitis

033. An 8 month old infant presents to the emergency department with paroxysms of coughing. She had an episode of cyanosis while feeding and coughing. She has not received her routine immunization due to unknown concerns. What is the diagnosis?

(A) Choanal atresia
(B) Acute chest Syndrome
(C) Pertussis
(D) Foreign body aspiration

034. Mecasermin is

(A) rhGH
(B) Recombinant IGF-1
(C) Vasopressin Analogue
(D) GH – receptor antagonist

035. Pegvisomant is

(A) rhGH
(B) GH – receptor antagonist
(C) Somatostatin analogue
(D) GnRH Analogue

036. Drug of choice for hyperprolactinemia

(A) Cabergoline
(B) Metaclopramide
(C) Phenothiazine
(D) Verapamil

037. Recommended initial dose of Levothyroxine (LT4) for term infants

(A) 5 – 10 µg/kg/day
(B) 10 – 15 µg/kg/day
(C) 15 – 20 µg/kg/day
(D) 20 – 25 µg/kg/day

038. Calorie requirement for children 0 to 12 months

(A) 150 kcal/kg/day
(B) 120 kcal/kg/day
(C) 100 kcal/kg/day
(D) 75 kcal/kg/day

039. AHA (American Heart Association) guideline treatment for IVIg Resistant Kawasaki disease

(A) Muromonab
(B) Malgramostim
(C) Infliximab
(D) Omalizumab

040. Shone Complex is

(A) Left sided obstructive lesion

(B) Right sided obstructive lesion

(C) Persistent Pulmonary Hypertension of Newborn

(D) Patent DuctusArteriosus

041. The following disorders are associated with a large anterior fontanelle except

(A) Congenital rubella syndrome (B) Hypophosphatemia

(C) Apert syndrome (D) Vit A deficiency

042. One of the following drugs may cause pyloric stenosis of administered to a premature infant

(A) IV vit E (B) Indomethacin

(C) Erythromycin (D) Dexamethasone

043. Methylxanthines for the treatment of apnea of prematurity have the following effects except

(A) Increase respiratory drive

(B) Decrease apnea

(C) Improve Pulmonary vascular resistance

(D) Improve diaphragmatic contractility

044. All are associated anomalies with CDH except

(A) Pulmonary hypoplasia (B) Oesophageal atresia

(C) Omphalocele (D) Cardiovascular lesion

045. In pulmonary haemorrhage bleeding is predominantly

(A) Interstitial (B) Alveolar

(C) Bronchial (D) Ductal

046. Therapeutic level of caffeine in newborn is

(A) 2-5 mcg/ml (B) 6-10 mcg/ml

(C) 8-20 mcg/ml (D) 5-35 mcg/ml

047. Contraindication of indomethacin are all except?

(A) Urine output, 1 ml /kg/hr (B) Plasma creatinine > 1.8 mg/dl

(C) Isolated intestinal perforation (D) Platelet count 1lakh

048. In hypoxic – ischaemic encephalopathy the greater risk of adverse outcome is seen in infants with

(A) Fetal acidosis PH < 6.7 & base deficit > 25 mmol/L

(B) Fetal acidosis PH < 6.7 & base deficit > 19 mmol/L

(C) Fetal acidosis PH < 7.2 & base deficit > 6 mmol/L

(D) Fetal acidosis PH < 7.4 & base deficit > 4 mmol/L

049. 5 years old boy presented with history of recurrent attack of secretary otitis media and purulent nasal discharge, Haemophilus influenza revealed by culture of ear discharge on physical examination there is no tonsillar tissue and no palpable lymph nodes of the following most appropriate test to confirm the diagnosis is

(A) Flow cytometry (B) Isohaemagglutinintitres

(C) IgA concentration (D) Tandem mass spectrometry

050. In Hereditary spherocytosis all of the following resolve with post spleenectomy except

(A) Osmotic fragility
(B) Anemia
(C) Hyper bilirubinemia
(D) Gall stone

051. Recurrent infection with neutropenia are a distinctive feature of

(A) Pompe disease
(B) Glycogen storage disease I b
(C) Gaucher disease
(D) Glycogen storage disease I a

052. Eosinophilia can be seen in all the following except

(A) Scabies
(B) Urticaria
(C) Corticosteroid therapy
(D) Hodgkins disease

053. In addition to infection and bleeding most common cause of death in wiskott Aldrich syndrome is

(A) Renal failure
(B) Graft verses host disease
(C) Protracted bloody diarrhoea
(D) Haemophagocyticlymphohistiocytosis following EBV

