

TNPSC 2005 – T<sup>h</sup>iruvananthapuram – 2005

1. **Longest telomeres are found in which cells?**
  - a. Nerve cell
  - b. Retinal cell
  - c. Sperms
  - d. Skeletal muscle cell
2. **Conjugated Hyper-bilirubinemia is found in the following conditions, except**
  - a. Dubin- Johnson syndrome
  - b. Criggler – Najjar syndrome
  - c. Rotor Syndrome
  - d. Gilbert syndrome
3. **Virchow's Node is located in the**
  - a. Axilla
  - b. Mediastinum
  - c. Left Supraclavicular region
  - d. Sub-mandibular region
4. **Carcinoma Prostate is characterized by the following, except**
  - a. androgen receptors
  - b. osteolytic secondaries
  - c. perineural invasion
  - d. single layer of cells
5. **AIDS virus belongs to**
  - a. Lassa virus
  - b. Lentic virus
  - c. Pox virus
  - d. Myxo virus
6. **The commonest site of Tuberculosis in the GIT is**
  - a. Stomach
  - b. Jejunum
  - c. Ileo-cecal region
  - d. Colon
7. **The histological type of Bronchogenic carcinoma in smokers is**
  - a. Squamous cell carcinoma
  - b. Small cell carcinoma
  - c. Adenocarcinoma
  - d. Undifferentiated carcinoma
8. **Which one of the following is correctly matched?**
  - a. Urothelial carcinoma - Transitional cells
  - b. Renal cell carcinoma - Blastemal cells
  - c. Nephroblastoma - Eosinophilic cells
  - d. Oncocytoma - Clear cells
9. **Which one of the following is correctly matched?**
  - a. X-linked recessive disorder - Glycogen storage disease
  - b. Autosomal dominant disorder - Hemophilia A
  - c. Autosomal recessive disorder - Sickle cell anemia
  - d. Metabolic disorder - Hereditary spherocytosis
10. **The sequence of events in Carcinogenesis is**
  - a. Mutation in the genome, DNA damage, Malignant neoplasm, Expression of altered gene products.
  - b. Mutation in the Genome, DNA damage, Expression of the altered gene products, Malignant neoplasm
  - c. DNA damage, Expression of the altered gene products, Mutation in the Genome, Malignant neoplasm
  - d. DNA damage, Mutation in the genome, Expression of the altered gene products, Malignant neoplasm.
11. **In Hemoglobin degradation, the first bile pigment formed is**
  - a. Bilirubin
  - b. Biliverdin
  - c. Bile acids
  - d. Cholic acids
12. **In Hepatic Jaundice with cholestasis, urine contains**
  - a. high levels of conjugated bilirubin and urobilinogen
  - b. high levels of conjugated bilirubin and negligible urobilinogen
  - c. high levels of unconjugated bilirubin and urobilinogen
  - d. high levels of unconjugated bilirubin and negligible urobilinogen.
13. **Following are the examples of Unconjugated Hyperbilirubinemia except**
  - a. Gilbert syndrome
  - b. Dubin – Johnson syndrome
  - c. Crigler – Najjar syndrome
  - d. Lucey – Driscoll syndrome
14. **The Chloride Shift involves**
  - a. K<sup>+</sup> accompanying each bicarbonate that leaves the erythrocyte
  - b. Carbonic acid leaving the erythrocyte
  - c. Bicarbonate leaving the erythrocyte in exchange for chloride
  - d. Protons leaving the erythrocyte for each CO<sub>2</sub> that enters

15. A patient with P<sub>CO2</sub> of 60 mm Hg and Plasma Bicarbonate of 25 mEq/L, is likely to have
- Acute metabolic acidosis
  - Acute respiratory acidosis
  - Compensated respiratory acidosis
  - Chronic metabolic acidosis
16. Most circulating T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub> are bound to
- Thyroxine binding pre-albumin
  - Thyroxine binding globulin
  - Gamma globulin
  - Thyroglobulin
17. In patients with primary hypothyroidism, which of the following laboratory tests will be useful?
- Estimation of T<sub>3</sub>
  - Estimation of T<sub>4</sub>
  - Estimation of TBG
  - Detection of auto – antibodies..
18. Which of the following is required for crystallization and storage of the hormone Insulin?
- Mn
  - Mg
  - Ca
  - Zn
19. Which of the following substances is present in high concentration in the urine of patients with Pheochromocytoma?
- Epinephrine
  - Dopamine
  - Nor – epinephrine
  - 3 – methoxy – 4 –OH Mandelic acid.
