

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

Test Booklet Series

A

TEST BOOKLET

T. B. C. : HM - 1/19

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL OFFICER

Sl. No. **1753**

PAPER - I

Time Allowed : 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
3. You have to enter your Roll No. on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP & DARKEN ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEET AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.
5. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response (answer) for each item (question).
6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided by using BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK). See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the Answer Sheet issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
10. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

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SEAL

1. Ptosis is caused by the paralysis of :
 - (A) III cranial nerve
 - (B) IV cranial nerve
 - (C) V cranial nerve
 - (D) VI cranial nerve
2. Acute complication of diabetes is :
 - (A) Coma
 - (B) Blindness
 - (C) Diabetes Ketoacidosis & Coma
 - (D) Heart failure
3. Egg-shell calcification of hilar lymph nodes is characteristically seen in :
 - (A) Tuberculosis
 - (B) Sarcoidosis
 - (C) Teratoma
 - (D) Silicosis
4. Best artery for coronary angiography :
 - (A) Brachial
 - (B) Femoral
 - (C) Carotid
 - (D) Axillary
5. The encephalopathy is commonly seen in chronic alcoholics :
 - (A) Reye's syndrome
 - (B) Multicystic encephalopathy
 - (C) Wernike's encephalopathy
 - (D) Spongiform encephalopathy
6. All of the following may be associated with rheumatic fever except :
 - (A) Nephritis
 - (B) Chorea
 - (C) Polyarthrits
 - (D) Carditis
7. Haemoptysis with renal involvement is seen in :
 - (A) Good Pasture's Syndrome
 - (B) Rheumatoid Arthritis
 - (C) Reiter's Syndrome
 - (D) Behcet's Disease
8. Maize eating is related to :
 - (A) Pellagra
 - (B) Scurvy
 - (C) Beri beri
 - (D) Phrynoderma
9. The outstanding symptom of acute pancreatitis :
 - (A) Abdominal Bloating
 - (B) Severe constant upper abdominal pain radiates to back
 - (C) Jaundice
 - (D) Constipation

10. The most serious complication of herpes simplex virus is :
- (A) Leukemia
(B) Encephalitis
(C) HIV
(D) Rubella
11. The following are true regarding Lyme disease except :
- (A) It is transmitted by Ixodid ticks
(B) Erythema migrans
(C) Borrelia recurrent is the etiological agent
(D) Borrelia burgdorferii is the etiological agent
12. Rheumatoid arthritis associated with pneumoconiosis is known as :
- (A) Middle lobe syndrome
(B) Black lung syndrome
(C) Caplans syndrome
(D) Hamannrich syndrome
13. Ankylosing spondylitis is characterised by all except :
- (A) Possible fusion of entire spine
(B) Involvement of sacroiliac joints
(C) High prevalence of HLA-B27
(D) Highest frequency of older women
14. Torres inclusion body may be found in :
- (A) Yellow fever
(B) Dengue
(C) Kyasanur forest disease
(D) All of these
15. The initial complaint in primary biliary cirrhosis is :
- (A) Pain in abdomen
(B) Fever
(C) Weakness
(D) Pruritus
16. Black water fever is :
- (A) Related to heavy parasitaemia
(B) Always associated with renal failure
(C) Related to Haemoglobinuria
(D) Observed in incompatible blood transfusion

17. Hereditary haemochromatosis is associated with :
- (A) HLA-A locus on chromosome 6p
 - (B) HLA-B8
 - (C) HLA-B7
 - (D) HLA-B27
18. The parathyroid glands are :
- (A) 3
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 6
19. Pernicious anaemia is associated with :
- (A) Hypogammaglobulinaemia
 - (B) Blood group B
 - (C) HLA-B27
 - (D) Yellow sclera
20. The characteristic feature of hypertrophic osteoarthropathy is :
- (A) Clubbing
 - (B) Pallor
 - (C) Muddy sclera
 - (D) Anaemia
21. Streak ovary is associated with :
- (A) Klinefelter's Syndrome
 - (B) Asherman's Syndrome
 - (C) Turner's Syndrome
 - (D) Super Female
22. Haematometra seen in association with :
- (A) Cryptomenorrhoea
 - (B) Congestive Dysmenorrhoea
 - (C) Oligomenorrhoea
 - (D) D. U. B.
23. Powderburn's seen in :
- (A) Tuberculous endosalpingiosis
 - (B) Pelvic endometriosis
 - (C) Tuberculous cervicitis
 - (D) Adenomyosis
24. Basal body temperature noted in :
- (A) Ovulation
 - (B) Pregnancy
 - (C) Vaginal infection
 - (D) Menopause

