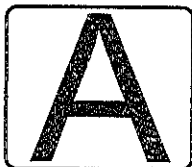


DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

Test Booklet Series

T. B. C. : AP – 18 – 17/18



TEST BOOKLET

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN O.M.E.S. SI. No. 1909

(TB & CD)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

: 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 200 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. There will be no negative markings for wrong answers.
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. From which branchial arch does the pulmonary trunk develop ?
 (A) Sixth
 (B) Fifth
 (C) Fourth
 (D) Third
2. After which week up development does the lung become capable enough of supporting life ?
 (A) 26th
 (B) 30th
 (C) 30 Seconds
 (D) 36th
3. Approximately how much air is inspired every 24 hours ?
 (A) 10,000 Ltrs.
 (B) 8,500 Ltrs.
 (C) 6,000 Ltrs.
 (D) 5,000 Ltrs.
4. The right recurrent laryngeal nerves hooks around _____.
 (A) The aortic arch
 (B) Subclavian artery
 (C) Subclavian vein
 (D) Pulmonary trunk
5. The lung unit distal to the terminal bronchiole is called _____.
 (A) The acinus
 (B) Primary lobule
 (C) Secondary lobule
 (D) None of the above
6. The Bohr equation measures _____.
 (A) Physiological dead space
 (B) Alveolar ventilation
 (C) Anatomical dead space
 (D) Thoracic gas volume
7. By which method, you can measured the Functional Residual Capacity ?
 (A) Helium dilution method
 (B) Body Plethysmography
 (C) Both of the methods
 (D) None of the methods
8. The Hick method measures _____.
 (A) Alveolar ventilation
 (B) Pulmonary blood flow
 (C) Diffusing capacity of the lung
 (D) None of the above
9. The rate of gas transfer in the lung depends on _____.
 (A) Surface area available for transfer
 (B) Thickness of the alveolo-capillary membrane
 (C) Solubility and molecular weight of the gas concerned
 (D) All of the above
10. The Gibbs-Donnan equilibrium relates to _____.
 (A) Transfer of bicarbonate across the red cell membrane
 (B) Transfer of electrolytes across red cell membranes
 (C) Both of the above
 (D) None of the above

11. Acute Hypoventilation causes _____
 - (A) Metabolic acidosis
 - (B) Respiratory acidosis
 - (C) Respiratory alkalosis
 - (D) Metabolic alkalosis
12. What is commonly used in the bronchial provocation test ?
 - (A) Histamin
 - (B) Methacholin
 - (C) Any of the above
 - (D) None of the above
13. Which of the following is not linked to genetic defects ?
 - (A) Cystic fibrosis
 - (B) Immotile cilia syndrome
 - (C) Atopy and associated asthma and rhinitis
 - (D) Hypereosinophilic syndrome
14. Bronchorrhoea is possible in _____
 - (A) Asthma
 - (B) Chronic bronchitis
 - (C) Alveolar cell carcinoma
 - (D) All of the above
15. Constrictive pericarditis may be due to _____
 - (A) Tuberculosis
 - (B) Rheumatoid disease
 - (C) Mesothelioma
 - (D) All of the above
16. In a chest radiograph, the apex of the left hilum lies at the level of _____
 - (A) Sixth rib in mid-axillary line
 - (B) Fifth rib in mid-axillary line
 - (C) Fourth rib in mid-axillary line
 - (D) May be any of the above
17. Numerous sclerotic of mixed sclerotic and lytic lesions in chest radiograph is commonly found in _____
 - (A) Carcinoma breast in female
 - (B) Prostatic carcinoma in male
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
18. The maximum transverse cardiac diameter in chest radiograph is :
 - (A) 15.5 cm
 - (B) 14.5 cm
 - (C) 13.5 cm
 - (D) Any of the above
19. For the procedure of bronchography, the following contrast media may be used ?
 - (A) Dionosil
 - (B) Lipiodol
 - (C) Itrolan 300
 - (D) Any of the above
20. Which is the first choice of the treatment pneumocystic pneumonia ?
 - (A) Pentamidiin
 - (B) Co-trimoxazole
 - (C) Tricarillin
 - (D) Ceftazidime