054. All are clinical features of phase 2 in acute form of kernicterus except

(A) Fever
(B) Seizures
(C) Retrocollis
(D) Opisthotonus

055. Which of the following is diagnostic of NEC

(A) Dilated bowel loop
(B) Blood in stool
(C) Air in bowel wall
(D) Bowel wall edema

056. The most specific test that is helpful to differentiate diamond blackfan anaemia from transient erythroblastopenia of child hood is

(A) Erythrocyte adenosine deaminase (ADA)
(B) Haemoglublin electrophoresis
(C) Bone marrow examination
(D) Reticulocyte count

057. The best disgnostic test for PNH is

(A) Acidified serum haemolysin test
(B) Sucrose lysis test
(C) Bone marrow study
(D) Flow cytometry

058. One of the following genetic syndrome most likely associated with increased risk of optic glioma is

(A) Down syndrome
(B) Neurofibromatosis
(C) Bloom's syndrome
(D) Ataxia telangiectasia

059. What is the most commonest haematological clinical feature in shwachman diamond syndrome

(A) Pancytopenia
(B) Neutropenia
(C) Anaemia
(D) Skeletal deformities

060. Which of the following is false regarding Imerslund's syndrome?

(A) Congenital cobalamin malabsorption
(B) Mutation of gene AMN
(C) Autosomal dominant disorder
(D) Associated with non specific proteinuria

061. A child presenting with megaloblastic anaemia that is unresponsive to vit c, vit B12 and folic acidbut responsive to uridine is

(A) Thiamine deficiency (B) Liver disease

(C) Pernicious anaemia (D) Orotic Aciduria

062. Which is the most common inherited bleeding disorder?

(A) Haemophilia A (B) Haemophilia B

(C) Von willebrand disease (D) Haemorragic diasthesis of liver disease

063. A qualitative defect in von willebrand factor is seen in

(A) Type 1 von willebrand disease (B) Type 2 von willebrand disease

(C) Type 3 von willebrand disease (D) All of the above

064. Which of the following factor deficiencies are matched to correct disease?

(A) Factor v deficiency stuart power disease

(B) Factor IX deficiency parahaemophilia

(C) Factor X deficiency Christmas disease

(D) Factor XI deficiency haemophilia c

065. Which of the following is false about childhood malignancies?

(A) ALL is the most common type of leukemia for children with down's syndrome [20%]

(B) The most common intra abdominal malignancy is wilms tumour

(C) The most common extra cranial solid malignancy is neuroblastoma

(D) The most common brain tumours in children are infratentorial

066. The following parameters in ALL indicates a poor prognosis

(A) Age > 10 yrs

(B) TLC < 50,000

(C) Hyperdiploidy

(D) Trisomy chromosome 4, 10, 17

067. Which of the following is most commonly seen in infantile leukemia

(A) t[11, 14] (B) t[4, 11]

(C) t[12, 21] (D) t[15, 21]

068. A one month old infant with trisomy 21 pretended with variant of AML which was found to be due to a GATA 1 mutation. The infant had no life threatening complications. The ideal treatment modality is

