BIHAR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Medical Officer (Homeopathy) 2014
Solved Paper

1. The Fetal component of Placenta is :
गर्भनाल का भ्रूण घटक है:

(a) Chorion laeve/कोरियन लेव
(b) Chorion frondosum/कोरियन फ्रोंडोसम
(c) Decidua capsularis/डेसीडुआ कैप्सुलारिस
(d) Decidua basalis/डेसीडुआ बेसालिस

Ans. (b) : The placenta is developed from two sources. The principal component is fetal which develops from the chorion frondosum and the maternal component consists of decidua basalis.

2. Primary motor area of the brain :
मस्तिष्क का प्राथमिक गति क्षेत्र:

(a) Superior temporal gyri/सुपीरियर टेम्पोरल गाइरी
(b) Post-central gyri/पोस्ट-सेंट्रल गाइरी
(c) Pre-central gyri/प्री-सेंट्रल गाइरी
(d) Inferior frontal gyri/इन्फीरियर फ्रंटल गाइरी

Ans. (c) : Primary Motor Area : Located in the pre-central gyrus, including the anterior wall of central sulcus and in the anterior part of paracentral lobule on the medial surface of cerebral hemispheres. This corresponds to area 4 Brodmann.

3. After birth of an infant which artery is obliterated?
एक शिशु के जन्म के बाद कौन सी धमनी बंद हो जाती है?

(a) Obliteration of hypo-gastric artery/हाइपो-गैस्ट्रिक धमनी का बंद होना
(b) Obliteration of the epigastric artery/एपिगैस्ट्रिक धमनी का बंद होना
(c) Obliteration of the umbilical artery/नाभि धमनी का बंद होना
(d) Obliteration of brachial artery/ब्रांकियल धमनी का बंद होना

Ans. (c) : After birth, the distal portion of the umbilical artery closes off and transforms into a fibrous structure called the medial umbilical ligament. This is part of the natural changes in fetal circulation as the newborn transitions to breathing air and no longer relies on the placenta for oxygen and nutrients.

4. One of the boundary of Inguinal Triangle is :
वंक्षण त्रिभुज की एक सीमा है:

(a) Conjoint tendon/कंजॉइंट टेंडन
(b) Pectineal line/पेक्टिनियल लाइन
(c) Linea semilunaris/लीनिया सेमिलुनारिस
(d) Inferior epigastric artery/इन्फीरियर एपिगैस्ट्रिक धमनी

Ans. (d) : The inguinal triangle, also known as Hesselbach's triangle, is an anatomical region of the lower anterior abdominal wall. It boundaries are :
- Medial - Lateral edge of the rectus abdomens muscle.
- Lateral - Inferior epigastric vessels (artery and vein)
- Inferior - Inguinal ligament.

5. Nerve supply of Extraocular muscles :
नेत्र की बाहरी मांसपेशियों को तंत्रिका आपूर्ति:

(a) Occulomotor/ओकुलोमोटर
(b) Abducent/एबडुसेंट
(c) Trochlear/ट्रॉक्लियर
(d) All of the above/उपरोक्त सभी

Ans. (d) : Superior oblique is supplied by the IVth cranial nerve or trochlear nerve. Lateral rectus is supplied by the VIth cranial or abducent nerve. Remaining five extraocular muscles; superior, inferior and medial recti inferior oblique and part of levator palpebrae superioris are all supplied by the 3rd cranial or oculomotor nerve.

6. Meiosis occurs in males in :
पुरुषों में अर्धसूत्रीविभाजन होता है:

(a) Epididymis/एपिडिडिमिस
(b) Seminiferous tubules/सेमिनिफेरस नलिकाएं
(c) Vas deference/वास डिफरेंस
(d) Seminal vesicles/सेमिनल वेसिकल्स

Ans. (b) : In the males, meiosis occurs during spermatogenesis, which takes place in the seminiferous tubules of the testicles. This is where diploid germ cell undergo meiosis to produce haploid sperm cells, each carrying 23 chromosomes.

7. Which rib of the chest is more oblique?
छाती की कौन सी पसली अधिक तिरछी होती है?

(a) 1st rib/पहली पसली (b) 2nd rib/दूसरी पसली
(c) 9th rib/नौवीं पसली (d) 10th rib/दसवीं पसली

Ans. (c): SPECIAL FEATURES OF RIBS :

- 1St rib is the shortest, widest, strongest and most curved.
- Scalene tubercle is a small projection present at the medial (inner) border of 1st rib. It provides insertion to scalenus anterior muscle.
- 2nd Rib has two articular facets on its head, which articulate with the bodies of the first and second thoracic vertebrae. It is twice as long as the first rib.
- 9th rib is the most curve, 7th rib is most oblique.
- 11th and 12th Ribs have a single articular facet on their heads, have no neck or tubercle.

8. Spinal cord in an adult ends at :
एक वयस्क में रीढ़ की हड्डी कहाँ समाप्त होती है:

(a) Lumbar 1/लम्बर 1 (b) Lumbar 3/लम्बर 3
(c) Lumbar 5/लम्बर 5 (d) Sacral 1/सेक्रल 1

Ans. (a) : In adults, the spinal cord typically ends at the level of the L_1 vertebra. This point is known as the conus medullaris. Below this level, the spinal canal contains the cauda equina bundle of spinal nerves and nerve roots that continue downward.

9. A.V. Node is located in the :
ए.वी. नोड कहाँ स्थित होता है:

(a) Interatrial septum/इंटरएट्रियल सेप्टम
(b) Moderator band/मॉडरेटर बैंड
(c) Muscular part of inter ventricular septum/ इंटरवेंट्रिकुलर सेप्टम का मस्कुलर भाग
(d) Membranous part of inter ventricular septum/ इंटरवेंट्रिकुलर सेप्टम का मेम्ब्रेनस भाग

Ans. (a) : The atrioventricular (AV) node is located in the lower part of the interatrial septum near the coronary sinus. More precisely, it lies within Koch's triangle, a region on the right atrial wall bordered by :

- The sepal leaflet of the tricuspid valve.
- The tendon of Todaro.
- The orifice of the coronary sinus.

10. Gluteus maximus is inserted into :
ग्लूटियस मैक्सिमस कहाँ संलग्न होता है:

(a) Greater trochanter/ग्रेटर ट्रोकेंटर
(b) Shaft of femur/फीमर का शाफ्ट
(c) Gluteal tuberosity and iliotibial tract/ग्लूटियल ट्यूबरोसिटी और इलियोटिबियल ट्रैक्ट
(d) Iliotibial tract/इलियोटिबियल ट्रैक्ट

Ans. (c) : The gluteus maximums muscle inserts into two key structures :

- The gluteal tuberosity of the femur (deep fibers).
- The iliotibial track (superficial fibers)

This dual insertion allows the muscle to perform powerful actions like hip extension external rotation and stabilization of the knee via the iliotibial tract.

11. Duodenal ulcer bleeds from :
ग्रहणी संबंधी अल्सर से रक्तस्राव होता है:

(a) Left gastric artery/लेफ्ट गैस्ट्रिक धमनी
(b) Gastroduodenal artery/गैस्ट्रोडुओडेनल धमनी
(c) Gastric artery/गैस्ट्रिक धमनी
(d) Pancreatico-duodenal artery
पैनक्रिएटिको-डुओडेनल धमनी

Ans. (b) : Bleeding from DU is either from the small vessels in the wall of ulcer crater or due to erosion into the gastroduodenal artery. Usually posterior duodenal ulcer bleeds. Bleeding from small vessels in the wall of ulcer is due to sloughing of the ulcer. It is less severe, gradual and most often well-controlled by conservative treatment. Bleeding from erosion of gastroduodenal artery is severe, torrential and almost always needs early surgical intervention.

12. Which is responsible for the second sound of Heart?
हृदय की दूसरी ध्वनि के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है?

(a) Sudden closure of AV valves/एवी वाल्वों का अचानक बंद होना
(b) Closure of semilunar valves/सेमिलुनर वाल्वों का बंद होना
(c) Opening of AV Valves/एवी वाल्वों का खुलना
(d) Opening of the Semilunar valves/सेमिलुनर वाल्वों का खुलना

Ans. (b) : The second heat sound (S_2) often described as the "dub" in the classic "lub-dub" heart beat is produced by the closure of the aortic and pulmonary (semilunar) valves at the end of ventricular systole. This make the beginning of diastole, when the ventricles relax and refill with blood.