21. Which is the commonest type of pneumonia following an epidemic of Influenza ?
- Primary influenzal pneumonia
 - Pneumococcal pneumonia
 - Legionella pneumonia
 - Staphylococcal pneumonia
22. The Trophozoites of pneumocystis jiroveci can be detected by _____
- Gram stain
 - Gomorimethenamine silver stain
 - Giemsa stain
 - KOH-preparation
23. In which specimen, the pneumococcal antigen test is most sensitive ?
- Blood
 - Serum
 - Sputum
 - Urine
24. Which of the following is not a "Core organism" for hospital acquired pneumonia ?
- Klebsiella
 - Str. pneumoniae
 - Legionella
 - Staph. aureus
25. Which is the most common cause of bacterial pneumonia after an attack of measles ?
- Str. pneumoniae
 - Staph. aureus
 - H. influenzae
 - Mycoplasma
26. Which of the following population should not be vaccinated with pneumococcal vaccine ?
- Infants under 6 month of age
 - Children under 2 Yrs of age
 - HIV positive patients
 - People above the age of 65 years
27. Morphologically Legionella are _____.
- Small coccobacilli
 - Diplococci
 - Large Gram - ve bacilli
 - Gram +ve bacilli
28. Which antibiotic is the drug of choice in Legionella pneumonia ?
- Macrolides
 - Quinolones
 - Tetracyclines
 - Rifampicin
29. Pneumonia by which organism may be associated with Raynaud's phenomenon ?
- Staph. aureus
 - Mycoplasma
 - E. coli
 - Chickenpox virus

30. Which of the following drugs may cause "redman syndrome" ?
 (A) Vancomycin
 (B) Rifampicin
 (C) Both of the above
 (D) None of the above
31. Leptospirosis pneumonia can be treated with _____
 (A) Penicillins
 (B) Tetracyclines
 (C) Any of the above
 (D) None of the above
32. Which pneumonia produces a "straight edge effect" in chest radiograph ?
 (A) Radiation pneumonia
 (B) Lipoid pneumonia
 (C) Dientamoeba pneumonia
 (D) Lipoid pneumonia
33. Which of the following drugs can cause acute hepatic necrosis ?
 (A) Isoniazid
 (B) Rifampicin
 (C) Pyrazinamide
 (D) Ethionamide
34. Which of the following drugs can be detected in the urine by analytic grade chloroform ?
 (A) Nitrofurantoin
 (B) Rifampicin
 (C) Tetracycline
 (D) All of the above
35. Streptomycin is contraindicated in persons suffering from _____
 (A) Myasthenia gravis
 (B) Thyrotoxicosis
 (C) Both of the above
 (D) None of the above
36. Which anti-tuberculosis drug is contraindicated in HIV positive patients ?
 (A) Thiacetazone
 (B) PAS
 (C) Ethionamide
 (D) Cycloserine
37. Which group does *M. avium* belong to ?
 (A) Photochromogen
 (B) Scotochromogen
 (C) None-photochromogen
 (D) Rapid growers
38. Clarithromycin is extremely effective against _____
 (A) *M. avium*
 (B) *M. kanasi*
 (C) *M. scrofulaceum*
 (D) None of the above
39. Actinomyces are sensitive to _____
 (A) Tetracycline
 (B) Clindamycin
 (C) Penicillin
 (D) All of the above

40. Which of the following drugs is used in the treatment of pneumocystis jiroveci ?
- (A) Co-trimoxazole
 - (B) Dapsone-trimethoprim
 - (C) Pentamidine
 - (D) All of the above
41. Which parasite causes "Swimmer's itch" and Katayama fever ?
- (A) Schistosomiasis
 - (B) Cysticercosis
 - (C) Paragonimiasis
 - (D) None of the above
42. Airway hyper-responsiveness (AHR) may be present in _____
- (A) Smokers
 - (B) Patients with COPD
 - (C) Patients with asthma
 - (D) All of the above
43. Which test is regarded as "gold standard" in the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism ?
- (A) Pulmonary angiography
 - (B) Lung ventilation-perfusion scan
 - (C) Plasma D-dimer assay
 - (D) Any of the above
44. Which of the following conditions mimic mitral stenosis in pathophysiological effect ?
- (A) Left atrial myxoma
 - (B) Caratrium
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Both of the above
45. In which of the following condition, the pulmonary blood flow is increased ?
- (A) Atrial septal defect
 - (B) Ventricular septal defect
 - (C) Patent ductus arteriosus
 - (D) All of the above
46. Which of the following does not cause ARDS ?
- (A) Pneumocystis jirovesi pneumonia
 - (B) Influenza pneumonia
 - (C) Falciparum malaria
 - (D) Mycoplasma pneumonia
47. Which is the commonest organism associated with bronchiectasis ?
- (A) H. influenza
 - (B) Str. Pneumoniae
 - (C) Anaerobes
 - (D) None of the above
48. Medical treatment of bronchiectasis includes _____
- (A) Inhaled corticosteroids
 - (B) Doxophyllin
 - (C) Acebrophyllin
 - (D) N-acetylcysteine