(A) Chemotherapy (B) Radiotherapy

(C) Bonemarrow transplant (D) None of the above

069. Which type of AML has very good response to ATRA

(A) AML2 (B) AML5

(C) AML7 (D) AML3

070. Juvenile chronic myeloid leukemia is charecterized by all except

(A) Affect children < 2 yrs of age (B) Philadelphia chromosome

(C) Nucleated red blood cells (D) Can be seen on neurofibromatosis type

071. Which of the following used in staging of childhood nonhodgkin lymphoma

(A) Ann arbor staging (B) Binet staging

(C) St jude staging (D) RAI staging

072. Juvenile idiopathic arthritis includes all except

(A) Psoriatic arthritis (B) Enthesitis related arthritis

(C) Systemic arthritis (D) Reactive arthritis

073. Haemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis characterized by all except

(A) Haemophagocytosis (B) Hypofibrinogenesis

(C) Hypertriglycidenosis (D) Hypoferritinosis

074. Systemic lupus erythematosis with anti SSA/SSB positivity is associated with

(A) Poor prognosis (B) Increased risk of nephritis and vasculitis

(C) Congenital heart block (D) All of the above

075. The most common HLA type associated with Bechet disease is

(A) HLA DR 4 (B) HLA B 27

(C) HLA B 51 (D) HLA CW 6

076. A supra tentorial tumour causing macrocephaly is an infant is

(A) Medulloblastoma (B) Pontine glioma

(C) Ependymoma (D) Choroid plexus carcinoma

077. Which of the following is not a disorder of phagocytosis?

(A) Digeorge syndrome (B) Leucocyte adhesion deficiency

(C) Chediakhigashi syndrome (D) Chronic granulomatosis disease

078. Nitrobluetetrazolium test is used as

(A) Chronic granulomatosis disease (B) Tuftsin deficiency

(C) Wiskott Aldrich syndrome (D) Chediakhigashi syndrome

079. 11yr old boy was brought to the opd with multiple abscesses over face, chest and back. The child has a history of recurrent respiratory infections. On examination he has atopic excoriating skin and multiple cold abscesses on his back.What is the most probable diagnosis?

(A) Hyper IgM syndrome (B) Wiskott Aldrich syndrome

(C) Hyper IgE syndrome (D) Carcinoid syndrome

080. Which of the following statement is true about severe combined immunodeficiency disorders?

(A) Reticular dysgenesis of De Vaal is a mild form of combined immune deficiency

(B) They are inherited as autosomal disorders

(C) Adenosine deaminase deficiency is associated with chondrocyte abnormalities

(D) Defect on swiss type agammaglobulinemia is at the level of multipoten thaemopoitic stem cells

081. AHA 2017/ACC guideline defined elevated Blood Pressure in children aged 1-13 years as

(A) $\geq 90^{th}$ percentile to $< 95^{th}$ percentile for age, sex and height

(B) $\geq 95^{th}$ percentile to $< 95^{th}$ percentile + 5 mmHgfor age, sex and height

(C) $\geq 95^{th}$ percentile to $< 95^{th}$ percentile + 12 mmHg for age, sex and height

(D) $\geq 85^{th}$ percentile $< 90^{th}$ percentile for age, sex and height

082. All are true except

(A) Adenosine can temporarily slow heart rate in SVT

(B) Synchronized DC cardio version is the treatment of choice for Atrial Flutter

(C) Neonate with atrial flutter needs to be treated with propranolol for 6-12 months

(D) Neonatal atrial flutter always recurs and may need catheter ablation and implantable cardioverter and defibrillator

083. In Williams Syndrome the anomaly seen is

(A) Subvalvular aortic stenosis **(B) Valvular pulmonary stenosis**

(C) Valvular aortic Stenosis **(D) Peripheral pulmonary stenosis**

084. Cardiomyopathy is a feature of all except

(A) Fabry's disease **(B) Noonan's Syndrome**

(C) Brugada Syndrome **(D) Danon disease**

085. Scimitar syndrome is seen in

(A) Partial Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Return

(B) Total Anomolous Pulmonary Venous Return

(C) Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome

(D) Ostium Primum ASD

086. 2007 AHA recommendation for IE prophylaxis is for all except.

(A) Unrepaired Cyanotic CHD.

(B) All dental procedures requiring manipulation of gingival tissue.

(C) All gastrointestinal and genitourinary procedures.

(D) Repaired CHD with residual defects.