25. Fixed retroversion seen in :
- (A) PID
 - (B) Uterine Prolapse
 - (C) Adenomyosis
 - (D) Fibroid uterus
26. Culdocentesis is a method of diagnosis in :
- (A) Fibroid uterus
 - (B) Adenomyosis
 - (C) Ovarian Tumour
 - (D) Ectopic gestation
27. Complete mole associated with :
- (A) Hydatidiform mole
 - (B) Choriola
 - (C) Missed abortion
 - (D) None of these
28. Mastitis followed by breast abscess is most frequently due to :
- (A) Bacterial Vaginosis
 - (B) Pneumococcus
 - (C) E. coli
 - (D) Staphylococcus
29. One of them is not a complication of Placenta Previa :
- (A) Malpresentation
 - (B) Postmaturity
 - (C) Preterm labour
 - (D) Intrapartum Haemorrhage
30. Which sign is absent in abdominal pregnancy ?
- (A) Braxton Hick's sign
 - (B) Foetal movements
 - (C) Foetal heart sounds
 - (D) None of these
31. Commonest site of Branchial Cyst is :
- (A) Lower 1/3 of sternomastoid on anterior border
 - (B) Lower 1/3 of sternomastoid on posterior border
 - (C) Upper 1/3 of sternomastoid on anterior border
 - (D) Upper 1/3 of sternomastoid on posterior border

32. Most common coagulopathy noted in surgical patient is :
- (A) Thrombocytopenia
 - (B) Afibrinogenemia
 - (C) Fibrinolysis
 - (D) Factor VIII deficiency
33. Most important step in Cardiac resuscitation is :
- (A) Bicarbonate administration
 - (B) Cardiac massage
 - (C) Ventilation
 - (D) Intracardiac adrenalin
34. Hour glass stomach is seen in :
- (A) Gastric carcinoma
 - (B) Gastric ulcer
 - (C) Gastric lymphoma
 - (D) Corrosive stricture
35. Commonest site for carcinoid tumour is :
- (A) Ileum
 - (B) Appendix
 - (C) Rectum
 - (D) Colon
36. Which of the following gas is a radiosensitiser ?
- (A) CO₂
 - (B) N₂
 - (C) O₂
 - (D) CO
37. In obstruction of large gut, rupture occurs at the :
- (A) Caecum
 - (B) Ascending colon
 - (C) Transverse colon
 - (D) Descending colon
38. Most common post operative complication of Splenectomy is :
- (A) Left side pleural effusion
 - (B) Subphrenic abscess
 - (C) Left lower lobe atelectasis
 - (D) Pancreatic fistula

39. Which is the commonest tumour of urinary bladder ?
- (A) Papilloma
 - (B) Adenocarcinoma
 - (C) Transitional cell carcinoma
 - (D) Squamous cell carcinoma
40. "Raspberry tumour" is another name for :
- (A) Umbilical fistula
 - (B) Umbilical granuloma
 - (C) Umbilical adenoma
 - (D) Meckel's diverticulum
41. Commonest cause of deafness in children under 12 years :
- (A) Trauma
 - (B) Wax
 - (C) Otosclerosis
 - (D) Secretory otitis media
42. CSF Rhinorrhoea is usually due to fracture of :
- (A) Ethmoidal bone
 - (B) Cribriform plate
 - (C) Orbital plate
 - (D) Maxilla
43. Constantly changing refractory error is seen in :
- (A) Traumatic cataract
 - (B) Diabetic cataract
 - (C) Morgagnian cataract
 - (D) Intumescent cataract
44. Commonest tumour arising from the metaphysis is :
- (A) Osteoclastoma
 - (B) Ewing's sarcoma
 - (C) Osteosarcoma
 - (D) Synovial sarcoma
45. In rheumatoid arthritis, the part which is affected most is :
- (A) Synovium
 - (B) Subchondral bone
 - (C) Cartilage
 - (D) Tendon
46. The concept "Levels of Prevention" in the health care systems aims at :
- (A) Identification of stages of a disease
 - (B) Control and eradication of a disease
 - (C) Preventing the endemic and epidemic risks
 - (D) Intervention in the natural history of the disease

47. All are true of Soyabean except :
- (A) 40% Protein + 20% Fat
 - (B) Lysine deficient
 - (C) Protein of high nutritive value
 - (D) 4% mineral
48. All are true about attack rate except :
- (A) Is a type of prevalence rate
 - (B) Expressed as percentage
 - (C) Used when risk period is short
 - (D) Reflects extent of epidemic
49. Following are true regarding chlorination except :
- (A) Contact period – 30 minutes
 - (B) Water should not be turbid
 - (C) Residual chlorine 0.5 mg/L.
 - (D) Chlorine demand should be estimated
50. Which of the following is not true of Cohort Study ?
- (A) Expensive
 - (B) Incidence can be calculated
 - (C) Always prospective
 - (D) Used to study chronic disease
51. Which of the following is correct regarding "Health for All by 2000 AD" goals ?
- (A) NRR = 1
 - (B) Crude Death Rate 9/1000 LB
 - (C) To provide potable water to rural population
 - (D) All of these
52. All the following are true about surveillance except :
- (A) It is a one time observation
 - (B) Continuous scrutiny of occurrence of disease
 - (C) Essential for prevention and control
 - (D) Provides information on changing needs
53. Strength of sewage is expressed in terms of :
- (A) Biological of oxygen demand
 - (B) Suspended solids
 - (C) Chemical oxygen demand
 - (D) E. coli count