49. The most common acid-base imbalance in asthma is _____
- (A) Respiratory acidosis
 - (B) Respiratory alkalosis
 - (C) Metabolic alkalosis
 - (D) Metabolic acidosis
50. Which of the following drugs is used in the treatment of BOOP ?
- (A) Corticosteroids
 - (B) Methotrexate
 - (C) Cyclophosphamide
 - (D) Indomethacin
51. Childhood presentation of cystic fibrosis include _____
- (A) Meconium ileus
 - (B) Nasal polyp and sinusitis
 - (C) Recurrent infections
 - (D) All of the above
52. Which of the following scoring systems may be employed in the evaluation of cystic fibrosis ?
- (A) Shwachman-Kulczycki score
 - (B) Cooperman score
 - (C) NIH score
 - (D) All of the above
53. In the treatment of asthma, inhaled corticosteroids should not be used in :
- (A) Children
 - (B) Pregnant women
 - (C) Immunosuppressive patients
 - (D) None of the above
54. During the treatment of asthma, hypokalaemia may be induced by :
- (A) Beta-2-agonist
 - (B) Corticosteroids
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
55. RADS may be caused by inhalation of the following gases _____
- (A) Chlorine
 - (B) Ammonia
 - (C) Sulphur dioxide
 - (D) All of the above
56. Mycotoxicosis is _____
- (A) A form of allergic alveolitis
 - (B) An atypical form of microplasma pneumoniae
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Both of the above
57. "Farmer's Lung" is due to inhalation of _____
- (A) Spores of thermophilic actinomycetes
 - (B) Some species of aspergillus
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
58. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis may be due to _____
- (A) Type-III allergic reaction
 - (B) Type-IV allergic reaction
 - (C) Any of the above
 - (D) None of the above

59. Simple pulmonary eosinophilia may be due to _____
- (A) *Ascaris lumbricoides*
 - (B) *Paragonimus westermani*
 - (C) *Ankylostoma braziliense*
 - (D) None of the above
60. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction is involved in ABPA?
- (A) Type-I
 - (B) Type-III
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
61. Who coined the term "sarcoid"?
- (A) Boeck
 - (B) Morimer
 - (C) Hutchinson
 - (D) Hunter
62. Which of the following is found in sarcoid tissues histologically?
- (A) Schaumann bodies
 - (B) Double refractile crystalline bodies
 - (C) Asteroid bodies
 - (D) All of the above
63. In sarcoidosis, the peripheral blood shows _____
- (A) Lymphopenia
 - (B) Lymphocytosis
 - (C) Eosinophilia
 - (D) Basophilia
64. Punched out lytic bony lesions may be found in _____
- (A) Multiple myeloma
 - (B) Sarcoidosis
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
65. In sarcoidosis, pulmonary function testing shows _____
- (A) Obstructive pattern
 - (B) Restrictive pattern
 - (C) Mixed pattern
 - (D) Normal pattern
66. In which of the following conditions serum ACE may be elevated?
- (A) Sarcoidosis
 - (B) Gaucher's disease
 - (C) Leprosy
 - (D) All of the above
67. Which of the following agents is not used in the treatment of Wegner's granulomatosis?
- (A) Co-trimoxazole
 - (B) Prednisolone
 - (C) Cyclophosphamide
 - (D) Acetyl cysteine
68. Pulmonary renal involvement is found in _____
- (A) Wegner's granulomatosis
 - (B) Good pastures syndrome
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above

69. Cavitation is mostly seen in _____
 (A) Squamous cell carcinoma
 (B) Adenocarcinoma
 (C) Small cell carcinoma
 (D) Large cell carcinoma
70. Paraneoplastic syndromes are commonly associated with _____
 (A) Squamous cell carcinoma
 (B) Small cell carcinoma
 (C) Adenocarcinoma
 (D) Large cell carcinoma
71. Which of the following drugs may induce gynaecomastia ?
 (A) Spironolactone
 (B) Cimetidine
 (C) Digoxin
 (D) All of the above
72. Recurrent dry pleurisy at the same site is commonly associated with _____
 (A) Bronchiectasis
 (B) Bronchial disease
 (C) Collagen disease
 (D) Pulmonary infarction
73. "Vanishing pulmonary tumour" is commonly associated with _____
 (A) Congestive cardiac failure
 (B) SLE
 (C) Sarcoidosis
 (D) None of the above
74. Which of the following causes pleural effusion with low glucose, low pH and high LDH ?
 (A) Rheumatoid arthritis
 (B) Sjogren's syndrome
 (C) SLE
 (D) None of the above
75. In transudative pleural effusions, the pleural fluid-blood ratio of cholesterol is :
 (A) 0.3 or below
 (B) 0.3 or above
 (C) 0.5 or above
 (D) 0.5 or below
76. Exposure to which type of asbestos is least likely to cause mesothelioma ?
 (A) Chrysotile
 (B) Amosite
 (C) Crocidolite
 (D) None of the above
77. Massive pleural effusion without displacement of the heart is likely in _____
 (A) Mesothelioma
 (B) Underlying collapse
 (C) Underlying fibrosis
 (D) All of the above
78. The term pseudobronchiectasis is associated with _____
 (A) Pneumococcal pneumonia
 (B) Smokers
 (C) Miners
 (D) Collagen diseases