087. Pentology of Cantrell has all except

(A) Ectopia Cordis

(B) Midline Supraumbilical abdominal defect

(C) L-Transposition of Great Arteries

(D) Tetralogy of Fallot

088. Example of Y-Linked inheritance is

(A) Langer's Mesomelic Dwarfism **(B) Kearn's Sayre syndrome**

(C) PraderWilli Syndrome **(D) Huntington's disease**

089. Following are disorder caused by mitochondrial mutation except

(A) Leber'sHereditary Optic Neuropathy **(B) Angelman's Syndrome**

(C) Pearson's Syndrome **(D) Leigh Disease**

090. 100% recurrence rate of Downs syndrome occurs in

(A) 14:21 translocation carriers **(B) 21:21 translocation carriers**

(C) Partial trisomy 21 carriers **(D) 22:14 translocation carriers**

091. Molecular mechanism of PraderWilli Syndrome

(A) Paternal inheritance **(B) Maternal Inheritance**

(C) Both of the above **(D) None of the above**

092. Pseudo Turner Syndrome is

(A) Bloom Syndrome (B) Robert's Syndrome

(C) Noonan's Syndrome (D) Werner Syndrome

093. Indications for Genetic Counselling

(A) Paternal age ≥ 40 years (B) TaySach Disease

(C) Huntington Disease (D) All of the above

094. Hardey-weinberg Formula is used to calculate

(A) Penetrance in Autosomal Dominant disease

(B) Carrier State of Autosomal Recessive disease

(C) Pseudodominant Inheritance

(D) Demonstrate Y-Linked Inheritance

095. Horizontal Transmission is seen in

(A) Autosomal dominant Inheritance (B) Autosomal Recessive Inheritance

(C) Pseudodominant Inheritance (D) X- Linked Inheritance

096. All are true of FISH except

(A) FISH can detect as small as 50-200 kb of DNA

(B) FISH uses Probe Complementary to the study DNA

(C) FISH require clinical knowledge and test only one area at a time

(D) FISH recognize only deletion of > 5 Mbp

097. DSM 5 Diagnostic criteria for Autism Spectrum disorder include all except

(A) Persistent deficit in social communication and social interaction

(B) Vindictiveness at least twice within the past 6 months

(C) At least 2 out of 4 repetitive pattern of behavior

(D) Symptoms are present in early developmental period

098. DSM 5 Somatic System and Related Disorder (SSRD) include all except

(A) Conversion Disorder (B) Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

(C) Factitious Disorder (D) Illness Anxiety Disorder

099. Aversive Conditioning is treatment for

(A) PICA (B) Thumb Sucking

(C) Rumination Disorder (D) Bruxism

100. DSM 5 include Asperger Syndrome in

(A) High functioning end of Autism spectrum Disorder

(B) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

(C) Low functioning end of Autism spectrum Disorder

(D) Hyperkinetic Disorder (HKD)

101. National Health Mission was launched in

(A) 2005 (B) 1999

(C) 2013 (D) 2015

102. Infant Mortality Rate of India SRS 2017 is

(A) 61 **(B) 27**

(C) 33 **(D) 16**

103. All true of (RBSK) RashtriyaBalSwasthyaKaryakram except

(A) Babies born at public health facilities and home -Birth to 6 weeks

(B) Preschool children in rural areas and urban slums 6 weeks to 6 years

(C) RBSK scheme was launched in 2005 along with NRHM

(D) Children enrolled in classes 1st to 12th of age 6 to 18 years in Government and Government aided schools

104. Child is defined as all except

(A) A person below 12 years of age for medical care in Government Hospital

(B) According to Protection of Child act/Juvenile Justice Care a person below 18 years

(C) UN Convention on Right of the Child 1989 (Article I) defines child as a person not completed 17 years

(D) According to Child Labor act 1986 is a person below 14 years of age

105. Adoption laws are all except

(A) Muslims, Christians, Parsis and Jews are governed by the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, as formal adoption is not allowed in these religions

(B) Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains on the other hand follow the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956

(C) All are consolidated into a single Law as Transfer of Rights and Responsibility act 1980 for adoption in India

(D) Inter country adoption children are given for adoption by Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 till they are finally adopted according to the law of respective countries

106. (JSSK) JananiShishuSurakshaKaryakaram provide all except

(A) Free delivery

(B) Free pick up to and drop from Government Facility

(C) Monetary benefit of Rs. 700 to mother

(D) Free food and Medicine

107. Child helpline number for children in need of care and protection is

(A) 1097 **(B) 1073**

(C) 1091 **(D) 1098**

108. True about Integrated management of Neonatal and childhood infections (IMNCI) are all except

(A) Guidelines are used to assess at home/first level health facility

(B) Assessed with standard color coded management charts

(C) Targets Neonates and Infants only

(D) Focus on Sickness care, Nutrition and Immunization of children

109. True about IPV in National Immunization schedule

(A) 3 doses of IPV at 6, 10 and 14 weeks

(B) Given 0.5 ml Intradermal

(C) IPV is contraindicated in infants with allergy to streptomycin

(D) Contraindicated in children with immunodeficiency.

110. Most common Congenital anomaly of Nose is

(A) Pyriform aperture stenosis

(B) Nasal septal defects

(C) Choanal Atresia

(D) Absent Nasal Bones

111. True of nasal foreign body are all except

(A) Alligator Forceps and blunt cerumen curette are used to remove the foreign body

(B) Tetanus is a rare complication of long standing Nasal Foreign Body

(C) 2% lidocaine is use to kill live insects before removal

(D) Need sedation and operating room removal for Age > 5 and disc shaped foreign body

112. Samter triad is associated with

(A) Epistaxis

(B) Foreign body Nose

(C) Nasal angiofibroma

(D) Nasal polyp

113. Complications of sinusitis are all except

(A) Lemierre's disease

(B) Potts puffy tumor

(C) Orbital cellulitis

(D) Meningitis

114. Lemierre disease is

(A) Peritonsillar cellulitis

(B) Infection of Parapharyngeal space

(C) Infection of inner ear

(D) Mucocele of Para Nasal Sinus

115. In Criminal Medical Negligence prosecution is done by

(A) Affected person/party

(B) The state

(C) Indian medical council

(D) State Medical council

116. True about informed consent are all except

(A) A consent given by a child between 12 -18 years is valid if the court feels that the patient has understood the implication of the consent

