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**Manipur**  
**Medical Officer**  
**Previous Year Paper**  
**2018**



Question Booklet No. **651**

Question Booklet Series Code

**C**

**2010**

**( MEDICAL OFFICER )**

**PAPER—I**

**(i) General Medicine**

**( Including Cardiology, Neurology, Dermatology and Psychiatry )**

**(ii) General Surgery**

**( Including ENT, Ophthalmology, Traumatology and Orthopaedics )**

**Time Allowed : Two Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 200**

## **INSTRUCTIONS**

**DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

1. The Answer Sheet is separately supplied to you. Fill in all the columns on the Answer Sheet correctly, failing which your Answer Sheet will be invalidated.
2. You must check up the Question Booklet and ensure that it contains all the questions and see that no page is missing or repeated. If you find any defect in the Question Booklet or Answer Sheet, you must get it replaced immediately.
3. Encode clearly the Question Booklet series, **A, B, C, D**, as the case may be in the appropriate place in the Answer Sheet.
4. This Booklet contains **100** items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select **ONLY ONE** response which you consider best and mark on the Answer Sheet.
5. All items carry equal marks. Attempt **ALL** items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
6. Rough work must not be done on the Answer Sheet. Use the blank space at the last page of the Question Booklet for rough work.
7. Once you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. In no case you should leave the examination hall without returning the Answer Sheet.

**SEAL**

9. In dementia, the first function to be affected in the early stage is
- (a) language ability
  - (b) memory
  - (c) attention and concentration
  - (d) visuo-spatial functions
10. The risk of developing schizophrenia in children if both parents are affected is
- (a) 20%
  - (b) 30%
  - (c) 40%
  - (d) 50%
11. Homonymous hemianopia is due to lesion in the
- (a) retina
  - (b) optic chiasma
  - (c) temporal lobe
  - (d) occipital lobe
12. All of the following are modifiable risk factors for stroke, except
- (a) high blood pressure
  - (b) diabetes mellitus
  - (c) previous vascular event
  - (d) hyperlipidaemia
13. Thymoma is associated with
- (a) myotonic dystrophy
  - (b) myasthenia gravis
  - (c) motor neuron disease
  - (d) pick disease
14. Dissociated sensory loss is seen in
- (a) syringomyelia
  - (b) frontal lobe tumour
  - (c) tabes dorsalis
  - (d) LGB syndrome
15. Which of the following is not a sign of cerebellar lesion?
- (a) Dysmetria
  - (b) Intention tremor
  - (c) Extensor planter reflex
  - (d) Dysdiadochokinesis
16. The first step taken in case of multiple injuries of face and neck is
- (a) blood transfusion
  - (b) IV fluid
  - (c) reconstruction
  - (d) maintenance of airways
17. Hyoid bone is closely associated with
- (a) cystic hygroma
  - (b) branchial cyst
  - (c) thyroglossal cyst/fistula
  - (d) bronchiogenic cyst
18. Which neck swelling moves on swallowing?
- (a) Submandibular salivary gland
  - (b) Thyroid gland
  - (c) Supraclavicular lymph gland
  - (d) Sternomastoid tumour



28. The most common histologic type of thyroid cancer is
- medullary type
  - follicular type
  - papillary type
  - anaplastic type
29. Which of the following is used in the treatment of thyroid malignancy?
- $^{131}\text{I}$
  - $^{125}\text{I}$
  - $^{99}\text{Tc}$
  - $^{32}\text{P}$
30. IV rule for burn is
- % body surface area  $\times$  weight in pound  $\times 4 =$  volume in ml
  - % body surface area  $\times$  weight in kg  $\times 4 =$  volume in lts
  - % body surface area  $\times$  weight in pound  $\times 5 =$  volume in ml
  - % body surface area  $\times$  weight in kg  $\times 4 =$  volume in ml
31. The most useful method to diagnose upper GI bleed is
- barium study
  - celiac angiography
  - gastric biopsy
  - endoscopy
32. Peptic ulcer is associated with all, except
- cirrhosis
  - Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
  - primary hyperparathyroidism
  - pernicious anaemia
33. Curling's ulcer is seen in
- burn patient
  - patient with head injury
  - Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
  - analgesic drug abuse
34. Trosier's sign is
- Rt. supraclavicular enlargement
  - Lt. supraclavicular enlargement
  - carpopedal spasm
  - migrating thrombophlebitis
35. Trichobezoar is
- hair ball in stomach in psychiatric patient
  - tumour of stomach
  - TB of bowel
  - collection of worm in stomach
36. Minimum amount of GI bleed to cause melaena is
- 10 ml
  - 40 ml
  - 60 ml
  - 100 ml
37. The most common site of benign (peptic) gastric ulcer is
- upper third of lesser curvature
  - greater curvature
  - pyloric antrum
  - lesser curvature near incisura angularis