13. Function of albumin is :
एल्ब्यूमिन का कार्य है:

(a) Maintain plasma osmotic pressure/प्लाज्मा परासरणी दबाव बनाए रखना
(b) Maintain plasma hydrostatic pressure/प्लाज्मा हाइड्रोस्टेटिक दबाव बनाए रखना
(c) Coagulation of blood/रक्त का जमाव
(d) Immunity/रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता

Ans. (a) : Main plasma proteins : Albumin, globulin and fibrinogen. Globulins perform several enzymatic functions in the plasma, they are principally responsible for both the natural and acquired immunity of the body against invading organisms. Fibrinogen polymerizes into long fibrin threads during blood coagulation, thereby forming blood clots that help repair leaks in the circulatory system.
Osmotic pressure exerted by proteins also known as colloid osmotic pressure or oncotic pressure, is a crucial force in regulating fluid balance within the body. Particularly in capillaries.

14. Testes does not produce :
वृषण इसका उत्पादन नहीं करता है:
(a) Estradiol/एस्ट्राडिओल
(b) Testosterone/ टेस्टोस्टेरोन
(c) Fructose/फ्रुक्टोज
(d) Inhibin/इनहिबिन

Ans. (c) : The testes produce testosterone (by leydig cells), inhibin (sertoli cells) and even small amount of estradiol through aromatization of androgens. Fructose is not produced by the testes. It is secreted by the seminal vesicles and it sever as an energy source for sperm.

15. Which of the following is a lipotropic factor?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक वसा-प्रेरक कारक है?
(a) Proline/प्रोलाइन
(b) Inositol/इनोसिटोल
(c) Cardiolipin/कार्डियोलिपिन
(d) Choline/कोलिन

Ans. (d) : Lipotropic factors are compounds that help the liver process and remove fat. Among the choline is a well-known lipotropic agent. It plays a key role in fat metabolism and prevents abnormal fat accumulation in the liver.

16. Major role of glucocorticoids in carbohydrate metabolism is :
कार्बोहाइड्रेट चयापचय में ग्लूकोकॉर्टिकॉइड्स की प्रमुख भूमिका है:
(a) Stimulates glycogenesis in muscle/मांसपेशियों में ग्लाइकोजेनेसिस को उत्तेजित करता है
(b) Stimulates glycolysis in muscle/मांसपेशियों में ग्लाइकोलाइसिस को उत्तेजित करता है
(c) Stimulates gluconeogenesis in liver/यकृत में ग्लूकोनियोजेनेसिस को उत्तेजित करता है
(d) Increased uptake of glucose by extra hepatic tissue/अतिरिक्त-यकृत ऊतक द्वारा ग्लूकोज का बढ़ा हुआ ग्रहण

Ans. (c) : Glucoccorticoids especially cortisol-play a major role in increasing blood glucose levels during stress by
- Stimulating gluconeogenesis in the liver
- Mobilizing amino acids from muscle to fuel this process.
- Reducing glucose uptake in peripheral tissues, which helps preserve glucose for vital organs like the brain.

17. Glomerular filtration is most dependent on :
केशिकागुच्छीय निस्यंदन सबसे अधिक निर्भर करता है:
(a) Renal blood flow/गुर्दे का रक्त प्रवाह
(b) Pressure in Bowman's capsule/बोमन कैप्सूल में दबाव
(c) Glomerular capillary pressure/केशिकागुच्छीय केशिका दबाव
(d) Plasma membrane pressure/प्लाज्मा झिल्ली दबाव

Ans. (c) : Glomerular capillaries filter fluid at a rate that is determined by the following :
1. The balance of hydrostatic and colloid osmotic forces acting across the capillary membrane.
2. The capillary filtration coefficient (Kf), the product of the permeability and filtering surface area of the capillaries.
- Glomerular capillaries have a much higher rate of filtration than most other capillaries because of a high glomerular hydrostatic pressure and a large Kf.
- Normal GFR in adult is 125 ml/min, or 180 L/day

18. Auditory impulses relay to :
श्रवण आवेग यहाँ से गुजरते हैं:
(a) Superior colliculus/सुपीरियर कोलिकुलस
(b) Medial lemniscus/मेडियल लेम्निस्कस
(c) Interior geniculate body/इन्फीरियर जेनिकुलेट बॉडी
(d) Medial geniculate body/मेडियल जेनिकुलेट बॉडी

Ans. (d) : The medial geniculate body (MGB) is part of the auditory thalamus and serves as the primary relay station for auditory information traveling from the inferior colliculus to the auditory cortex.

19. Ovulation is associated with sudden rise in :
डिंबोत्सर्जन में अचानक वृद्धि से जुड़ा है:
(a) Prolactin/प्रोलैक्टिन
(b) Testosterone/टेस्टोस्टेरोन
(c) LH/एलएच
(d) Oxytocin/ऑक्सीटोसिन

Ans. (c) : Shortly before ovulation, the protruding outer wall of the follicle swells rapidly and a small area in the center of the follicular capsule, called the stigma, protrudes like a nipple. LH surge is necessary for final follicular growth and ovulation. About 2 days before ovulation, secretion of LH from anterior pituitary increases markedly to 6-10 fold and peaking about 16 hours before ovulation. FSH also increases 2-3 fold at the same time and the FSH and LH act synergistically sudden rise in LH leading to ovulation.

20. CD-95 has a major role in :
CD-95 की प्रमुख भूमिका है:
(a) Apoptosis/कोशिका मृत्यु
(b) Cell necrosis/कोशिका परिगलन
(c) Interferon activation/इंटरफेरॉन सक्रियण
(d) Proteolysis/प्रोटीयोलाइसिस

Ans. (a) : CD-95 also known as for or APO-1, is a death receptor on the surface of cells. When it binds to its ligand (CD 95L), it triggers a cascade of intracellular signals that to programmed cell death, or apoptosis. This mechanism is crucial for maintaining immune system balance and eliminating damaged or unwanted cells.

21. First heart sound occurs during :
हृदय की पहली ध्वनि इस दौरान होती है:

(a) Filling of the ventricles/वेंट्रिकल्स का भरना
(b) Isovolumic relaxation/आइसोवोल्यूमिक विश्राम
(c) Isovolumic contraction/आइसोवोल्यूमिक संकुचन
(d) Period of ejection/इजेक्शन की अवधि

Ans. (c) : The first heart sound (S_1) the familiar 'lub'- occurs at the beginning of ventricular systole , specifically during isovolumic contraction. This sound is produced by the colosure of the AV (atrioventricular) valves (mitral and tricuspid valves) as the ventricles begin to contract but before the semilunar valves open.

22. Commonest site of Hypertensive bleed is in the:
उच्च रक्तचाप से रक्तस्राव का सबसे सामान्य स्थान है:

(a) Thalamus/थैलेमस
(b) Frontal lobe/फ्रंटल लोब
(c) Pons/पोंस
(d) Temporal lobe/टेम्पोरल लोब

Ans. (a) : Hypertensive intraparenchymal hemorrhages typically occur in the basal ganglia (Particularly putamen and internal capsule it accounts about 50% of cases) and then thalamus.

23. Xeroderma pigmentosa is produced as a result of a defect in :
जेरोडर्मा पिगमेंटोसा में दोष के परिणामस्वरूप होता है:

(a) DNA polymerase I/डीएनए पॉलीमरेज़ I
(b) DNA polymerase II/डीएनए पॉलीमरेज़ II
(c) DNA exonuclease/डीएनए एक्सोन्यूक्लियस
(d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Ans. (d) : Xeroderma pigmentasum (XP) is caused by mutations in genes involved in the nucleotide excision repair (NER) pathway, which is responsible for removing UV-induced DNA damage. These genes are named XPA through XPG and in a variant from (XPV), the defect lies in DNA polymerase eta (η)- a specialized enzyme that helps bypass UV damaged DNA during replication.