20. Secondary Hypogonadism is due to
- Pituitary gonadotropin deficiency
  - Pituitary corticotrophin deficiency
  - Testicular deficiency
  - Ovarian deficiency
21. Precursor of Testosterone is
- Methyl testosterone
  - Pregnenalone
  - Aldosterone
  - Cortisone
22. The principal steroid secreted by the Fetal Adrenal cortex is
- Progesterone
  - Dehydro EPI androsterone
  - Cotocosterone
  - Pregnenalone
23. Pneumothorax causes the following, except
- Reduced vital capacity
  - Abnormal dullness to percussion on the affected side
  - Reduction in residual volume
  - Increased resonance on percussion on affected side
24. Constriction of bronchial smooth muscle can result from the following except
- Irritation of bronchial mucosa
  - Cold stimulus to bronchial mucosa
  - Stimulation of local beta adreno – receptors
  - A decrease in P<sub>CO2</sub> in bronchial air
25. PR interval in electrocardiogram denotes
- beginning of atrial depolarization to end of ventricular depolarization
  - beginning of atrial depolarization to beginning of ventricular depolarization
  - end of atrial depolarization to beginning of ventricular depolarization
  - end of atrial depolarization to end of ventricular depolarization
26. Work output of left ventricle is
- 5 times more that of right
  - same as that of right
  - less than that of right
  - 20 times more than that of right
27. Positive Chronotropic effect means
- increase in heart rate
  - increase in conductivity
  - increase in force of contraction
  - increase in excitability
28. Red colour – blindness is called
- Deuteranopia
  - Protanopia
  - Protanomaly
  - Deuteranomaly
29. During Deep sleep there is a fall in
- Hand skin temperature
  - Arterial Co<sub>2</sub>
  - Blood growth hormone/cortisol ratio
  - Metabolic rate
30. In Brown – Sequard syndrome , below the level of lesion, on the same side
- loss of fine touch
  - loss of vibration sense
  - loss of stereognosis
  - all of these