(B) Any person of sound mind who has attained the age of 18 can give a legally valid consent

(C) A consent given by a child under 12 years is invalid

(D) A consent given by a person under 18 years is invalid under all circumstances

117. Newer approach in Autism spectrum disorder

(A) Intranasal therapy with neuropeptide oxytocin

(B) Psychostimulant including Methylphenidate

(C) Anti psychotic like Ziprasidone

(D) Gene therapy

118. False about Long QT Syndrome type 3 is

(A) Recent studies has shown mexilitine is helpful in patients with long QT type 3

(B) LQT3 has highest possibility of death

(C) LQT3 usually occurs at rest and during sleep

(D) Drug of choice for LQT3 is Beta Blockers

119. Specific therapy for Internal Radiation Contamination with Iodine 125/131 is

(A) Dilution (force fluids)

(B) Blockage with saturated solution of Potassium Iodide

(C) Reduction of GI absorption with Prussian blue

(D) Chelation with zinc or calcium diethylenitriamine pentaacetic acid

120. Management of radiation sickness need hospitalization in department of hematology if

(A) No Vomiting or < 1 Gy

(B) Vomiting > 2 hours after exposure or 1-2 Gy

(C) Vomiting 1-2 hours after exposure or 2-4 Gy

(D) Vomiting < 1 hr of exposure or > 4 Gy

121. Most common manifestation of congenital rubella syndrome is

(A) Cataract (B) Deafness

(C) PDA (D) Chorioretinitis

122. As per WHO classification of immunosuppression, how much is the CD4 level in HIV/AIDS children with severe stage in age group of < 11 months

(A) < 35% (B) < 25%

(C) < 20% (D) < 15%

123. Premature baby of 34 weeks was delivered byLSCS baby developed bullous lesion on the skin &X-ray shows periostitis. What should be the next investigation?

(A) VDRL for mother & baby (B) ELISA for HIV

(C) PCR for TB (D) Hepatitis surface antigen for mother

124. Post exposure prophylaxis in susceptible individuals exposed to measles, which one is effective

(A) Measles vaccine within 72 hrs of exposure

(B) Measles vaccine within 48 hrs of exposure

(C) Measles vaccine within 5 days of exposure

(D) Measles vaccine within 96 hrs of exposure

125. Drug of choice for pertussis is

(A) Penicillin (B) Ceftriaxone

(C) Erythromycin (D) Azithromycin

126. Humanized monoclonal antibody used in bronchial asthma

(A) Palivizumab (B) Natalizumab

(C) Omalizumab (D) Etilizumab

127. The following are true regarding kidney development except

(A) Human kidney develops mainly from metanephros

(B) Collecting parts of kidney develops from the ureteric bud

(C) Mesonephric duct disappears

(D) Kidney starts developing in the sacral region and ascends to the lumbar position

128. During mechanical ventilation the adverse pathophysiologic consequences of decreased Functional Residual Capacity (FRC) are ameliorated by