79. Which statement regarding catamenial pneumothorax is true ?
- (A) Mostly right sided
 - (B) Associated with multiparity,
 - (C) Pneumothorax occurs within 24-72 hours of the onset of menstruation
 - (D) All are true
80. Mamman's sign may be positive in _____
- (A) Left sided pneumothroax
 - (B) Pneumomediastinum
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
81. Which of the following agents can be used for pleurodesis ?
- (A) Tetracycline
 - (B) Autologous blood
 - (C) 50% glucose solution
 - (D) None of the above
82. Which of the following statements regarding "thoracic outlet syndorme" due to cervical rib is true ?
- (A) More common in females
 - (B) More common on left side
 - (C) Both of the above are true
 - (D) None of the above are true
83. Poland's syndrome consists of _____
- (A) Syndactyly with ipsilateral absence of pectoralis major muscle
 - (B) Polydactyly with ipsilateral absence of pectoralis major muscle
 - (C) Syndactyly with contralateral absence of pectoralis major muscle
 - (D) Polydactyly with contralateral absence of pectoralis major muscle
84. Phrenic nerve is derived from _____
- (A) C3-C5 nerve roots
 - (B) C4-C6 nerve roots
 - (C) C3-C6 nerve roots
 - (D) None of the above
85. Diaphragmatic tic or flutter can be treated with _____
- (A) Phenytoin
 - (B) Carbamazepine
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
86. Subphrenic abscesses may occurred in _____
- (A) Perforation of a viscus
 - (B) Amoebic liver abscess
 - (C) Pancreatitis
 - (D) All of the above
87. Partial eventration of diaphragm exclusively occurs _____
- (A) On right side
 - (B) On left side
 - (C) Bilaterally
 - (D) None of the above

88. The most common type of congenital diaphragmatic hernia is :
 (A) Hiatus hernia
 (B) Bockdalek hernia
 (C) Morgagni hernia
 (D) None of the above
89. Dumb-Bell tumors are a variant of _____
 (A) Neurogenic mediastinal tumour
 (B) Thymoma
 (C) Lymphoma
 (D) Teratoma
90. Pleuropericardial cyst is also known as _____
 (A) Spring water cyst
 (B) Parapericardial cyst
 (C) Hydrocele of mediastinum
 (D) All of the above
91. "Vanishing lung syndrome" is associated with _____
 (A) SLE
 (B) Large emphysematous bulla
 (C) Bullous disease of the lung
 (D) Pneumothorax
92. Which of the following is not associated with chronic silicosis ?
 (A) Cough
 (B) Shortness of breath
 (C) Auscultatory crackles
 (D) Cor-pulmonale
93. Occupational exposure to which type of dust may be complicated with increased frequency scleroderma ?
 (A) Coal dust
 (B) Silica
 (C) Asbestos
 (D) Zinc
94. Long-term use of nitrofurantoin can cause _____
 (A) Pulmonary fibrosis
 (B) Pulmonary thromboembolism
 (C) Pulmonary oedema
 (D) Mediastinal fibrosis
95. Pulmonary barotraumas may manifest as _____
 (A) Pneumomediastinum
 (B) Pneumothorax
 (C) Pneumoperitoneum
 (D) All of the above
96. Mechanical ventilation aims at _____
 (A) Control of arterial blood gases
 (B) Substitution for a failed or inactivated respiratory pump
 (C) Supplementation of the patient's respiratory activity
 (D) All of the above

97. A CD4 cell count of $200 / \text{mm}^3$ corresponds to a total lymphocyte count of _____
- $1200 / \text{mm}^3$
 - $1200-1800 / \text{mm}^3$
 - $500-1000 / \text{mm}^3$
 - $1500-2500 / \text{mm}^3$
98. Hyperventilation may cause _____
- Low PaCO_2
 - High PaO_2
 - Alkalosis
 - All of the above
99. *Mycobacterium bovis* is naturally resistant to _____
- Pyrazinamide
 - Ethambutol
 - Rifampicin
 - Isoniazid
100. When the rate of tuberculin reactors in a country among children of 14 years is less than 1 percent, the disease is set to be _____
- Controlled
 - Eradicated
 - Arrested
 - Aggravated
101. A physical findings of "Garlands triangle and Grocco's triangle" have been described in the context of :
- Pleural effusion
 - Pericardial effusion
 - Pulmonary collapse
 - Pulmonary fibrosis
102. The term "epituberculosis" is described in the context of _____
- Primary tuberculosis
 - Post-primary tuberculosis
 - Healed tuberculosis
 - Mycobacteriosis
103. Which of the following is not a feature of massive pulmonary embolism ?
- Breathlessness and syncope
 - Central and peripheral cyanosis
 - Elevated jugular venous pressure
 - Pleuritic chest pain and hemoptysis
104. Respiratory failure is diagnosed by _____
- Deterioration exercise tolerance
 - Tachypnoea and cyanosis
 - Arterial blood gas analysis
 - Spirometry
105. Monday dyspnoea and headache is seen in _____
- Byssinosis
 - Pulmonary eosinophilia
 - Chronic bronchitis
 - Malingering