31. The following are adverse reactions of nitrates, except  
a. Headache                      b. Postural hypotension  
c. Tolerance                      d. Bradycardia
32. The following agents are used in Acute Myocardial Infarction, except  
a. Fibrinolytics                      b. Aspirin  
c. Anti – fibrinolytics                      d. Heparin
33. The appropriate drug for Cardiogenic Shock is  
a. Adrenaline                      b. Dopamine  
c. Isoprenaline                      d. Nor – adrenaline
34. The most suitable tetracycline for use in a patient with impaired renal function is  
a. Chlortetracycline                      b. Democlocycline  
c. Oxytetracycline                      d. Doxycycline
35. The drug which does not possess H2 anti- histamine receptor antagonistic action is  
a. Cimetidine                      b. Ranitidine  
c. Nizatidine                      d. Loratidine
36. Which of the following hypolipidemic agents causes constipation and bloating?  
a. Colestipol                      b. Cholestyramine  
c. Both (a) and (b)                      d. none of these
37. The anti- asthma drug which cannot be administered by inhalation is  
a. Theophylline                      b. Ipratropium bromide  
c. Budesonide                      d. Terbutaline
38. Co – trimoxazole is a combination of  
a. pyrimethamine and sulfadoxine  
b. Trimethoprim and Sufixozaloe  
c. Trimethoprim and sulfaphenazole  
d. Trimethoprim and Sufamethoxazole
39. The drug used in prophylaxis of Rheumatic fever is  
a. Procaine pencillin  
b. Benzyl pencillin  
c. Benzathine pencillin  
d. Cloxacillin
40. The drug used for extra-pyramidal reaction to Chlorpromazine is  
a. Physostigmine  
b. Diphenhydramine  
c. Propranolol  
d. Metaclopropamide
41. Which one of the following muscles emerges through the two slips of Flexor Retinaculum?  
a. Flexor carpi radialis  
b. Flexor pollicis longus  
c. Abductor pollicis longus  
d. Flexor carpi ulnaris
42. The sensory nerve given off by the Axillary nerve is  
a. Upper lateral cutaneous nerve of arm  
b. Lower lateral cutaneous nerve of arm  
c. Posterior cutaneous nerve of arm  
d. Posterior cutaneous nerve of forearm
43. Unlocking of the knee joint to permit the flexion is caused by which muscle  
a. Vastus medialis                      b. Biceps femoris  
c. Popliteus                      d. Gastrocnemius
44. The nerve that supplies the skin over the adjacent sides of big toe and second toe is  
a. sural                      b. Saphenous  
c. Deep peroneal                      d. Superficial peroneal
45. The following is a branch of the fourth part of Vertebral artery?  
a. Anterior inferior cerebellar artery  
b. Posterior inferior cerebellar artery  
c. Pontine branches  
d. Basilar artery
46. Palatine tonsil is developed from  
a. First pharyngeal pouch  
b. Second pharyngeal pouch  
c. Tubotympanic recess  
d. Third pharyngeal pouch
47. One of the following muscle is not a muscle of mastication  
a. Temporalis                      b. Masseter  
c. Buccinator                      d. Lateral pterygoid
48. Impulse flow towards a nerve cell occurs through  
a. Dendrite                      b. Axon  
c. Neuroglia                      d. none of these
49. Broca's area is localized in  
a. Superior temporal gyrus  
b. Parietal lobe  
c. Inferior frontal gyrus  
d. Para-central lobule



67. **Shrinking Lung syndrome is seen in**  
a. Systemic Lupus Erythematosis  
b. Systemic Sclerosis  
c. Poliomyelitis  
d. Tuberculosis
68. **All are autosomal dominant disorders except**  
a. Tuberous Sclerosis    b. Polyposis coli  
c. Cystic fibrosis        d. Myotonia dystonia
69. **cANCA is most commonly associated with**  
a. Wegeners Granulomatosis  
b. Idiopathic Crescentic GN  
c. Diffuse Glomerulosclerosis  
d. none of these
70. **Which of the following is not associated with Tetany?**  
a. Chvosteks sign    b. Trousseau sign  
c. Cole's sign        d. Erb's sign
71. **Regularly irregular pulse occurs in**  
a. Sinus arrhythmias  
b. II degree heart block  
c. Multifocal extra-systoles  
d. none of these
72. **Pleural effusion protein analysis less than 2 gms occurs in**  
a. Meigs syndrome    b. Pulmonary infarction  
c. Malignancy        d. Pneumonia
73. **Beta blockers are contra-indicated in hypertension management when associated with**  
a. Congestive heart failure    b. Renal failure  
c. Liver failure                d. all of these
74. **Palmar Erythema is associated with**  
a. Thyrotoxicosis    b. Pregnancy  
c. Liver disorders    d. All of them
75. **All are true of Impotence, except**  
a. In India, Psychogenic causes are rare  
b. Diabetes impotence is common  
c. It occurs as the side effect of drug therapy of hypertension  
d. Papaverine improves the condition in some.
76. **The initial treatment for pre-eclampsia consists of**  
a. Modified bed rest    b. Salt restricted diet  
c. Anti-hypertensives    d. Sedatives.
77. **Which of the following factors is most important in stimulating fetal growth?**  
a. Insulin    b. Growth hormone  
c. Cortisol    d. Human placental lactogen
78. **Wound infections observed within the first 2 days after Caesarean delivery are usually caused by**  
a. Streptococci    b. Clostridia  
c. Staphylococci    d. Bacteroides.
79. **Maternal convulsions have been associated with which of the following fetal heart rate patterns?**  
a. Early decelerations  
b. Variable decelerations  
c. Prolonged decelerations  
d. Accelerations
80. **The Marshall – Marchetti Krantz operation is a procedure done to correct**  
a. Chronic retention of urine  
b. stress incontinence  
c. urge incontinence  
d. vesico-vaginal fistula
81. **The following are diseases for which extended sickness benefit is payable for 309 days under the ESI act, except**  
a. Hemiplegia        b. Hemolytic anemia  
c. Chronic renal failure    d. Tuberculosis
82. **The following are the complications of Measles, except**  
a. Orchitis                b. Diarrhea  
c. Pneumonia            d. Otitis media
83. **Presumptive treatment for Malaria is given to**  
a. persons who travel to malaria endemic area  
b. all fever cases  
c. fever cases showing typical symptoms of malaria  
d. persons who are positive for malarial parasites
84. **Which of the following statements about the characteristics of Tardive Dyskinesia is true?**  
a. It is more common in men than women  
b. It includes abnormal movements of tongue  
c. It occurs more often in treatment using Clozapin than other Antipsychotics  
d. It usually occurs within 3 months of beginning of drug treatment.