(A) ↓ PEEP

(B) ↓ Inspiratory time

(C) ↑ Expiratory time

(D) ↑ PEEP & ↑ Inspiratory time

129. The ossification centres that are typically present at birth include all the following except

(A) Distal femur

(B) Proximal tibia

(C) Calcaneous

(D) Distal humerus

130. The plasma osmolality can be estimated by a calculation based on the following formula

(A) 2 × (Cl) + (glucose)/18 + (BUN)/2.8

(B) 2 × (Na) + (glucose)/1.8 + (BUN)/2.8

(C) 2 × (Na) + (glucose)/18 + (BUN)/2.8

(D) 2 × (Na) + (glucose)/28 + (BUN)/1.8

131. Selective medium for corynebacterium diptheriae

(A) Tinsdale agar

(B) Brain heart infusion agar

(C) Lowenstein –Jensen medium

(D) Regan-Lowe charcoal agar

132. All are causes of metabolic acidosis with increased anion gap except

(A) DKA

(B) Kidney failure

(C) Salicylate poisoning

(D) Urinary tract diversions

133. The most common occular manifestation in marfans syndrome is

(A) Dislocation of ocular lens

(B) Severe myopia

(C) Flat cornea

(D) Retinal detachment

134. The most common site of osteomyelitis in children is

(A) Femur & Tibia

(B) Vertebrae

(C) Humerus

(D) Radius

135. All of the following conditions may cause torticollis except

(A) Positional deformation

(B) Klippel-feil syndrome

(C) Cervical lymphadenitis

(D) Supratentorial brain tumour

136. Differential diagnosis of Legg-calve-perthes disease include all the following except

(A) Osteochondromatosis

(B) Schwartz-jampel syndrome

(C) Marfans syndrome

(D) Moroteaux-tamysyndrome

137. Adjunct therapies of recurrent respiratory papillomatosis include all except

(A) Anti viral modalities

(B) Photodynamic therapy

(C) Dietary supplement of indole-3-carbinol

(D) Measles vaccination

138. Prevention /reduction in the severity and incidence of acute bronchiolitis include all except
(A) Pooled hyperimmune RSV IV IG
(B) Intra muscular Palivizumab
(C) Meticulous hand hygiene
(D) Omalizumab

139. Polyomavirus nephropathy is an important cause of allograft dysfunction, the increased incidence is thought to be the result of
(A) Reduction in immunosuppression doses
(B) More potent immunosuppressive regimens
(C) Cidofovir use
(D) Leflunomide use

140. An anti-C5 antibody that approved by FDA for the treatment of atypical HUS
(A) Eculizumab
(B) Omalizumab
(C) Adalimumab
(D) Abciximab

141. Which of the following causes mesenteric lymphadenitis?
(A) Adeno virus
(B) Campylobacter
(C) Yersinia pseudotuberculosis
(D) All of the above

142. Which microorganism is responsible for classical presentation of hydrocephalus, chorioretinitis, intracerebral calcifications
(A) Toxoplasmosis
(B) Rubella
(C) Measles
(D) CMV

143. In a child presented with tuberculosis, steroids are not indicated in
(A) Tuberculoma
(B) Endobronchial TB
(C) Massive pleural effusion
(D) Progressive pulmonary disease

144. Parotid enlargement in a HIV infected child is characterized in which stage of AIDS according to WHO
(A) stage 1
(B) stage 2
(C) stage 3
(D) stage 4

145. In minimal change disease , which of the following is seen
(A) Immune deposits in glomeruli
(B) Immune deposits in mesangium
(C) Immune deposits in blood vessels
(D) No immuno deposits

146. Which of the following is the most common renal cystic disease in infants is
(A) Polycystic kidney
(B) Simple renal cyst
(C) Unilateral renal dysplasia
(D) Calyceal cyst

147. Most common cause of hemolytic uremic syndrome is
(A) E.coli
(B) Shigella
(C) Salmonella
(D) Pseudomonas

148. The most common underlying anomaly in a child with recurrent urinary tract infection is
(A) Posterior urethral valves
(B) Vesico ureteric reflux
(C) Neurogenic bladder
(D) Renal calculi

149. In children, renal failure in terms of urine output is defined as
(A) < 0.3 ml / kg/hr
(B) < 0.5 ml /kg/hr
(C) < 0.8 ml/kg/hr
(D) < 1 ml/kg/hr

150. An infant with FTT, hypertension , metabolic alkalosis and hyperkalemia presents to a clinician. Most probable cause is

(A) Gitelman's syndrome (B) Bartter's syndrome

(C) Liddle's syndrome (D) Gordon syndrome

151. Glomerular filtration begins at

(A) 12 wks of fetal life (B) 10 wks of fetal life

(C) 6 wks of fetal life (D) 3 wks of fetal life

152. Most common chronic glomerular disease in children

(A) Alport syndrome (B) Berger Nephropathy

(C) Thin basement membrane disease (D) Membranous nephropathy

153. Kartagener's triad comprises of

(A) Chronic sinusitis, situsinversus & bronchiectasis

(B) Chronic sinusitis, situsinversus & bronchitis

(C) Chronic sinusitis, situsinversus & chronic otitis media

(D) Chronic sinusitis, dextrocardia & bronchitis

154. Most common childhood cause of nasal polyposis

(A) Chronic sinusitis (B) Allergic rhinitis

(C) Kartagener syndrome (D) Cystic fibrosis

155. The following may be effective as common cold treatment except

(A) Vitamin C (B) 1st generation anti histaminics

(C) Topical or oral adrenergic agents (D) Honey

156. Bacterial tracheitis is characterized by all the following except

(A) Staph aureus is the most commonly isolated pathogen

(B) Considered a primary bacterial illness

(C) Mean age is between 5 and 7 yrs

(D) More common than epiglottitis in vaccinated populations

157. Most common cause of stridor in infants and children

(A) Vocal cord paralysis (B) Foreign body in airway

(C) Congenital subglottic stenosis (D) Laryngomalacia

158. Recurrent pneumonia is defined as

(A) 2 (or) more episodes in a single year, with radiographic clearing between occurrences