54. Sensitivity of a test is given by :

- (A) $\frac{\text{True positive}}{\text{True positive} + \text{False positive}} \times 100$
- (B) $\frac{\text{True positive}}{\text{True positive} + \text{False negative}}$
- (C) $\frac{\text{True negative}}{\text{False positive} + \text{True negative}}$
- (D) $\frac{\text{False positive}}{\text{False positive} + \text{True negative}} \times 100$

55. The 'Clean 5' principles of safe motherhood includes all except :

- (A) Clean tie
- (B) Clean cord
- (C) Clean perineum
- (D) Clean room

56. Health Education :

- (A) Develops reflexible behaviour
- (B) Trains people to use judgement for health action
- (C) Appeals to emotions to adopt health measures
- (D) Does not change attitude

57. All are true regarding measles except :

- (A) Sec. attack rate 30-40%
- (B) Carrier state not present
- (C) Severe in malnourished child
- (D) 1 attack confers life long immunity

58. Carriers are not source in the transmission of :

- (A) Poliomyelitis
- (B) Typhoid
- (C) Diphtheria
- (D) Measles

59. All of the following are considered high risk factors for development of protein energy malnutrition except :

- (A) Measles
- (B) Acute diarrhoea
- (C) Tuberculosis
- (D) Low birth weight

60. Keta themometer is used now-a-days to determine :

- (A) Direction of air flow
- (B) Air velocity
- (C) Cooling power of air
- (D) Humidity of air

61. One of the following is peripheral nerve poison :
- (A) Conium
 - (B) Digitalis
 - (C) Oleander
 - (D) Aconite
62. Among the following irritant poison one is non-metallic poison :
- (A) Arsenic
 - (B) Lead
 - (C) Mercury
 - (D) Phosphorus
63. Rule of nine estimate percentage of burns by :
- (A) Body surface area percentage by age
 - (B) Cause of burn
 - (C) Age of person
 - (D) Surface area of burns
64. One of the following is typical drowning :
- (A) Dry drowning
 - (B) Immersion syndrome
 - (C) Submersion of the unconsciousness
 - (D) Wet drowning
65. In dead born child following sign may be absent :
- (A) Scalp oedema
 - (B) Rigor mortis
 - (C) Maceration
 - (D) Mummification
66. For disputed paternity and maternity following systems are used preferentially :
- (a) ABO grouping
 - (b) MN system
 - (c) Rh sub-grouping
 - (d) Salivary DNA study
- (A) (a), (b), (c), (d)
 - (B) (a), (c), (d), (b)
 - (C) (c), (a), (d), (b)
 - (D) (b), (c), (d), (a)

67. For certification of mental illness patient is observed for at a time :
- (A) For 10 to 30 days
 - (B) For 4 days
 - (C) For 9 days
 - (D) For 30 days
68. One of following is criminal cause of death in new born :
- (A) Immaturity
 - (B) Malformation
 - (C) Diseases of mother and child
 - (D) Act of commission or omission
69. Authorisation for a medico legal autopsy is given by :
- (A) Coroner
 - (B) Police
 - (C) Magistrate
 - (D) All of these
70. The presence of four wisdom teeth usually means that the subject has passed the age of :
- (A) 10 years
 - (B) 12 years
 - (C) 17 years
 - (D) 25 years
71. Serotonin is produced by :
- (A) Mast cell
 - (B) Macrophage
 - (C) Platelet
 - (D) All of these
72. Sudan IV and Oil Red O are the common stains used in :
- (A) Amyloidosis
 - (B) Fatty Liver
 - (C) Leprosy
 - (D) All of these
73. Heart failure cell is a characteristic feature of :
- (A) Acute Pulmonary Congestion
 - (B) Chronic Passive Congestion of Lung
 - (C) Myocardial Infraction
 - (D) Myxoma
74. Most common chromosomal disorder cause mental disorder with microcephaly :
- (A) Down syndrome
 - (B) Edward syndrome
 - (C) Fely syndrome
 - (D) All of these