24. The earliest change in iron deficiency anaemia is:
आयरन की कमी वाले एनीमिया में सबसे पहला परिवर्तन है:

(a) Decreased serum iron/सीरम आयरन में कमी
(b) Decreased serum ferritin/सीरम फेरिटिन में कमी
(c) Decreased TIBC/टीआईबीसी में कमी
(d) Decreased Haemoglobin/हीमोग्लोबिन में कमी

Ans. (b) : The earliest change in iron deficiency anaemia is decreased serum ferritin.
IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA : The normal requirement of iron in the diet is nearly 1 mg/d*l*. Absorbed iron is transferred to a plasma protein called transferrin. Each molecule of transferrin can transport two molecules of iron to the desired areas. Most of the body's iron is contained in hemoglobin and not ferritin. The normal total body iron mass is about 2.5 g for women and 36.5 g for men. Serum ferritin is an indicator of body iron stores.

25. The most reliable method of estimating blood alcohol level :
रक्त में शराब के स्तर का अनुमान लगाने का सबसे विश्वसनीय तरीका:

(a) Cavetti's test/कैविटी टेस्ट
(b) Breath alcohol analyser/श्वास शराब विश्लेषक
(c) Thin-layer chromatography/थिन-लेयर क्रोमैटोग्राफी
(d) Gas-liquid chromatography/गैस-लिक्विड क्रोमैटोग्राफी

Ans. (d) : Methods for determining blood alcohol : Kozelka and Hine test is a macro-method. Cavett test is a micro-method. For medicolegal purpose, the most desirable/reliable is gas liquid chromatography in which specificity can be ascertained.

26. The most reliable diagnostic sign of drowning :
डूबने का सबसे विश्वसनीय नैदानिक संकेत:

(a) Foreign bodies in air passages/वायुमार्ग में विदेशी पदार्थ
(b) Water in stomach/पेट में पानी
(c) Cutis anserine/कूटिस एन्सेरीना
(d) Froth at nostrils/नथुने पर झाग

Ans. (d) : The presence of fine, persistent and copiaus froth at the mouth and nostrils after likened to soap suds is considered the most reliable diagnostic sign of drowning. This froth is typically found not only externally but also deep within the airways and lungs, indicating active respiration during submersion.

27. In India, time limit for exhumation :
भारत में, शव निकालने की समय सीमा:

(a) No time limit/ कोई समय सीमा नहीं
(b) 5 Years/5 साल
(c) 15 Years/15 साल
(d) 20 Years/20 साल

Ans. (a) : In India, there is no legally fixed time limit for exhumation. The process can be carried out at any time after burial but only under the order of a magistrate {Under section 176(3) of the criminal procedure code (CrPC)} or corner, and typically for legal or investigative purposes such as determining cause of death or confirming identity.

28. The punishment awarded to a doctor found guilty of professional criminal negligence is?
पेशेवर आपराधिक लापरवाही का दोषी पाए गए डॉक्टर को दी जाने वाली सजा क्या है?

(a) Imprisonment for 2 years/2 साल की कैद
(b) Imprisonment for 7 years/7 साल की कैद
(c) Fine/जुर्माना
(d) Imprisonment up to 2 years and fine/2 साल तक की कैद और जुर्माना

Ans. (d) : S. 304, A., I.P.C. deals with criminal negligence. "Whoever causes the death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide shall be punished with imprisonment up to 2 years, or with fine, or with both". According to S. 375, Cr.P.C., in addition to imprisonment or other penalty prescribed by the I.P.C., compensation may also have to be paid to the victim of criminal negligence.

29. The most common cause of maternal mortality in India is :
भारत में मातृ मृत्यु दर का सबसे आम कारण है:

(a) Haemorrhage/रक्तस्राव
(b) Anaemia/एनीमिया
(c) Abortion/गर्भपात
(d) Sepsis/सेप्सिस

Ans. (a) : In India, excessive bleeding during or after childbirth known as postpartum haemorrhage is the leading cause of maternal deaths, accounting for approximately 30% of cases. It often results from complications like uterine atony, retained placenta or trauma during delivery.

30. The following is NOT TRUE about montoux test :
मोंटौक्स टेस्ट के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सत्य नहीं है:

(a) It is a specific test/यह एक विशिष्ट परीक्षण है
(b) It is only tool available for estimating prevalence of TB in a community/यह समुदाय में टीबी के प्रसार का अनुमान लगाने के लिए उपलब्ध एकमात्र उपकरण है
(c) Induration of 10 mm is positive/10 मिमी का कड़ापन सकारात्मक है
(d) New cases occur more commonly in patients who are tuberculine reactors/नए मामले उन रोगियों में अधिक सामान्यतः होते हैं जो ट्यूबरकुलिन प्रतिक्रियाशील होते हैं

Ans. (a) : Montoux test is not specific to mycobacterium tuberculosis. It is sensitive test.
- Though not perfect, the mantoux test has traditionally been used as a screening tool to estimate TB prevalence in epidemiological surveys.
- People who are tubercullin positive (reactions) have higher risk of developing active TB in the future, especially if they are immunocompromised

Mantoux Test :
- Test is carried out by injecting 1 TU of PPD in 0.1 ml intradermally on the flexor surface of the left forearm, midway between elbow and wrist.
- The injection should be made with a tuberculin syringe, with the needle bevel facing upward.
- The result of the test is read after 48-96 hours but 72 hours (3rd day) is the ideal.
- Reactions exceeding 10 mm are "positive".

31. In maize eating population niacin deficiency is due to :
मक्का खाने वाली आबादी में नियासिन की कमी का कारण है:

(a) High tryptophan/उच्च ट्रिप्टोफैन
(b) High isoleucine/उच्च आइसोल्यूसिन
(c) High leucine/उच्च ल्यूसिन
(d) High phenylalanine/उच्च फेनिलएलानिन

Ans. (c) : The proteins of maize are deficient in tryptophan and lysine; and some strains contain an excess of leucine. Excess of leucine interferes in the conversion of tryptophan into niacin, and thus aggravates the pellagragenic action of maize.
Certain varieties of jowar have a high leucine content and consumption of these varieties is associated with pellagra. This disorder is often seen in the Telengana and Marathwada regions where jowar is predominantly consumed.

32. Diseases in which herd immunity does not protect an individuals is :
वे रोग जिनमें झुंड प्रतिरक्षा एक व्यक्ति की रक्षा नहीं करती है:

(a) Diphtheria/डिप्थीरिया (b) Measles/खसरा
(c) Tetanus/टेटनस (d) Mumps/गलसुआ

Ans. (c) : Elements contribute to herd immunity : Tetanus is caused by clostridium tetani, a bacterium found in soil, dust and animal feces not transmitted from person to person. It's acquired from the environment, herd immunity offers no protection.
(a) Occurrence of clinical and subclinical infection in the herd.
(b) Immunization of the herd.
(c) Herd structure.

33. All are true about classical dengue fever, except:
क्लासिकल डेंगू बुखार के बारे में सभी सत्य हैं, सिवाय इसके:

(a) Case fatality is low/केस फेटालिटी कम है
(b) Break bone fever/हड्डी तोड़ने वाला बुखार
(c) Leg raising test positive/पैर उठाने का टेस्ट पॉजिटिव
(d) Self-limiting disease/स्वतः सीमित रोग

Ans. (c): Low case fatality rate-most cases recover without complications. Nicknamed "break bone fever" due to severe muscle and joint pain. It is typically a self-limiting illness resolving on its own in about 7-10 days. The leg raising test is not associated with dengue. It's more relevant in evaluating conditions like sciatica or deep vein thrombosis not viral infections like dengue.

34. These tests are used to verify the efficiency of pasteurization of milk, except :
इन परीक्षणों का उपयोग दूध के पाश्चुरीकरण की दक्षता को सत्यापित करने के लिए किया जाता है, सिवाय इसके:

(a) Methylene blue reduction test/मेथिलीन ब्लू रिडक्शन टेस्ट
(b) Phosphatase test/फॉस्फेटेज टेस्ट
(c) Coliform count/कॉलिफॉर्म काउंट
(d) Standard plate count/स्टैंडर्ड प्लेट काउंट

Ans. (a) : Methods of Pasteurization :

● Holder/Vat Methods	63-66°C
● HTST method	72°C
● HHST method	68°C
● UHT method	125°C

Methylene Blue Reduction Test :

- Is an indirect method for detection of microorganisms in milk.
- The test is done on milk accepted for pasteurization.
- Blue colour disappears from milk when held at a uniform temperature of 37° C : Milk which remains blue the longest is of best quality.