(B) 2 (or) more episodes in a single year, without radiographic clearing between occurrences

(C) 3 (or) more episodes in a single year, with radiographic clearing between occurrences

(D) 3 (or) more episodes in a single year, without radiographic clearing between occurrences

159. Bronchiectasis can also be congenital as in this syndrome in which there is an absence of annular bronchial cartilage

(A) Marnier – Kuhn syndrome (B) Williams Campbell syndrome

(C) Yellow nail syndrome (D) Cystic fibrosis

160. Which of the following statements about cystic fibrosis is not true

(A) Autosomal recessive disorder

(B) Abnormality on CFTR which leads to defective calcium transport

(C) Mutation in cystic fibrosis transport regulator

(D) CFTR protein has 1480 amino acids

161. 6 months old infant diagnosed as a infantile spasm with EEG PATTERN SHOWS,

(A) Polyspike wave discharges in occipital region

(B) Chaotic pattern of high voltage, bilaterally synchronous slow wave activity

(C) 4-6/sec irregular spike wave pattern enhanced on photic stimulation

(D) 3/sec spike and slow wave pattern

162. Drug of choice for petit mal seizure in children

(A) Phenytoin (B) Carbamazepine

(C) Phenobarbitone (D) Valproic acid

163. Most common organism to cause meningitis after CNS shunt infection

(A) Listeria monocytogens (B) Pneumococci

(C) Enteric bacteria (D) Coagulase negative staph aureus

164. False statement about Brain abscess

(A) Most common age 1 year to 3 years

(B) One of the complication of TOF

(C) Most common site are frontal, parietal, temporal

(D) Surgery indicated in fungal abscess

165. An adolescent boy presented with External opthalmoplegia, heart block, and Retinitis pigmentosa muscle biopsy shows Ragged Red fibers,

(A) Kearns-sayre syndrome

(B) Leber Hereditary Optic Neuropathy

(C) Leigh disease

(D) MERRF

166. False statement about GBS

(A) Post infectious poly neuropathy

(B) Facial weakness are often impending sign of Respiratory failure

(C) Autonomic nervous system is also involved

(D) Landry descending paralysis

167. One year male child admitted at emergency department with h/o trauma, child able to open his eye to pain, able to moan, able to withdraw limbs to painful stimulation. So, what is the score of modified Glasgow coma score

(A) 8 (B) 10

(C) 6 (D) 12

168. Pseudotumourcerebri is caused by

(A) HypervitaminosisA (B) Severe vitamin A deficiency

(C) Pseudohypoparathyoidism (D) All of the above

169. True about acute bacterial meningitis

(A) H.influenza is most common in 2 month -2years

(B) Hypoglycorrachia is present

(C) Hydrocephalus is a acute complication

(D) All of the above

170. Most common cause of seizures in a one day old Neonate is

(A) Hypoglycemia (B) Inborn error of metabolism

(C) Hypocalcemia (D) Asphyxia neonatorum

171. Which disease is presenting as Refractory epilepsy with Autistic Regression secondary to Novel mutation in HEXA gene

(A) Rett syndrome (B) Tay – sachs disease

(C) Asperger's syndrome (D) Niemann pick disease

172. True statements about congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis (CHPS)

(A) Duodenoduodenostomy is the treatment of choice for congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis

(B) Icteropyloric syndrome is seen in CHPS

(C) Hypochloremic metabolic acidosis

(D) None of the above

173. 2 years old child presented with intermittent painless brick coloured stool, probable diagnosis is

(A) Dysentery (B) Meckel diverticula

(C) Cow milk protein allergy (D) Intusussception

174. Extra gastric manifestations of H.pylori infection

(A) Anemia (B) Short stature

(C) Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (D) All of the above

175. Celiac disease –specific antibody

(A) Endomysial antibodies (B) Anti-saccharomyces cervisiae

(C) P-ANCA (D) None of the above

176. False statement about Zellweger syndrome is

(A) Autosomal recessive (B) Degeneration of liver and kidney

(C) Normal IQ (D) Usually fatal in 6-12 months

177. Wilson disease is due to mutation in

(A) ATP7B (B) ATP7A

(C) UGT1A1 (D) AT1B3

178. One year 6 month old infant developed jaundice and features of ALF. Child is found to be Positive for HbsAg. The mother`s hepatitis B serological profile is likely to be