- 85. Conventional anti-psychotics can cause**
- hyper-prolactinemia
  - Gynecomastia
  - Sexual dysfunction
  - All of these
- 86. All of the following may be effective in treating ADHD, except**
- Methyl phenydate hydrochlorine
  - chlorpromazine
  - Phenobarbitone
  - Dextro-amphetamine sulphate
- 87. Oral Rehydrating Salt contains**
- 15gm/litre of Glucose
  - 20gm/litre of Glucose
  - 25gm/litre of Glucose
  - 30gm/litre of Glucose.
- 88. What is the commonest organism responsible for neonatal meningitis?**
- Hemophilus influenza
  - E.coli
  - Meningococci
  - none of these
- 89. Cholera is characterized by all , except**
- Effortless vomiting
  - Painful watery (Rice water) stools
  - Hypotension
  - Acute renal failure
- 90. In a patient with fever for 4 days, typhoid can be confirmed by**
- Positive WIDAL
  - Positive blood culture
  - Leucocytosis
  - Raised ESR.
- 91. Great Cardiac Vein lies in**
- Anterior inter-ventricular groove
  - Posterior inter-ventricular groove
  - Anterior atrio - ventricular groove
  - Posterior atrio-ventricular groove
- 92. The attachments of structure at the superior surface of Anterior intercondylar area of tibia from before backwards are**
- Anterior horn of medial meniscus, anterior cruciate ligament, anterior horn of lateral meniscus.
  - anterior horn of lateral meniscus, , anterior cruciate ligament, Anterior horn of medial meniscus.
  - anterior cruciate ligament, Anterior horn of medial meniscus, anterior horn of lateral meniscus.
  - anterior cruciate ligament, anterior horn of lateral meniscus, Anterior horn of medial meniscus.
- 93. All of the following structures pass deep in the flexor retinaculum of hand, except**
- Tendons of flexor digitorum superficialis
  - Tendons of Flexor digitorum profundus
  - Tendon of Flexor pollicis longus
  - Tendon of the Flexor carpi ulnaris.
- 94. Rotator cuff is formed by the tendons of**
- Supraspinatus – Rhomboideus minor – Subscapularis – Infraspinatus
  - Supraspinatus – Infraspinatus – Teres major – Teres minor
  - Supraspinatus – Infraspinatus – Teres minor – Subscapularis
  - Infraspinatus – Subscapularis – Teres minor – Pectoralis minor.
- 95. Wrist drop is the result of injury to**
- Median nerve
  - Ulnar nerve
  - Musculo-cutaneous nerve
  - Radial nerve
- 96. Both dermal and epidermal Melanoblasts are formed from**
- General body ectoderm
  - Ectodermal placode
  - Neural plate
  - Neural crest
- 97. Which one of the following diseases is not X- linked recessive?**
- Duchenne muscular dystrophy
  - Christmas disease
  - Hemophilia
  - Marfans syndrome
- 98. The trigone of the urinary bladder is developed from**
- Vesicourethral canal
  - Mesonephric duct
  - Para-mesonephric duct
  - Allantoic diverticulum.
- 99. Which of the following is correctly matched?**
- Duodenum – Large intestine
  - Jejunum – Valve of Kerkring
  - Ileum – Brunners Gland
  - Appendix – Peyers patch.
- 100. The structure that lies anterior to the rectus abdominis above the costal margin is**
- Costal cartilages
  - Internal oblique aponeurosis
  - Transvers abdominis aponeurosis
  - External oblique aponeurosis.

- 101. In a surgical patient which of the following preoperative preparation effectively reduces infection rate?**  
 a. Antiseptic bathing of the patients body  
 b. Shorter period of preoperative hospital stay.  
 c. Preoperative shaving five minutes before surgery  
 d. Antiseptic scrubbing of the surgeons hands.
- 102. The safe method of administering general anesthesia is through**  
 a. Tracheostomy tube  
 b. Non- cuffed endotracheal tube  
 c. Cuffed endotracheal tube  
 d. Endobronchial tube.