75. Common pathway for initial dissemination of Carcinoma is :
- (A) Seeding of body cavities
 - (B) Implantation
 - (C) Haematogenous
 - (D) Lymphatic pathway
76. Pulseless disease is :
- (A) PAN
 - (B) Burger's disease
 - (C) Takayasu disease
 - (D) Raynaud's phenomena
77. Anitschkow cells are pathognomonic of :
- (A) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - (B) Rheumatic fever
 - (C) Cirrhosis of liver
 - (D) Peptic Ulcer
78. Reid Index is related to :
- (A) Bronchial Asthma
 - (B) Lipoma
 - (C) Leukemia
 - (D) Bronchitis
79. Mallory bodies are seen in :
- (A) Alcoholic Cirrhosis
 - (B) Rabies
 - (C) Endocarditis
 - (D) Normal structure of Bone marrow
80. Codman Triangle is a feature of :
- (A) Osteosarcoma
 - (B) Osteochondroma
 - (C) Chondrosarcoma
 - (D) Goitre
81. The sacro-iliac joint transmit from the lower limbs to the :
- (A) Sacro-iliac ligament
 - (B) Pubic symphysis
 - (C) Lumbosacral ligament
 - (D) Vertebral column
82. Lateral boundary of cubital fossa is formed by :
- (A) Biceps brachii
 - (B) Brachioradialis
 - (C) Brachialis
 - (D) Pronator teres
83. Skin of nail bed of ring finger is supplied by :
- (A) Lat. half by median, medial half by ulnar
 - (B) Medial half by median, lat. half by median
 - (C) Whole by median nerve
 - (D) Whole by ulnar nerve

84. Which of the following is not present in the bed of stomach ?
- (A) Splenic artery
 - (B) Transverse mesocolon
 - (C) Fourth part of duodenum
 - (D) Transverse colon
85. Normal position of uterus is :
- (A) Anteverted and Anteflexed
 - (B) Retroverted and Retroflexed
 - (C) Anteverted and Retroflexed
 - (D) Retroverted and Anteflexed
86. There is one sesamoid bone in the tendon of peroneus longus. It articulates with the :
- (A) Talus
 - (B) Calcaneus
 - (C) Navicular
 - (D) Cuboid
87. Middle cerebellar peduncle is formed by :
- (A) Vestibulocerebellar fibers
 - (B) Parolivocerebellar fibers
 - (C) Pontocerebellar fibers
 - (D) Posterior spinocerebellar fibers
88. The pulmonary veins are four in number, two on each side and they carry :
- (A) Carbondi-oxidised blood
 - (B) Carbo-mono-oxidised blood
 - (C) Carbo-pera-oxidised blood
 - (D) Oxygenated blood
89. Which gland is provided secretomotor fibres from inferior salivatory nucleus ?
- (A) Lacrimal
 - (B) Sublingual
 - (C) Parotid
 - (D) Submandibular
90. All the germ layers, ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm are present in :
- (A) Heart
 - (B) Cornea
 - (C) Tympanic membrane
 - (D) Urachus
91. The total body water can be measured using :
- (A) Evans Blue
 - (B) Tritium oxide
 - (C) Sucrose
 - (D) Sodium thiosulphate

92. Lymphocytes are concerned with :
- (A) Cell mediated immunity
 - (B) Humoral immunity
 - (C) Phagocytosis
 - (D) Delayed hypersensitivity
93. Pancreatic enzyme secretion :
- (A) Is mainly from the ductules cells
 - (B) Is from the acinal cells of the pancreas
 - (C) Is stimulated by pancreatic polypeptide
 - (D) Is stimulated by secretin
94. Clearance value of a substance that is freely filtered but neither secreted nor reabsorbed by the kidney will equal to the :
- (A) Filtration fraction
 - (B) Flomerular filtration rate
 - (C) Renal plasma flow
 - (D) Urinary excretion rate of the substance
95. When the core temperature of the individual rises more than 41°C (106°F) the following changes occur except :
- (A) Heat production increases
 - (B) Sweating increases greatly
 - (C) Central nervous system may malfunction
 - (D) Person may become poikilothermic
96. Which of the following hormones impairs hydrolysis of triglycerides into fatty acids ?
- (A) Cortisol
 - (B) Glucagon
 - (C) Growth hormone
 - (D) Insulin
97. Ventricular muscle is activated by impulses directly from the :
- (A) Purkinje system
 - (B) S-A Node
 - (C) Bundle of His
 - (D) A-V node
98. Histotoxic hypoxia is seen in :
- (A) Carbon monoxide poisoning
 - (B) Cyanide poisoning
 - (C) Shock
 - (D) Anaemias

99. Intestinal absorption of calcium occurs by :

- (A) Active uptake
- (B) Simple diffusion
- (C) Facilitated diffusion
- (D) Endocytosis

100. In human being, the primary auditory cortex is located in :

- (A) Area 44
- (B) Area 41
- (C) Area 43
- (D) Area 22



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SEAL