(A) HbsAg and anti Hbe antibody positive (B) HbsAg positive only

(C) HbsAg and Hbe Ag positive (D) Mother infected with mutant HBV

179. Indication for Auxiliary Liver transplantation is

(A) Crigler-Najjar type 1 (B) Chronic liver disease

(C) Biliary atresia (D) Hepatic tumors

180. Cause of conjugated hyperbilirubinemia all except

(A) TORCH (B) Gilbert syndrome

(C) Galactosemia (D) Giant cell hepatitis

181. Most common cause of Acute primary peritonitis

(A) Enterococci (B) Staphylococci

(C) Pneumococci (D) Klebsiella

182. Proposed gastro intestinal cause for Infantile colic all except

(A) Immaturity of enteric nervous system (B) Decreased motilin receptor

(C) Cow milk hypersensitivity (D) Altered gut micro organism

183. Drug causing constipation all except

(A) Drotaverin (B) Dextromethorphan

(C) Oxybutynin (D) Linaclotide

184. Gianotticrosti syndrome is associated with

(A) Hep B virus (B) HPV

(C) Hep C virus (D) CMV

185. Mode of inheritance of congenital erythropoietic porphyria

(A) Autosomal dominant (B) X-linked

(C) Autosomal recessive (D) Mitochondrial

186. 2 years old baby with impetigo has not achieved clinical improvement after 7 days of antibiotics, antibiotics of choice for MRSA suspected impetigo lesion

(A) Sulfamethoxazole – trimethoprim (B) cloxacillin

(C) cephalexin (D) cefuroxime axetil

187. False statement about atopic dermatitis

(A) Endogenous eczema (B) IgE response

(C) Hanifin and Rajka criteria (D) Flexor lichenification in infant

188. Collodion baby at birth, ensheathed in shiny lacquer- like membrane which on shedding reveals diffuse large thick brown plate-like scales which persist for life with deficiency of transglutaminase condition is known as

(A) Lamellar icthyosis (B) Keratinopathic Icthyosis

(C) Icthyosis vulgaris (D) X-linked Icthyosis

189. Newborn baby present with large flaccid bullae over the trunk and knees with mucosal involvement, microscopically shows level of split is lamina lucida with collagen XVII gene defect is

(A) Dystrophic Ectodermolysis Bullosa (B) Junctional Ectodermolysis Bullosa

(C) EB simplex (D) Kindler syndrome

190. Blister grafting technique is used for

(A) Vitiligo (B) Pemphigus Vulgaris

(C) Psoriasis (D) Lichen striatus

191. If a medical practitioner received gift > 1 lakh from pharma company, action to be taken by the council is

(A) Removal for a period 6 months from state medical Register

(B) Removal for a period of > 1 year from state medical Register

(C) Removal for a period of 1 year from state council with 50,000 Rs fine

(D) Only 2 lakhs fine

192. Every physician should maintain the IP medical records for period of minimum

(A) One year (B) 2 years

(C) 3 years (D) 5 years

193. Following statements are considered as misconduct except

(A) Any act of termination of pregnancy of normal female fetus

(B) Selling schedule H&L drugs to the public except to his patients

(C) A physician shall use touts for procuring patients

(D) Consent taken from the patient for trial of drugs which is as per the ICMR guidelines

194. If a ROC curve goes diagonal, it means

(A) Good diagnostic value (B) Screening test

(C) No diagnostic value (D) Gold standard test

195. Power of test is best defined as

(A) Correctly accepting null hypothesis when it is true

(B) Correctly accepting null hypothesis when it is false

(C) Correctly rejecting null hypothesis when it is false

(D) Correctly rejecting null hypothesis when it is true

196. The main aim of Experimental study designs is to

(A) Generate hypothesis (B) Test hypothesis

(C) Prove hypothesis (D) Formulate hypothesis

197. Positive predictive value is not true

(A) Depends on disease incidence

(B) Reflects the diagnostic power of test

(C) More the positive predictive value, the more specific the test

(D) Directly proportional to disease prevalence in population

198. Probability sampling method is

(A) Quota sampling (B) Cluster sampling

(C) Homogenous sampling (D) Chain sampling

199. Least affected by fluctuation of sampling

(A) Mean (B) Median

(C) Mode (D) Standard deviation

200. Absence of Bias in data measurement

(A) Reliability (B) Consistency

(C) Validity (D) Variability