35. MC cancer of adult males in India :
भारत में वयस्क पुरुषों का सबसे सामान्य कैंसर:

(a) Gastric carcinoma/गैस्ट्रिक कार्सिनोमा
(b) Colo-rectal carcinoma/कोलो-रेक्टल कार्सिनोमा
(c) Lung cancer/फेफड़ों का कैंसर
(d) Oropharyngeal carcinoma/ओरोफरीनजियल कार्सिनोमा

Ans. (c) : Most common cancer in male in India as follows -
1. Oral
2. Lung
3. Stomach

Frequency of cancer in India (Top 5 from highest to lowest) : Stomach, breast, lungs, lips and oral cavity, pharynx other than oro-pharynx.
Frequency of cancer world-wide (Top 5 from highest to lowest) : Lung, breast, colorectal, prostate, stomach. MC cause of cancer deaths were cancer lung.

36. Vitamin B_{12} is not found in :
विटामिन B_{12} इसमें नहीं पाया जाता है:

(a) Milk/दूध (b) Soyabean/सोयाबीन
(c) Meat/मांस (d) Fish/मछली

Ans. (b): Vitamin B_{12}

- Good sources are liver, kidney, meat, fish, eggs, milk and cheese.
- Not found in foods of vegetable origin.
- Synthesized by bacteria in colon.
- Unlike folic acid, it is relatively heat stable
- Liver is the main storage site holding 2 mg are stored in liver, and another 2 mg elsewhere in the body. Stores are sufficient to tide over any deficiency for one to three years.
- Because of these reserves, deficiency of vitamin B_{12} appears to be rare.

37. The most important function of sentinel surveillance is :
आमतौर पर 'रोग की निगरानी का उद्देश्य क्या है' जैसा कुछ होगा

(a) To plan effective control measures/प्रभावी नियंत्रण उपायों की योजना बनाना
(b) To notify disease/रोग को सूचित करना
(c) To find the total amount of disease in a population/जनसंख्या में रोग की कुल मात्रा का पता लगाना
(d) To determine the trend of disease in a population/जनसंख्या में रोग के रुझान का निर्धारण करना

Ans. (d) : Sentinel surveillance is designed to monitor disease patterns over time by collecting high-quality data from selected reporting sites like specific hospitals or clinics. It doesn't aim to capture every case, but rather to track trends, detect outbreaks early and evaluate the impact of interventions.

38. Active and passive immunity should be given together in all conditions, except :
सक्रिय और निष्क्रिय प्रतिरक्षा सभी स्थितियों में एक साथ दी जानी चाहिए, सिवाय इसके:

(a) Hepatitis B/हेपेटाइटिस बी
(b) Tetanus/टिटनस
(c) Measles/खसरा
(d) Rabies/रेबीज

Ans. (c) : In most cases, active and passive immunization are given together when immediate protection is needed (passive) while also building long-term immunity (active). This is standard for tetanus, rabies and hepatitis B in certain high-risk exposures.
Measles, passive immunization with immunoglobulin is typically reserved for.
I. Immunocompromised individuals
II. Pregnant women
III. Infants under 6 months.

39. During pregnancy this vaccine is contraindicated :
गर्भावस्था के दौरान यह टीका वर्जित है:

(a) Diphtheria/डिप्थीरिया
(b) Tetanus/टेटनस
(c) Hepatitis-B/हेपेटाइटिस-बी
(d) Rubella/रूबेला

Ans. (d) : Rubella vaccine is a live attenuated vaccine and such vaccines are contraindicated during pregnancy due to the theoretical risk of transmitting the virus to the fetus, which could lead to congenital rubella syndrome. Women are advised to receive the rubella vaccine at least are month before conception and avoid pregnancy for a period afterward.

40. All of the following are mode of transmission of leprosy, except :
कुष्ठ रोग के संचरण के निम्नलिखित सभी तरीके हैं, सिवाय इसके:

(a) Breast milk/स्तन का दूध
(b) Insect bite/कीट का काटना
(c) Transplacental spread/ट्रांसप्लेसेंटल फैलाव
(d) Droplet infection/ड्रॉपलेट संक्रमण

Ans. (b) : Leprosy, caused by Mycobacterium leprae is primarily transmitted through droplet infection-via prolonged close contact with respiratory secretion of on untreated person.
Insect bites are not a recognized mode of transmission for leprosy. There's no scientific evidence supporting insects we vectors for this disease.

41. National Health Policy is based on :
राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य नीति इस पर आधारित है:

(a) Comprehensive health care/व्यापक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल
(b) Subsidized healthcare/सब्सिडी वाली स्वास्थ्य सेवा
(c) Socialized medicine/सामाजिक चिकित्सा
(d) Equitable distribution of health resources/ स्वास्थ्य संसाधनों का न्यायसंगत वितरण

Ans. (a) : India's National Health Policy (NHP) 2017 is grounded in the principle of equity, aiming to ensure that everyone regardless of income geography or social status has access to quality healthcare. Equitable distribution is the foundational value that guides are the policy's vision of universal health coverage.

42. The following is true about prevalence and incidence?
प्रसार और घटना के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सत्य है?

(a) Both are rates/दोनों दरें हैं
(b) Prevalence is a rate but incidence is not/प्रसार एक दर है लेकिन घटना नहीं है
(c) Incidence is a rate but prevalence is not/ घटना एक दर है लेकिन प्रसार नहीं है
(d) Both are not rates/ दोनों दरें नहीं हैं

Ans. (c): Incidence rate is defined as "the number of new cases occurring in a defined population during a specified period of time".
The term "disease prevalence" refers specifically to all current cases (old and new) existing at a given point in time, or over a period of time in a given population.
The relationship between incidence and prevalence can be expressed as :
P = IxD
= incidence x mean duration

43. The age and sex structure of a population may be best described by?
जनसंख्या की आयु और लिंग संरचना का सबसे अच्छा वर्णन किसके द्वारा किया जा सकता है?

(a) Life table/जीवन तालिका
(b) Correlation coefficient/सहसंबंध गुणांक
(c) Population pyramid/जनसंख्या पिरामिड
(d) Bar Chart/बार चार्ट

Ans. (c) : The age and sex distribution of population is shown by population pyramid. It is broad based conical pyramid because of high birth rate and tapering of population with increase in age. In countries with low birth rate, the pyramid swells in the middle, is narrow at the base and is not so conical at the top (dumb bell shaped "pyramid").

44. In a double blind clinical drug trial :
एक डबल ब्लाइंड क्लिनिकल ड्रग ट्रायल में:

(a) The patients and doctor do not know which treatment they are receiving/रोगी और डॉक्टर दोनों नहीं जानते कि उन्हें कौन सा उपचार मिल रहा है
(b) The patient do not know which treatment he is receiving/रोगी नहीं जानता कि उसे कौन सा उपचार मिल रहा है
(c) The patient, the doctor and the evaluatior do not know what treatment the patient is getting/ रोगी, डॉक्टर और मूल्यांकनकर्ता नहीं जानते कि रोगी को कौन सा उपचार मिल रहा है
(d) None/कोई नहीं

Ans. (a) : Blinding can be done in three ways :-
(a) Single blind trial : Participant is not aware whether he belongs to the study group or control group.
(b) Double Blind Trial : Neither the doctor nor the participant is aware of the group allocation and the treatment received.
(c) Triple blind trial : The participant, the investigator and the person analyzing the data are all "blind".
Ideally, of course, triple blinding should be used; but the double blinding is the most frequently used method when a blind trial is conducted. When an outcome such as death is being measured, blinding is not so essential.

45. Indicators of PQLI includes all of the following, except :
पीक्यूएलआई के संकेतकों में निम्नलिखित सभी शामिल हैं, सिवाय इसके:

(a) Infant mortality/शिशु मृत्यु दर
(b) Life expectancy at age one/एक वर्ष की आयु में जीवन प्रत्याशा
(c) Literacy/साक्षरता
(d) Per capita gross national products/प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद

Ans. (d) : The physical quality of life Index (PQLI) was developed to measure a country's level of development using non-economic indicators. It includes :
- Infant mortality rate
- Life expectancy at age one
- Basic literacy rate

Per capita GNP (Gross national products) is an economic measure and is not part of the PQLI.