106. Which of the following is not true for hypersensitivity pneumonitis ?
- (A) Precipitins can be demonstrated in the serum
 - (B) Lung parenchyma shows granulomatous inflammation
 - (C) Environmental agents are involved
 - (D) Skin tests are negative
107. A pulmonary tuberculosis patient is infectious :
- (A) Till sputum AFB is negative
 - (B) Till culture negativity is confirmed
 - (C) Till intensive phase of treatment is over
 - (D) After the initial few weeks of treatment
108. Which of the following treatment about pulmonary embolism is not true ?
- (A) It is associated with prolonged bed rest
 - (B) Most emboli arise from clots in right ventricle
 - (C) It has known association with fracture of femur
 - (D) It may cause sudden death
109. Which statement about acute broncho-pulmonary aspergillosis is not true ?
- (A) Pleural effusion
 - (B) Proximal bronchiectasis
 - (C) Lungs main involvement
 - (D) Involves diseased lung
110. Which is not true for Pancoast tumour ?
- (A) Excessive sweating
 - (B) Ptosis
 - (C) Loss of ciliospinal reflex
 - (D) Miosis
111. Which type of lung tumour commonly causes Horner's syndrome ?
- (A) Small cell carcinoma
 - (B) Adenocarcinoma
 - (C) Squamous cell carcinoma
 - (D) None of the above
112. Bilateral mottling of lung is due to _____
- (A) Miliary tuberculosis
 - (B) Varicella pneumonia
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
113. Clubbing is seen in all except _____
- (A) Cirrhosis of liver
 - (B) Left to right shunt
 - (C) Emphysema
 - (D) Pulmonary AV fistula
114. Smoking is associated with the following malignancies except _____
- (A) Bladder
 - (B) Kidney
 - (C) Liver
 - (D) Pancreas

115. Following are associated with unilateral pulmonary oedema except _____
- (A) Pneumoconiosis
 - (B) Lymphoma
 - (C) Aspiration Pneumonia
 - (D) Post-pleural aspiration
116. The commonest presenting symptom of bronchial adenoma is _____
- (A) Cough
 - (B) Orthopnoea
 - (C) Chest pain
 - (D) Haemoptysis
117. A pleural tumour associated with clubbing and arthralgia is _____
- (A) Hamartoma
 - (B) Mesothelioma
 - (C) Carcinoid
 - (D) Fibroma
118. Paradoxical breathing is the characteristic of _____
- (A) Pneumonia
 - (B) Atelectasis
 - (C) Diaphragmatic paralysis
 - (D) Pneumothorax
119. Hyperventilation leads to :
- (A) Metabolic acidosis
 - (B) Tetany
 - (C) Respiratory acidosis
 - (D) Metabolic alkalosis
120. Negative Montoux Test is important in _____
- (A) Tuberculosis
 - (B) Sarcoidosis
 - (C) Silico-tuberculosis
 - (D) Carcinoma bronchus
121. Post-primary tuberculosis is mostly due to _____
- (A) Reactivation
 - (B) Re-infection
 - (C) Hematogenous spread
 - (D) None of the above
122. Acute severe asthma was earlier known as _____
- (A) Malignant asthma
 - (B) Status asthmaticus
 - (C) Non-responsive asthma
 - (D) None of the above
123. Which of the following is not a feature of Kartagener Syndrome ?
- (A) Bronchiectasis
 - (B) Situs inversus
 - (C) Sinusitis
 - (D) Pancreatic insufficiency
124. Which of the following may lead to pyopneumothorax ?
- (A) Sarcoidosis
 - (B) Silicosis
 - (C) Lung abscess
 - (D) Carcinoma lung