- 103. The initial fluid replacement in a case of burns is dependent upon**  
 a. hematocrit value  
 b. blood pressure  
 c. surface area involved  
 d. the depth of the burns
- 104. Minimum amount of GI bleed to cause Melena is**  
 a. 30ml                      b. 60 ml  
 c. 120 ml                    d. 10 ml
- 105. Most malignant type of Ca stomach is**  
 a. Proliferative growth  
 b. Ulcerative growth  
 c. Linitis plastica  
 d. Superficial spreading type
- 106. Emphysematous Cholecystitis occurs commonly in**  
 a. Sarcoidosis  
 b. Systemic Lupus Erythematosis  
 c. Diabetes mellitus  
 d. Gas gangrene
- 107. Common site involved in Toxic Megacolon is**  
 a. Ascending colon    b. Descending colon  
 c. Transverse colon  
 d. Sigmoido-rectal area.
- 108. Operation of choice for Resectable Cancer Rectum 4 cms above the anal verge is**  
 a. Anterior resection  
 b. abdomino – perineal resection  
 c. resection and anastomosis  
 d. Davis procedure
- 109. Barret's esophagus are found in**  
 a. Reflux esophagitis  
 b. Following burns  
 c. Following head injury  
 d. In Typhoid, T.B, and amebiasis
- 110. Gastric ulcer occurs most commonly at**  
 a. Fundus                    b. Body  
 c. Pyloric antrum    d. Greater curvature
- 111. Couvelaire uterus is seen in**  
 a. Placenta previa            b. Vasa previa  
 c. Abruptio placenta        d. all of these
- 112. Maternal syphilis is associated with abortion at**  
 a. Early first trimester    b. Second trimester  
 c. IUD                            d. None of these
- 113. Physiological edema of pregnancy is best treated with the following**  
 a. crepe bandage    b. Diuretics  
 c. Rest                            d. Salt restricted diet
- 114. Amniocentesis is indicated in all, except**  
 a. alpha fetoprotein study    b. breech  
 c. chromosomal study    d. Fetla maturity
- 115. Neutrophil examination can indicate sex from**  
 a. number of lobes  
 b. presence of drumstick  
 c. nature of granules  
 d. size of cell
- 116. Common cause for Decubitus ulcer in prolapse uterus is**  
 a. Infection                    b. Injury  
 c. Conjestion                d. Malignancy
- 117. Myomectomy is done in a patient to conserve**  
 a. Reproductive function  
 b. Menstrual function  
 c. Feminity  
 d. none of these
- 118. Condom is used in the following, except**  
 a. Following vasectomy  
 b. Treatment of Vasectomy  
 c. immunological infertility  
 d. Asherman syndrome



138. **Hypermagnesemia is seen in**  
a. Hyperthyroidism    b. Renal failure  
c. Chronic infection    d. Malabsorption
139. **Specific gravity of the normal urine is**  
a. 1.010 – 1.100    b. 1.040 – 1.100  
c. 1.150 – 1.250    d. 1.010 – 1.025
140. **Prothrombin time in obstructive jaundice**  
a. is normal  
b. decreases  
c. becomes normal after Vitamin K injection  
d. increases after Vitamin K injection
141. **Hashimoto's disease is**  
a. autoimmune disease of thyroid  
b. excessive secretion of Adrenal cortex  
c. disorder of motor system of brain  
d. none of these
142. **Plasma cortisol level is maximal around**  
a. 8-9 pm                      b. 2-3 pm  
c. 8am                          d. midnight
143. **Cushing syndrome is caused by**  
a. hyposecretion of growth hormone  
b. hyposecretion of thyroxine  
c. hypersecretion of cortisol  
d. hypersecretion of pituitary hormones.
144. **Identify the wrong statement about cortisol:**  
a. Secretion increased following injury  
b. favours protein synthesis  
c. enhances effects of antigen – antibody reactions  
d. tends to lower blood pressure.
145. **Osmotic diuresis effect usually occurs in the**  
a. glomerulus    b. Distal tubule  
c. Collecting duct    d. Proximal tube
146. **The following statements are true for Gastrin except in**  
a. stimulates secretion of Hcl and Pepsinogen  
b. decreases gastric antral mobility  
c. weakly stimulates gall bladder contraction  
d. increases resting pressure of lower esophageal sphincter.
147. **Commonest carcinoma in female is of**  
a. uterus                      b. cervix  
c. breast                      d. ovary
148. **A cholagogue**  
a. increases the rate of secretion of bile  
b. increases the contraction of gall bladder  
c. increases the storage of bile in G.B.  
d. none of these
149. **Blood group antigen is**  
a. carried by sex chromosomes  
b. attached to plasma proteins  
c. attached to hemoglobin molecule  
d. found in saliva
150. **All of the following cells arises from a common committed stem cells except**  
a. Red blood cells                      b. Platelets  
c. Granulocytes                      d. Lymphocytes
151. **Hypochromic microcytic RBCs are a feature of anemia due to**  
a. Iron deficiency    b. B12 deficiency  
c. Folate deficiency    d. All of these
152. **Myelofibrosis is diagnosed by**  
a. Bone marrow aspiration  
b. Peripheral smear  
c. Trepine biopsy  
d. Bone marrow imprint.