46. Niacin deficiency in a maize eating population is due to?
मक्का खाने वाली आबादी में नियासिन की कमी का कारण है?
(a) High Tryptophan/उच्च ट्रिप्टोफैन
(b) High Isoleucine/उच्च आइसोल्यूसिन
(c) High Leucine/उच्च ल्यूसिन
(d) High Phenylalamne/उच्च फेनिलएलानिन

Ans. (c) : In maize eating populations, niacin deficiency-leading to pellagra is primarily due to two factors.
- Low bioavailability of niacin
- High leucine content

47. The following disease requires isolation to break transmission, except:
निम्नलिखित रोग में संचरण को तोड़ने के लिए अलगाव की आवश्यकता होती है, सिवाय इसके:
(a) Measles/खसरा
(b) Mumps/गलसुआ
(c) Chicken Pox/चेचक
(d) Tetanus/टेटनस

Ans. (d) : Tetanus is not a communicable disease-it's caused by clostridium tentani, a bacterium found in soil, dust and animal feces. Therefore isolation is not required to prevent its spread.

48. Pregnancy with severely affected Rh Immunised fetus may be complicated by :
गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित आरएच प्रतिरक्षित भ्रूण के साथ गर्भावस्था जटिल हो सकती है:
(a) Polyhydramnios/पॉलीहाइड्राम्निओस
(b) Fetal hydrops/भ्रूण हाइड्रोप्स
(c) Fetal cardiac failure/भ्रूण हृदय विफलता
(d) All of the above/उपरोक्त सभी

Ans. (d) :Maternal complications of Rh-incoatibility: Preeclampsia, Polyhydramnios, Big size baby with its hazards. Hypofibrinogenemia due to prolonged retention of dead fetus in uterus.
- Postpartum hemorrhage due to big placenta and blood coagulopathy.
- "maternal syndrome" : Generralized endema, protenuria and pruritus due to cholestasis. These features are ominous indicating imminent fetal death in utero.

49. Pregnancy can be fist diagnosed by ultrasound at :
गर्भावस्था का पहला निदान अल्ट्रासाउंड द्वारा किया जा सकता है:
(a) 2 weeks/2 सप्ताह (b) 5 weeks/5 सप्ताह
(c) 12 weeks/12 सप्ताह (d) 16 weeks/16 सप्ताह

Ans. (b) : Fetal viability and gestational age trans vaginal ultrasonography :
- Gestational sac and yolk sac : 5 menstrual weeks.
- Fetal pole and cardiac activity : 6 weeks.
- Embryonic movements : 7 weeks
- Fetal gestational age is best determined by measuing the CRL between 7 and 12 weeks (variation ± 5 days)
- Doppler effect of ultrasound can pick up the fetal heart rate rediably by 10^{th} week.

50. All of the following are indications for termination of pregnancy in APH, except :
एपीएच में गर्भावस्था को समाप्त करने के लिए निम्नलिखित सभी संकेत हैं, सिवाय इसके:
(a) Intra-uterine death/अंतर्गर्भाशयी मृत्यु
(b) 37 weeks/37 सप्ताह
(c) Transverse lie/अनुप्रस्थ स्थिति
(d) Continuous bleeding/लगातार रक्तस्राव

Ans. (c) : While a transverse lie may require a cesarean section, it is not in itself an indication for termination of pregnancy in the context of antepartum hemorrhage (APH).
Indications of delivery in APH :
1. Bleeding occurs at or after 37 weeks of pregnancy.
2. Patient is in labour.
3. Patient is in exsanguinated state on admission.
4. Bleeding is continuing and of moderate degree.
5. Baby with non-reassuring cardiac status or dead or known to be congenitally deformed.

51. DNA analysis of chorionic villus/Amniocentesis is not likely to detect :
कोरियोनिक विलस/एम्नियोसेंटेसिस के डीएनए विश्लेषण से यह पता चलने की संभावना नहीं है:
(a) Tay Sach's Disease/टे सैक्स रोग
(b) Haemophilia A/हीमोफिलिया ए
(c) Sickle cell disease/सिकल सेल रोग
(d) Duchenne muscular dystrophy/ड्यूशेन्न मस्कुलर डिस्ट्रोफी

Ans. (b): While DNA analysis via chorionic villus sampling (CVS) or amniocentesis can reliably detect many single-gene disorders-such as Tay-Sach's disease, sickle cell disease, Duchenne muscular dystrophy Haemophilia A presents in unique challenge.

52. Which part of the fallopian tube is the MC site for ectopic pregnancy?
फैलोपियन ट्यूब का कौन सा हिस्सा अस्थानिक गर्भावस्था के लिए सबसे सामान्य स्थान है?

(a) Isthmic/इस्थमिक
(b) Fimbrial/फिम्ब्रिया
(c) Interstitial/इंटरस्टिशियल
(d) Ampulla/एम्प्यूला

Ans. (d) : The ampulla is the most common site for ectopic pregnancy, accounting for approximately 70% of cases. It's the widest section of the fallopian tube and the usual site of fertilization. However if the fertilized egg fails to move into the uterus it may implant in the ampulla, leading to an ectopic pregnancy.

53. After hysterectomy for fibroid uterus woman has recurrent urinary retention, most possible cause is :
गर्भाशय फाइब्रॉयड के लिए गर्भाशय-उच्छेदन के बाद महिला को बार-बार मूत्र प्रतिधारण होता है, इसका सबसे संभावित कारण है:

(a) Atrophic and stenotic urethra/एट्रोफिक और स्टेनोटिक मूत्रमार्ग
(b) Lumbar disc prolapse/लम्बर डिस्क प्रोलैप्स
(c) Injury to bladder neck/मूत्राशय गर्दन में चोट
(d) Injury to hypogastric plexus/हाइपोगैस्ट्रिक प्लेक्सस में चोट

Ans. (d) : During a hysterectomy especially for a fibroid uterus there's a risk of damaging the hypogastric plexus, a network of autonomic nerves that innervate the bladder. Injury to this plexus can impair detrusor muscle function, leading to bladder atony and recurrent urinary retention.

54. What type of abnormal bleeding is associated with endometriosis?
एंडोमेट्रियोसिस से किस प्रकार का असामान्य रक्तस्राव जुड़ा है?

(a) Menorrhagia/मेनोरेजिया
(b) Anovulatory bleeding/एनोव्यूलेटरी रक्तस्राव
(c) Amenorrhoea/एम्नोरिया
(d) Hypermenorrhoea metorrhagia/हाइपरमेनोरीया मेटोरेजिया

Ans. (a) : Menorrhagia (20%) is common with adenomyosis and irregular bleeding may occur with cervical and vaginal lesions. Polymenorrhoea is noted with ovarian involvement (10-30%).

55. First stage of Labour lasts from the onset of true labour pains to :
प्रसव का पहला चरण सच्चे प्रसव पीड़ा की शुरुआत से लेकर _____ तक रहता है:

(a) Rupture of membrane/झिल्ली का टूटना
(b) Full dilation of cervix/गर्भाशय ग्रीवा का पूर्ण फैलाव
(c) Partial dilation of cervix/गर्भाशय ग्रीवा का आंशिक फैलाव
(d) None/कोई नहीं

Ans. (b) : The first stage of labour begins with the onset of true labour pains and ends when the cervix is fully dilated to 10 cm.
This stage is typically the longest and is divided into three phases.
- Latent phase : cervical dilation from 0 to 3-4 cm.
- Active phase about 7 cm
- Transition phase-7 to 10 cm

56. Wernicke's encephalopathy is due to deficiency of :
वेर्निक्स एन्सेफैलोपैथी किसकी कमी के कारण होती है:

(a) Thiamine/थायमिन
(b) Riboflavin/राइबोफ्लेविन
(c) Pyridoxine/पाइरिडोक्सिन
(d) Niacin/नियासिन

Ans. (a) : Wernicke's encephalopathy is a serious neurological condition caused by a deficiency of thiamine (vitamin B1). It's most commonly seen in individuals with chronic alcohol use. This classic triad of symptoms includes :
Confusion, Ataxia, Ophthalmoplegia
It can be progress to korsakoff syndrome, a chronic and often irreversible memory disorder.