46. Gas most suited for laparoscopy is

- (a) air
- (b) nitrogen
- (c) CO
- (d) CO<sub>2</sub>

47. Pseudochylous ascites occurs in

- (a) cirrhosis
- (b) hyperlipidemia
- (c) filariasis
- (d) malignant ascites

48. Most common indication for laparotomy in intestine TB is

- (a) peritonitis
- (b) intestine obstruction
- (c) doubtful diagnosis
- (d) lower GI bleed

49. The area of colon which is least visualized by barium studies is

- (a) sigmoid
- (b) hepatic flexure
- (c) splenic flexure
- (d) caecum

50. 65 years old Ramesh presents with abdominal pain and distension of abdomen. His stools were maroon coloured and he gives a past history of cerebrovascular accident and myocardial infarction. What will be the probable diagnosis?

- (a) Ulcerative colitis
- (b) Acute mesenteric ischemia
- (c) IBS
- (d) Chron's disease

51. Commonest cause of pyogenic liver abscess is

- (a) aspiration
- (b) hematogenous spread
- (c) direct contact
- (d) lymphatic spread

52. For differentiating inguinal hernia and femoral hernia the landmark will be

- (a) pubic symphysis
- (b) femoral artery
- (c) inferior epigastric vessel
- (d) pubic tubercle

53. Stone which is resistant to lithotripsy is

- (a) calcium oxalate
- (b) triple phosphate stone
- (c) cystine stone
- (d) uric acid stone

54. Cause of death in carcinoma penis is usually

- (a) metastasis to lung
- (b) metastasis to liver
- (c) erosion of femoral blood vessels
- (d) urinary obstruction

55. Dermoid arises from

- (a) pluripotent cell
- (b) totipotent cell
- (c) ectoderm
- (d) mesoderm

66. The mechanism of lepra reaction type I is due to
- cell-mediated hypersensitivity
  - immune complexes
  - anaphylaxis
  - None of the above
67. Which of the following is a tumour marker for hepatocellular carcinoma?
- Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)
  - Alpha fetoprotein (AFP)
  - CA-125
  - Prostate specific antigen (PSA)
68. Haemorrhagic rashes are found in the following, except
- measles
  - meningococcal infection
  - viral haemorrhagic fevers
  - leptospirosis
69. The principal vector for dengue is
- Aedes africanus*
  - Aedes aegypti*
  - Anopheles darsius*
  - Culex quinquefasciatus*
70. Systemic drug used for scabies is
- terbinafine
  - ivermectin
  - albendazole
  - HCQS
71. Which of the following drugs is not used in the treatment of visceral leishmaniasis?
- Sodium stibogluconate
  - Amphotericin-B
  - Miltefosine
  - Flucytosine
72. Vertical transmission of HIV from mother to child is facilitated by the following, except
- prolonged rupture of membranes
  - vaginal delivery
  - older gestational age
  - peripartum prophylaxis
73. The following are AIDS defining illnesses, except
- oesophageal candidiasis
  - cytomegalovirus retinitis
  - cryptococcal meningitis
  - recurrent vaginal candidiasis
74. Which of the following drugs is not a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI)?
- Zidovudine
  - Abacavir
  - Indinavir
  - Lamivudine
75. Metabolic acidosis is a consequence of the following, except
- renal failure
  - sustained vomiting
  - diabetic ketoacidosis
  - lactic acidosis



86. Kerly B lines, seen in Chest X-ray, are due to

- (a) left heart failure
- (b) right heart failure
- (c) Both
- (d) None of the above

87. Pansystolic murmur is present in

- (a) aortic regurgitation
- (b) ventricular septal defect
- (c) aortic stenosis
- (d) All of the above

88. Ejection systolic murmur is found in

- (a) mitral regurgitation
- (b) tricuspid stenosis
- (c) mitral valve prolapse
- (d) pulmonary stenosis

89. Torsades de pointes is a condition where there is

- (a) prolonged PR interval
- (b) shortened PR interval
- (c) prolonged QT interval
- (d) shortened QT interval

90. The most sensitive marker of myocardial cell damage is

- (a) CPK-MB
- (b) troponin T or I
- (c) creatine kinase
- (d) tropomyosin

91. The post-myocardial infarction syndrome (Dressler's syndrome) is thought due to

- (a) infection
- (b) autoimmunity
- (c) Both
- (d) None of the above

92. Critical stenosis at rest is reduction of arterial diameter by

- (a) 50%
- (b) 60%
- (c) 70%
- (d) 80%

93. Major manifestations in Jones criteria for diagnosis of rheumatic fever includes all, except

- (a) carditis
- (b) arthralgia
- (c) erythema marginatum
- (d) chorea



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