153. **The commonest type of leukemia encountered in children is**  
a. A.L.L1 type                      b. C.L.L  
c. C.M.L juvenile type                      d. C.M.M.L
154. **Neutrophilia is a common manifestation in the following conditions except**  
a. Pyogenic infection  
b. Typhoid fever  
c. Myocardial infarction  
d. Diabetic ketoacidosis
155. **Among the following, the condition which presents with diminished reticulocyte count is**  
a. Aplastic anemia  
b. Bloodless anemia  
c. Hemolytic anemia  
d. Leuco-erythroblastic reaction
156. **Pigments derived from hemoglobin are all, Except**  
a. Bilirubin                      b. Hematin  
c. Lipofuchsin                      d. Hemosiderin

157. **The presence and rapid multiplication of pathogenic bacteria in blood is**  
 a. Septicemia      b. toxemia  
 c. Bacteremia      d. all of these
158. **The following are sites of Metastatic Calcification, except**  
 a. alveoli      b. blood vessels  
 c. lymph nodes      d. renal tubules
159. **Which of the following transmits the HIV most efficiently?**  
 a. Semen      b. Blood  
 c. Saliva      d. Breast milk
160. **The aetiologic agent implicated in the production of Nasopharyngeal carcinoma is**  
 a. Epstein – Barr virus  
 b. Oral Candidiasis  
 c. Herpes simplex Type II  
 d. Rhinosporidium seeberi.
161. **At the time of curettage for suspected endometrial carcinoma, the uterus is perforated with a sound. The treatment would be**  
 a. Conservative  
 b. Immediate laparotomy and hysterectomy  
 c. Laparoscopy and closure of perforation  
 d. Immediate chemotherapy
162. **Hysterosalpingogram is useful in the diagnosis of all the following conditions, except**  
 a. Cervical incompetence  
 b. Tuberculous endometritis  
 c. Ashermans syndrome  
 d. Scar integrity in previous LSLs.
163. **The LH surge precedes ovulation by**  
 a. 12 hours      b. 24-36 hours  
 c. 48 hours      d. 60-72 hours
164. **Post – Caesarean pregnancy should be**  
 a. delivered by repeat Caesarean section  
 b. should have a vaginal delivery  
 c. an institutional delivery  
 d. none of these
165. **Primi gravida is seen in the first trimester with primary pulmonary hypertension. You will advise**  
 a. Medical termination of pregnancy  
 b. Hospitalization  
 c. Outpatient treatment  
 d. angiography.
166. **In a twin pregnancy Caesarean section is indicated in**  
 a. Abruptio placentae  
 b. Acute polyhydramnios  
 c. When first fetus presents as transverse lie  
 d. all of these
167. **If a woman C/O. Bleeding per vaginum with history of two months amenorrhea. One should think of**  
 a. Threatened abortion  
 b. Ectopic pregnancy  
 c. Metropathia hemorrhagica  
 d. All of these
168. **Red degeneration of Fibroid is associated with**  
 a. Pregnancy  
 b. Aseptic infarction  
 c. Thrombosis  
 d. Leukocytosis
169. **Which of the following is not an indication for Classical Caesarean?**  
 a. Carcinoma cervix  
 b. Cervical fibroid  
 c. Vesicovaginal fistula repaired previously  
 d. Classical Caesarean previously
170. **Danazol is useful in**  
 a. Amenorrhoea  
 b. Infertility  
 c. endometriosis  
 d. Fibroadenoma breast
171. **All are true of Parathion poisoning except**  
 a. decrease in true cholinesterase level  
 b. respiratory depression common  
 c. pupil constricted  
 d. opiates ideal for convulsions
172. **Complications of Mitral Stenosis include all , except**  
 a. acute left ventricular failure  
 b. Pulmonary apoplexy  
 c. Pneumonia  
 d. Infective endocarditis.
173. **In India, for Rheumatic fever all are present, except**  
 a. Sydenhams Chorea  
 b. Erythema marginatum  
 c. arthralgia  
 d. Raised C reactive protein.