57. The following diseases are transmitted by autosomal recessive genes :
निम्नलिखित रोग ऑटोसोमल अप्रभावी जीन द्वारा संचरित होते हैं:

(a) Idiopathic haemochromatosis/इडियोपैथिक हीमोक्रोमैटोसिस
(b) Von Recklinghausen diseases/वॉन रेकलिंगहॉसन रोग
(c) Von Willebrand disease/वॉन विलेब्रांड रोग
(d) Cystic fibrosis/सिस्टिक फाइब्रोसिस

Ans. (d) : Cystic fibrosis is a classic example of an autosomal recessive disorder, meaning a person must inherit two defective copies of the CFTR gene to develop the diseases.

58. Atrial fibrillation is seen in all, except :
एट्रियल फाइब्रिलेशन सभी में देखा जाता है, सिवाय इसके:

(a) Constrictive Pericarditis/कंस्ट्रिक्टिव पेरिकार्डिटिस
(b) Atrial Septal Defect (A.S.D.)/एट्रियल सेप्टल डिफेक्ट (ए.एस.डी.)
(c) Venticular Septal Defect (V.S.D.)/वेंट्रिकुलर सेप्टल डिफेक्ट (वी.एस.डी.)
(d) Mitral Stenosis/मिट्रल स्टेनोसिस

Ans. (c) : Ventricular Septal Defect (V.S.D.) primarily affects the ventricles, not the atria. It leads to left-to right shunting and volume overlode of the pulmonary circulation and left heart, but it does not typically cause atrial fibrillation.

59. Sudden onset of cough followed by increasing dyspnoea is characteristic of :
खांसी का अचानक शुरू होना जिसके बाद श्वास कष्ट का बढ़ना किसकी विशेषता है:

(a) Pleural effusion/फुफ्फुस द्रव का जमा होना
(b) Lobar pneumonia/लोबार न्यूमोनिया
(c) Myocardial infarction/मायोकार्डियल इन्फ्रक्शन
(d) Pneumothorax/न्यूमोथोरैक्स

Ans. (d) : A sudden onset of cough followed by rapidly worsening shortness of breath (dyspnoea) is a hallmark of pneumothorax, especially in otherwise healthy individuals or those with underlying lung disease. It occurs when air leaks into the pleural space, causing partial or complete lung collapse.

60. Seronegative Arthritis include :
सेरोनेगेटिव आर्थराइटिस में शामिल हैं:

(a) Ankylosing spondylitis/एन्काइलोजिंग स्पोंडिलाइटिस
(b) Reiter's arthritis/रीटर अर्थराइटिस
(c) Psoriatic arthritis/सोरिएटिक अर्थराइटिस
(d) All of the above/उपरोक्त सभी

Ans. (d) : Seronegative spondyloarthropathies are a group of joint disorders characterized by the absence of rheumatoid factor (RF) in the blood test and inflammatory back pain.

This group includes -
- Ankylosing spondylitis
- Reactive arthritis or Reiter's syndrome
- Psoriatic arthritis
- Enteropathic arthritis

61. Characteristic ECG features of Hyperkalemia :
हाइपरकैलिमिया की विशिष्ट ईसीजी विशेषताएं:

(a) U waves/यू तरंगें
(b) Narrow QRS Complex/संकीर्ण क्यूआरएस कॉम्प्लेक्स
(c) Tall T Waves/लम्बी टी तरंगें
(d) Short PR Interval/छोटा पीआर अंतराल

Ans. (c) : One of the earliest and most characteristic ECG changes in hyperkalemia is the appearance of tall peaked T waves especially in the precordial leads.

62. Early feature of Hypothyroidism is :
हाइपोथायरायडिज्म की प्रारंभिक विशेषता है:

(a) Low T3/कम टी3
(b) Low T4/कम टी4
(c) Increased TSH/बढ़ा हुआ टीएसएच
(d) High T4/उच्च टी4

Ans. (c) : The initial symptoms of hypothyroidism include generalized fatigue, apathy, and mental sluggishness, which may mimic depression. Measurement of serum TSH is the most sensitive screening test.
Serum TSH concentration is increased in primary hypothyroidism because of a loss of feedback inhibition of thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) and TSH production by the hypothalamus and pituitary, respectively.

63. Erythema nodosum can caused by :
एरिथेमा नोडोसम किसके कारण हो सकता है:

(a) Sarcoidosis/सारकॉइडोसिस
(b) Post Primary Tuberculosis/ पोस्ट प्राइमरी ट्यूबरकुलोसिस
(c) Streptococcal infection/स्ट्रेप्टोकोकल संक्रमण
(d) Rheumatoid arthritis/रुमेटीड अर्थराइटिस

Ans. (a) : Provoking Factor of Erythema Nodosum

Infections :
- Bacteria - streptococci, mycobacteria, Brucella, Mycoplasma, Rickettsia, Chlamydia.
- Viruses - Hepatitis B and infectious mononucleosis
- Fungi

Drugs :
- Sulphonamides, sulphonylureas, oral contraceptives

Systemic disease
- Sarcoidosis, inflammatory bowel disease, malignancy.

Others :
- Pregnancy

64. Kussmaul's breathing is due to presence of :
कुस्माउल की श्वास किसकी उपस्थिति के कारण होती है:

(a) Bicarbonates/बाइकार्बोनेट
(b) H^+ ions/H^+ आयन
(c) Chloride ions/क्लोराइड आयन
(d) K^+ ions/K^+ आयन

Ans. (b) : Kussmaul's breathing is a deep, labored breathing pattern seen in severe metabolic acidosis, most notably in diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). It's the body's way of compensating for the excess hydrogen ions (H^+) in the blood by blowing off more carbon dioxide (CO_2) through rapid, deep breaths. This helps raise the blood pH back toward normal.

65. Which of the following is not a complication of infective endocarditis?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन संक्रामक एंडोकार्डिटिस की जटिलता नहीं है?

(a) Myocardial Ring abscess/मायोकार्डियल रिंग एब्सेस
(b) Suppurative pericarditis/सप्रेटिव पेरिकार्डिटिस
(c) Myocardial infarction/मायोकार्डियल इन्फ्रक्शन
(d) Focal and diffuse glomerulonephritis/फोकल और डिफ्यूज ग्लोमेरुलोनेफ्राइटिस

Ans. (c) : While infective endocarditis (IE) can lead to embolic events that may cause infarctions in various organs, myocardial infarction is not a direct or common complication of IE. The valvular abscesses (like myocardial ring abscess), and superlative pericarditis.
While focal and glomerulonephritis are common complication of IE.

66. Blood stain discharge from the nipple is typical of :
निप्पल से रक्त-रंजित स्राव किसकी विशेषता है:

(a) Intraductal papiloma/इंट्राडक्टल पैपिलोमा
(b) Fibroadenoma/फाइब्रोएडीनोमा
(c) Filarial mastitis/फाइलेरियल मेस्टाइटिस
(d) Paget's disease of nipple/निप्पल का पेजेट रोग

Ans. (a) : A blood-stained nipple discharge is most commonly associated with intraductal papiloma, which is a benign (non-cancerous) tumor that arises within the milk ducts of the breast. It often presents with spontaneous, unilateral, and bloody discharge, especially in women of reproductive age.

67. Polychromatic luster is seen in :
पॉलीक्रोमैटिक चमक इसमें देखी जाती है:

(a) Complicated Cataract/जटिल मोतियाबिंद
(b) Cataract of DM/मधुमेह का मोतियाबिंद
(c) Post radiation cataract/विकिरण के बाद का मोतियाबिंद
(d) Congenital cataract/जन्मजात मोतियाबिंद

Ans. (a) : Complicated cataract may develop as a complication of persistent iridocyclitis.
Typical features of a complicated cataract in early stage are 'polychromatic luster' and 'bread-crumb' appearance of the early posterior subcapsular opacities. In the presence of posterior synechiae, the complicated cataract progresses rapidly to maturity.

68. Which of the following features is common to Aloe soc, Psorinum, Rumex and Sulphur?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी विशेषता एलो सोक, सोरिनम, रुमेक्स और सल्फर में समान है?