125. Endemic haemoptysis is caused by _____
- (A) *Paragoninus westermani*
 - (B) *Schistosoma haematobium*
 - (C) *Faciolopsis buski*
 - (D) *Clonorchis sinensis*
126. Analgesic which can be used safely in aspirin induced asthma _____
- (A) Paracetamol
 - (B) Ibuprofen
 - (C) Piroxicam
 - (D) Nimesulide
127. Which of the following measurement is useful for diagnosis of obstructive airway diseases ?
- (A) Vital capacity
 - (B) Timed vital capacity
 - (C) Blood gas analysis
 - (D) Tidal volume
128. Persons living at high altitude are prone to develop _____
- (A) Pulmonary oedema
 - (B) Emphysema
 - (C) Pulmonary Hypertension
 - (D) Central Cyanosis
129. Patients with aspergilloma in a tubercular cavity commonly present with _____
- (A) Recurrent haemoptysis
 - (B) Asthma
 - (C) Peripheral eosinophilia
 - (D) Secondary bacterial infection
130. Which of the following regarding allergic aspergillosis is not true ?
- (A) Bronchial asthma
 - (B) Parenchymal infiltrates
 - (C) Central bronchiectasis
 - (D) Pleural effusion
131. Dry cough is a side effect of _____
- (A) Cyclosporin
 - (B) Nifedipine
 - (C) Lisinopril
 - (D) Hydralazine
132. Which of the following is not seen in carcinoma lung ?
- (A) Nephrotic syndrome
 - (B) Myositis
 - (C) Acanthosis nigricans
 - (D) Hyperkeratosis of fingers and toes
133. Curshmann's spiral in sputum is seen in _____
- (A) COPD
 - (B) Asthma
 - (C) Bronchiectasis
 - (D) Lung abscess

134. Obstructive sleep apnoea may result in _____
- (A) Pulmonary hypertension
 - (B) Systemic hypertension
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
135. Decreased diffusion capacity is seen in the following except _____
- (A) Intra-cardiac shunt
 - (B) Emphysema
 - (C) Interstitial lung disease
 - (D) Pulmonary vascular disease
136. Multiple cavitory lesions in the lung are found in the following except _____
- (A) Bronchiectasis
 - (B) Staph. pneumonia
 - (C) Pulmonary metastasis
 - (D) Cystic fibrosis
137. The commonest cause of superior venacaval obstruction is _____
- (A) Retrosternal thyroid
 - (B) Sarcoidosis
 - (C) Mediastinal lymphoma
 - (D) Carcinoma lung
138. Fine crepitation unaltered by coughing is the characteristic of _____
- (A) Interstitial lung disease
 - (B) Klebsiella pneumonia
 - (C) Pulmonary tuberculosis
 - (D) Lung abscess
139. Sputum from a patient of bronchiectasis is most likely to show _____
- (A) Staph. aureus
 - (B) Pseudomonas
 - (C) H. influenzae
 - (D) Anaerobes
140. Bovine cough is the characteristic of _____
- (A) Laryngeal palsy
 - (B) Tracheitis
 - (C) Chronic bronchitis
 - (D) Tracheal obstruction
141. Which of the following is not true regarding Klebsiella pneumonia ?
- (A) Affects upper lobe
 - (B) Affects younger population
 - (C) Produces expansion of lung volume
 - (D) Aminoglycosides antibiotic of choice
142. All of the following are the features of sarcoidosis except _____
- (A) Low level of serum complement
 - (B) Joint involvement
 - (C) Hepatosplenomegaly
 - (D) Erythema nodosum
143. Treatment of pulmonary oedema is all except _____
- (A) IV fluid
 - (B) Morphine
 - (C) Frusemide
 - (D) Oxygen

144. In which atelectasis is the Silhouette sign positive ?
- (A) Right upper lobe apical segment
 - (B) Right upper lobe anterior segment
 - (C) Right middle lobe
 - (D) Right lower lobe
145. Calcification of diaphragmatic pleural is the characteristic of _____
- (A) Asbestosis
 - (B) Silicosis
 - (C) Berylliosis
 - (D) Anthracosis
146. Which of the following is not a cause of haemorrhagic pleural effusion ?
- (A) Pulmonary embolism
 - (B) Pancreatitis
 - (C) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - (D) Secondary deposits in pleura
147. In the context of bronchial asthma PC 20 refers to _____
- (A) Bronchial provocation test
 - (B) 20% fall in FEV1
 - (C) Skin test allergen testing
 - (D) Atopic state
148. Which of the following is not a feature of severe asthma ?
- (A) Pulsus paradoxus
 - (B) Heart rate 60 per minute
 - (C) Central cyanosis
 - (D) Silent chest
149. Pleural effusion in primary tuberculosis is _____
- (A) Extremely rare
 - (B) Never occurs
 - (C) Very common
 - (D) Seen only among adults
150. "Canals of Lambert" are :
- (A) Bronchiole-alveolar connection
 - (B) Prevent atelectasis
 - (C) Delay in collapse
 - (D) All of the above
151. Which of the following organism is most commonly associated with AIDS Pneumonia ?
- (A) M. tuberculosis
 - (B) Klebsiella pneumonia
 - (C) Haemophilus influenzae
 - (D) Staph. aureus
152. Pneumatocoele is commonly found in _____
- (A) Staph. pneumonia
 - (B) Viral pneumonia
 - (C) Mycoplasma pneumonia
 - (D) H. influenzae pneumonia
153. Lung abscess is caused by the following except _____
- (A) Pneumococci
 - (B) E. histolytica
 - (C) Staphylococcus
 - (D) Klebsiella