(a) Headache in winter/सर्दियों में सिरदर्द
(b) Itching of the skin from cold by warmth./ त्वचा की खुजली ठंड से बढ़ती है और गर्मी से घटती है।
(c) Early morning diarrhoea, driving the patient out of bed./सुबह जल्दी दस्त, रोगी को बिस्तर से बाहर निकाल देता है।
(d) When passing flatus, sensation as if stool would pass with it./जब गैस पास होती है, तो ऐसा लगता है जैसे मल भी निकल जाएगा।

Ans. (c) : This symptom is a hallmark by Aloe socotrina Psorinum, Rumex, and sulphur All for remedies are known in homeopathy for producing or relieving urgent, painless, early morning diarrhoea, often described as forcing the patient out of bed typically between 5 am and 7 am.

69. Vertigo on seeing the flowing water is the characteristic feature of :
बहते पानी को देखकर चक्कर आना किसकी विशिष्ट विशेषता है:

(a) Theridion/थेरिडियन
(b) Conium maculatum/कोनियम मैकुलेटम
(c) Ferrum metallicum/फेरम मेटैलिकम
(d) All of the above/उपरोक्त सभी

Ans. (c) : While Theridion and canium maculatum are also known for vertigo triggered by motion or visual stimuli ferrum metallicum is specifically noted for vertigo provoked by watching flowing water, especially in anemic or nervous individuals.
The keynote symptom of vertigo from flowing water is most strongly associated with ferrum metallicum.

70. Complaints appear diagonally upper right and lower left is found in :
शिकायतें तिरछे दिखाई देती हैं ऊपरी दाहिने और निचले बाएं में पाया जाता है:

(a) Ambra grisea/एम्ब्रा ग्रिसिया
(b) Bromium/ब्रोमियम
(c) Medorrhinum/मेडोरिनम
(d) All the above/उपरोक्त सभी

Ans. (d) : This peculiar diagonal pattern where symptoms manifest in the upper right and lower left parts of the body is a recognized keynote in the homeopathic profiles of ambra grisea, bromium and medorrhinum.

71. 'Stool crumbles at verge of anus' is a PQRS of :
'गुदा के किनारे पर गांठ' एक PQRS है:

(a) Sanicula only/केवल सानिकुला
(b) Magnesium muriaticum only/केवल मैग्नीशियम मुरियाटिकम
(c) Both sanicula and Magnesium muriaticum/ सानिकुला और मैग्नीशियम मुरियाटिकम दोनों
(d) Nor Sanicula or Magnesium muriaticum/न सानिकुला न मैग्नीशियम मुरियाटिकम

Ans. (c): Sanicula and Mag mur : Constipation : stool hard, scanty, large, knotty, like sheep's dung; difficult to pass; crumbling at verge of anus (Am. m., Nat. m.); of infants during dentition.
This indicates that both sanicula and magnesium muriaticum are associated with this specific stool characteristic.

72. Which pair is not correct?
कौन सा जोड़ा सही नहीं है?

(a) Spigelia-Rheumatic/स्पिजेलिया-रुमेटिक
(b) Baryta carb - Tubercular/बैराइटा कार्ब - ट्यूबरकुलर
(c) Alumina - Sycotic/एल्यूमिना - साइकोटिक
(d) Ammonium carb - Haemorrhagic/अमोनियम कार्ब - हेमोरेजिक

Ans. (b) : Baryta carbonica is more strongly associated with scrofulous, senile, or developmentally delayed states not primarily with the tubercular miasm.

73. His contribution is more on 'Relationship of Remedies' :
'उपचारों के संबंध' पर किसका योगदान अधिक है:

(a) Dr Gibson Miller/डॉ. गिब्सन मिलर
(b) Dr J.T. Kent/डॉ. जे.टी. केंट
(c) Dr William Boericke/डॉ. विलियम बोएरिक
(d) Dr Nash E.B./डॉ. नैश ई.बी.

Ans. (a) : Dr Gibson Miller is especially known for his work on the "Relationship of Remedies", where he developed a detailed chart mapping out how various homeopathic remedies relate to one another including complementary, inimical and antidotal relationships.

74. Artificial chronic disease are :
कृत्रिम दीर्घकालिक रोग हैं:

(a) Drug diseases/दवा के कारण होने वाले रोग
(b) Drug and miasmatic diseases/दवा और मियासमैटिक रोग
(c) Miasmatic diseases/ मियासमैटिक रोग
(d) None of the above/उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Ans. (a) : In homeopathic philosophy, artificial chronic diseases are those induced by prolonged use or abuse of drugs, especially allopathic medications. Distinguishing them from natural chronic diseases Hahnemann described these in aphorism 74-78 of the Organon of Medicine, which arise from miasms like psora, sycosis or syphilis.

75. The chronic diseases contains :
दीर्घकालिक रोगों में शामिल हैं:

(a) Only proving of drug/केवल दवा का प्रमाण
(b) Proving of drugs and nature of chronic disease/दवाओं का प्रमाण और दीर्घकालिक रोग की प्रकृति
(c) Proving, nature of chronic diseases and their effective treatment/प्रमाण, दीर्घकालिक रोगों की प्रकृति और उनका प्रभावी उपचार
(d) Nature of chronic disease/दीर्घकालिक रोग की प्रकृति

Ans. (c) : Hahnemann's monumental work the chronic diseases their Peculiar Nature and their Homeopathic cure includes :
- Theoretical exposition.
- The proving of antipsoric remedies

76. Which is the curative action from the options below?
नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से कौन सी उपचारात्मक क्रिया है?

(a) Every medicine deranges the vital force/हर दवा महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति को बाधित करती है
(b) Resistant action by the vital force/महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति द्वारा प्रतिरोधी क्रिया
(c) Alternating action/वैकल्पिक क्रिया
(d) Acion of miasm/मियास्म की क्रिया

Ans. (b) : Described by Hahnemann in the organon of medicine to the secondary or counteraction of the vital force. After a medicine produces its primary action the body responds with a resistant or curative reaction this is the vital forces effect to restore balance and health.

77. "The subjects of Anatomy, Physiology are not life, but only results of life" quoted by
'शरीर रचना विज्ञान, शरीर विज्ञान के विषय जीवन नहीं हैं, बल्कि केवल जीवन के परिणाम हैं' किसके द्वारा उद्धृत किया गया है:

(a) Dunham/दुनहम
(b) Stuart close/स्टुअर्ट क्लोज
(c) J.T. Kent/जे.टी. केंट
(d) Hahnemann/हैनिमैन

Ans. (a) : Life is a dynamic, immaterial force and that anatomy and physiology merely describe by Dunham its manifestations, not life itself. He elaborates on this concept in his seminal work.

78. According to Stuart close which is a recovery?
स्टुअर्ट क्लोज के अनुसार कौन सा एक उपचार है?

(a) Treatment which is not directly and specifically curative in nature/उपचार जो सीधे और विशेष रूप से उपचारात्मक प्रकृति का नहीं है
(b) Administration of suitable antipsoric medicine/उपयुक्त एंटीसोरोरिक दवा का प्रशासन
(c) Administration of single high potency medicine/एकल उच्च शक्ति दवा का प्रशासन
(d) Administration of single low potency drug./ एकल कम शक्ति दवा का प्रशासन

Ans. (a): According to Dr. Stuart close, true recovery especially in chronic diseases involves addressing the underlying miasmatic cause, most notably psora

79. Totality of symptoms comprise of :
लक्षणों की समग्रता में शामिल हैं:

(a) Sum total of all symptoms/सभी लक्षणों का योग
(b) Symptoms which indicate individualization/ वे लक्षण जो व्यक्तिगतकरण का संकेत देते हैं
(c) Sum total of subjective symptoms/व्यक्तिपरक लक्षणों का कुल योग
(d) Sum total of objective symptoms/वस्तुनिष्ठ लक्षणों का कुल योग

Ans. (b) : The totality of symptoms refers not merely to a numerical collection of all symptoms, but to the quattitative synthesis of the most characteristic, peculiar and individualizing symptoms of the patient.

80. A full time amelioration of the symptoms, yet no special relief to the patient's is of Kent's which observation?
लक्षणों का पूर्णकालिक सुधार, फिर भी रोगी को कोई विशेष राहत नहीं, केंट का कौन सा अवलोकन है?

(a) 4^{th}/चौथा (b) 5^{th} /पांचवा
(c) 6^{th}/छठा (d) 7^{th}/सातवां

Ans. (d) : According to Dr. J.T. Kent's 12 observations, the 7th observation is described as "A full-time aemlioration of the symptoms, yet special relief to the patients.

81. Surrogates are :
सरोगेट्स हैं:

(a) Substitutive medicines/प्रतिस्थापक दवाएं
(b) Conoint medicines/सहयोगी दवाएं
(c) Single medicine/एकल दवा
(d) None/कोई नहीं

Ans. (a) : In homeopathic and pharmacological contexts surrogates refer to substitute medicines remedies that can be used in place of another when the original is unavailable, unsuitable or contraindicated.

82. Primary importance to 'Pathological Generals' given by :
'पैथोलॉजिकल जनरल्स' को प्राथमिक महत्व किसने दिया:

(a) Dr Boger/डॉ. बोगर
(b) Dr Boenninghausen/डॉ. बोएनिंगहॉसन
(c) Dr J.T. Kent/डॉ. जे.टी. केंट
(d) Dr Gross/डॉ. ग्रॉस

Ans. (a) : Dr. C.M. Boger placed primary emphasis on pathological generals in his approach to case analysis and repertorization. He believed that understanding the tissue level expressions of disease such as tendencies toward suppuration, hemorrhage or degeneration.

83. Boenninghausen gneralized the symptoms by adopting :
बोएनिंगहॉसन ने _____ अपनाकर लक्षणों को सामान्यीकृत किया:

(a) The doctrine of analogy/सादृश्य का सिद्धांत
(b) The general symptoms/सामान्य लक्षण
(c) The conceptual image/वैचारिक छवि
(d) The common symptoms/सामान्य लक्षण

Ans. (a) : Dr. Boenninghausen developed the concept of generalization in homeopathy through, the doctrine of analogy. He believed that modalities and sensations observed in one part of the body could be applied to the whole person. This allowed him to complete incomplete symptoms by analogy.

84. Which one of the following is not used for grading or evaluation of the medicines in Kent's Repertory?
केंट्स रिपर्टरी में दवाओं के ग्रेडिंग या मूल्यांकन के लिए निम्नलिखित में से किसका उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है?

(a) Recording/रिकॉर्डिंग
(b) Confirmation by reproving/पुनःप्रमाणन द्वारा पुष्टि
(c) Verification upon sick/बीमार पर सत्यापन
(d) Research/ अनुसंधान

Ans. (d) : In kent's repertory, the grading of medicines is based on :
- Recording of symptoms
- Confirmation by reproving
- Verification upon the sick through clinical experience.

Research, in the modern scientific sense was not part of kent's methodology for grading remedies.

85. Repertory of Hemorhoids was written by :
बवासीर का रिपर्टरी किसके द्वारा लिखा गया था:

(a) Gentry/जेंट्री (b) Kent/केंट
(c) Guernsey/गुएर्नसे (d) Hering/हेरिंग

Ans. (c) : Dr. William Jefferson Guernsey authored. The Homeopathic Therapeutics of Haemorrhoids a focused clinical repertory dedicated to the treatment of hemorrhoids. Published in the late 19th century. This work organizes remedies based on subjective and objective symptoms, aggravations.

86. Editor of Synthesis repertory :
सिंथेसिस रिपर्टरी के संपादक:

(a) Dr Fredrick Schroyens/डॉ. फ्रेडरिक श्रॉयंस
(b) Dr George Vithoulkas/डॉ. जॉर्ज विथोलकास
(c) Dr Garth Boericke/डॉ. गार्थ बोएरिक
(d) Dr Julian Winston/डॉ. जूलियन विंस्टन

Ans. (a) : Dr Fredrick Schroyens is the chief editor of the synthesis repertory, which is an expanded and refined vision of Kent's repertory. He played a pivotal

role in integrating classical sources with modern proving and clinical insights and his work is closely linked with the RADAR software projects making repertorization more accessible.

87. A medicine may be called Homoeopathic if it is:
एक दवा को होम्योपैथिक कहा जा सकता है यदि वह:

(a) Included in Homoeopathic Materia Medica/ होम्योपैथिक मटेरिया मेडिका में शामिल है
(b) Used in Potentised doses/पोटेंटाइज्ड खुराक में उपयोग की जाती है
(c) Prepared according to homoeopathic pharmacopoeia/होम्योपैथिक फार्माकोपिया के अनुसार तैयार की जाती है
(d) Based on the principle of similia/सिमिलिया के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है

Ans. (d) : A medicine is truly homeopathic when based on the principle of similia selected and administered according to the law of Simila, -"Similia Similibus Curentur"- meaning "Let likes be cured by likes".

88. One grain powder is equal to :
एक ग्रेन पाउडर किसके बराबर होता है:

(a) 65 mg/65 मिलीग्राम (b) 80 mg/80 मिलीग्राम
(c) 90 mg/90 मिलीग्राम (d) 100 mg/100 मिलीग्राम

Ans. (a) : To be precise, 1 grain is equal to approximately 64.79891 milligrams (mg). In most practical contexts, It's rounded off to 65 mg for ease of calculation especially in pharmacology and homeopathic dosing.

89. A mother Tincture is :
मदर टिंक्चर है:

(a) An alcoholic solution/एक एल्कोहलिक घोल
(b) Alcoholic extract/ एल्कोहलिक अर्क
(c) Dilution of the drug/दवा का पतला घोल
(d) Aquo-alcoholic extract/जलीय- एल्कोहलिक अर्क

Ans. (d) : Aquo-alcoholic extract a liquid preparation made by extracting medicinal substances (usually plants) using a miture of alcohol and water. This mixture helps extract both alcohol-soluble and water-soluble constituents. It is the base preparation used in homeopathy for further dilutions.

90. Cinnabaris is a :
सिन्नाबारिस एक है:

(a) Zinc compound/जिंक यौगिक
(b) Lead compound/लेड यौगिक
(c) Copper compound/कॉपर यौगिक
(d) Mercuric compound/मर्क्यूरिक यौगिक

Ans. (d) : Cinnabaris is the homeopathic name for cinnabar, which is a naturally occuring minerals composed of mercuric sulfide (HgS). It's known for its brightred color and has been historically used both as a pigment and in traditional medicine.

91. Succussion is the process used for potentizing :
सक्शन पोटेंटीकरण के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली प्रक्रिया है:

(a) Solid drugs/ठोस दवाएं
(b) Insoluble drugs/अघुलनशील दवाएं
(c) Soluble drugs/घुलनशील दवाएं
(d) None of the above/उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Ans. (c) : Succussion is the process of vigarous skaking used during the potentization of soluble substances typically in a liquid medium like alcohol or water. This method is central to the preparation of liquid potencies in homeopathy. It helps to dynamize the remedy.

92. From which layer of oyster shell, calcarea Carb is prepared?
सीप के खोल की किस परत से कैल्केरिया कार्ब तैयार किया जाता है?

(a) Inner layer/आंतरिक परत
(b) Middle layer/मध्य परत
(c) Outer layer/बाहरी परत
(d) All the above/उपरोक्त सभी

Ans. (b) : Calcarea carbonica is prepared from the middle layer of the oyster shell, which is rich in calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) the active ingredient used in the remedy. This layer is specifically chosen because it offers the purest and most stable from of calcium carbonate, making it ideal for homeopathic trituration and poterrtization.

93. Imponderable drugs are introduced by Hahnemann in organon of Medicine in aphorism :
हैनिमैन द्वारा ऑर्गनन ऑफ मेडिसिन में अपरिमेय दवाएं किस सूत्र में पेश की गईं:

(a) Aph.-274/सूत्र-274 (b) Aph.-267/सूत्र-267
(c) Aph.-282/सूत्र-282 (d) Aph.-286/सूत्र-286

Ans. (d) : In the Organon of medicine, Apharism 286 is where Dr. Samule Hahnemann introduces the concept of imponder able remedies those derived from non-material sources like sunlight, magnetism, electricity, and X-rays.

94. Medicine prepared from spider poison :
मकड़ी के जहर से तैयार दवा:

(a) Cantharis/कैन्थारिस (b) Tarentula/टैरेंटुला
(c) Bufo/बुफो (d) Murex/म्यूरेक्स

Ans. (b) : In homeopathy, Tarentula hispanica is a remedy prepared from the venom of the spanish spider (Lycosa tarentula). It's known for its intense action on the nervous system and is often indicated in cases involving restlessness hysteria, chorea and extreme sensitivity to music or touch.