154. The commonest presentation in miliary tuberculosis is _____
- (A) Dyspnoea
 - (B) Fever
 - (C) Weight loss
 - (D) Chest pain
155. Low glucose in pleural effusion is seen in all except _____
- (A) Empyema
 - (B) Rheumatoid effusion
 - (C) SLE effusion
 - (D) Malignant effusion
156. In which of the following digital clubbing is not found ?
- (A) Asthma
 - (B) Bronchiectasis
 - (C) Cyanotic congenital heart diseases
 - (D) Lung abscess
157. A positive Mantoux test in a child indicates _____
- (A) Recent BCG vaccination
 - (B) Tuberculous infection
 - (C) Active tuberculosis
 - (D) All of the above
158. Which of the following is the most common extra-pulmonary site for tuberculosis ?
- (A) Lymph node
 - (B) Pericardium
 - (C) Peritoneum
 - (D) Kidney
159. J receptors are situated in _____
- (A) Heart
 - (B) Alveolar epithelium
 - (C) Blood vessels
 - (D) Carotid body
160. Which of the following is not a content of superior mediastinum ?
- (A) Inferior vena cava
 - (B) Thoracic duct
 - (C) Arc of aorta
 - (D) Rt. Common carotid artery
161. Motor supply of diaphragm is _____
- (A) Thoracodorsal nerve
 - (B) Phrenic nerve
 - (C) Sympathetic nerve
 - (D) Intercostal nerve
162. Lingula is the part of _____
- (A) Lt. upper lobe
 - (B) Lt. lower lobe
 - (C) Rt. upper lobe
 - (D) Rt. middle lobe
163. Which of the following pneumoconioses is often complicated by tuberculosis ?
- (A) Byssinosis
 - (B) Silicosis
 - (C) Anthracosis
 - (D) Asbestosis

164. Sequestration of lung is seen in _____.
 (A) Rt. lower lobe
 (B) Lt. lower lobe
 (C) Azygos lobe
 (D) Lingula
165. "Pneumonia alba" is caused by _____.
 (A) Virus
 (B) Fungus
 (C) Spirochete
 (D) Mycobacteria
166. Brown induration of the lung is seen in _____.
 (A) Silicosis
 (B) Siderosis
 (C) Anthracosis
 (D) Asbestosis
167. All of the following paraneoplastic syndromes are seen in bronchogenic carcinoma except _____.
 (A) Myasthenia gravis
 (B) Hyperparathyroidism
 (C) Hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy
 (D) Hypocalcaemia
168. "Shock lung" is usually seen in _____.
 (A) Head injury
 (B) Haemorrhagic shock
 (C) After prolonged cardiopulmonary bypass
 (D) All of the above
169. Surgical intervention in pulmonary tuberculosis is required for _____.
 (A) Haemoptysis
 (B) Tuberculous empyema
 (C) Miliary tuberculosis
 (D) Tuberculoma
170. Congenital lobar emphysema is usually treated by _____.
 (A) Pneumonectomy
 (B) Lobectomy
 (C) Bronchoscopy and aspiration
 (D) Intercostal tube drainage
171. Thin-walled intra-pulmonary cavities are most commonly associated with _____.
 (A) Isoniazid therapy
 (B) Corticosteroid therapy
 (C) Coccidioidomycosis
 (D) Acute miliary tuberculosis
172. All of the following are anterior mediastinal tumours except _____.
 (A) Thymoma
 (B) Neurofibroma
 (C) Teratoma
 (D) Retrosternal goitre
173. In which of the following ways a patient of chronic empyema of chest can present ?
 (A) Localised empyema
 (B) Bronchopleural fistula
 (C) Discharging sinus on chest wall
 (D) All of the above

174. Which of the following is a contra-indication for bronchoscopy ?
- (A) Aortic aneurysm
 - (B) Bronchiectasis
 - (C) Hemoptysis
 - (D) Bronchopleural fistula
175. Commonest cause of spontaneous pneumothorax is _____
- (A) Malignancy
 - (B) Rupture of bulla
 - (C) Tuberculosis
 - (D) Bronchiectasis
176. Which is the commonest type of diaphragmatic hernia ?
- (A) Eventration
 - (B) Oesophageal hiatus hernia
 - (C) Hernia through foramen of Morgagni
 - (D) Hernia through foramen of Bochdalek
177. All of the following may produce thoracic outlet syndrome except _____
- (A) Cervical rib
 - (B) Raynaud's disease
 - (C) Costoclavicular compression
 - (D) Scalenus anticus syndrome
178. Amoebic lung abscess is commonly due to _____
- (A) Extension from liver
 - (B) Lymphatic spread
 - (C) Haematogenous spread
 - (D) Inhalation of dust containing amoeba
179. Paradoxical respiration is seen in _____
- (A) Empyema necessitans
 - (B) Tension pneumothorax
 - (C) Massive pleural effusion
 - (D) Flail chest
180. The most useful investigation in the diagnosis of bronchiectasis is _____
- (A) Arterial blood gases
 - (B) Pulmonary angiography
 - (C) Bronchography
 - (D) Fluoroscopy
181. Which of the following is not an indication for tube thoracostomy ?
- (A) Pleural fluid protein more than 7 gm/dl
 - (B) Pleural fluid glucose less than 50 gm/dl
 - (C) Presence of gross amount of pus in pleural space
 - (D) Organisms visible on Gram stain of pleural fluid
182. A patient presents with respiratory distress, hypotension and dilated neck veins after chest trauma. The most likely cause is _____
- (A) Haemothorax
 - (B) Flail chest
 - (C) Tension pneumothorax
 - (D) None of the above

183. Which of the following is a contraindication to surgery in a case of Carcinoma Lung ?
- (A) Malignant pleural effusion
 - (B) Involvement of visceral pleural
 - (C) Hilar adenopathy
 - (D) Consolidation of one lobe
184. Organised haemothorax is treated by _____
- (A) Rib resection
 - (B) Injection of Streptokinase
 - (C) Surgery
 - (D) Tube thoracostomy
185. "Water lily" sign is suggestive of _____
- (A) Bronchiectasis
 - (B) Ruptured hydatid cyst
 - (C) Pleuropedicardial cyst
 - (D) Infected pulmonary bulla
186. Which radiographic view is helpful in the diagnosis of a small pneumothorax ?
- (A) Supine film
 - (B) Opposite decubitus
 - (C) Inspiratory-expiratory film
 - (D) All of the above
187. Drug of choice in Swine Flue is _____
- (A) Amantadine
 - (B) Rimantadine
 - (C) Oseltamivir
 - (D) Zanamavir
188. "Golden 'S'" sign is seen in _____
- (A) Right upper lobe collapse
 - (B) Right middle lobe collapse
 - (C) Right lower lobe collapse
 - (D) Collapse of lingual
189. Haemoptysis, hematemesis, pulmonary infiltrates and nephritis suggest _____
- (A) Good pasture's syndrome
 - (B) Uraemic lung
 - (C) Collagen diseases
 - (D) Malarial lung
190. Incidence of pulmonary metastasis is highest with _____
- (A) Choriocarcinoma
 - (B) Melanoma
 - (C) Seminoma
 - (D) Wilm's tumour
191. Continuous diaphragm is seen in _____
- (A) Pneumomediastinum
 - (B) Pneumoperitoneum
 - (C) Pneumopericardium
 - (D) Pneumothorax
192. Which of the following does not cast a military shadow in chest X-ray ?
- (A) Histoplasmosis
 - (B) Wegner's granulomatosis
 - (C) Coccidioidomycosis
 - (D) Tuberculosis

193. "Bat wing" appearance in chest X-ray is due to _____
- (A) Cardiogenic pulmonary oedema
 - (B) Meig syndrome
 - (C) Gastric Aspiration
 - (D) Bronchogenic carcinoma
194. Which are following favours a benign nature in the radiological investigation of a solitary lung tumour ?
- (A) Eccentric calcification
 - (B) Bull's eye calcification
 - (C) Spiculated margin
 - (D) Umbilication
195. The tidal volume can never be greater than _____
- (A) Anatomic dead space
 - (B) Vital capacity
 - (C) Functional Residual Capacity
 - (D) Inspiratory Capacity
196. The most potent respiratory stimulant is _____
- (A) Oxygen
 - (B) Carbon-dioxide
 - (C) H^+
 - (D) Ca^{++}
197. Lung diffusion capacity is measured with _____
- (A) Carbon-dioxide
 - (B) Carbon-monoxide
 - (C) Helium
 - (D) Oxygen
198. Sympathetic stimulation causes _____
- (A) Bronchoconstriction
 - (B) Increased bronchial mucus secretion
 - (C) No effect
 - (D) Bronchodilatation
199. "Pickwickian Syndrome" consists of _____
- (A) Obesity
 - (B) Somnolence
 - (C) Hypercapnia
 - (D) All of the above
200. Pink frothy sputum is seen in _____
- (A) Bronchial carcinoma
 - (B) Pulmonary tuberculosis
 - (C) Pulmonary oedema
 - (D) Mucormycosis

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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