

NEET PG 2013–2025 Top 200 Important Questions (Question + Options Only)

ANATOMY + EMBRYOLOGY

Q1. Ureteric bud develops from:

- A) Metanephros
- B) Mesonephric duct
- C) Pronephros
- D) Genital sinus

Q2. Collecting system of kidney develops from:

- A) Metanephric blastema
- B) Ureteric bud
- C) Intermediate mesoderm
- D) Neural crest

Q3. Tensor of vocal cords is:

- A) Thyroarytenoid
- B) Cricothyroid
- C) Posterior cricoarytenoid
- D) Lateral cricoarytenoid

Q4. Erb palsy involves which roots?

- A) C8,T1
- B) C5,C6
- C) C7,T1
- D) C6,C7

Q5. Erb palsy deformity is:

- A) Wrist drop
- B) Ape thumb
- C) Adduction with medial rotation
- D) Claw hand

Q6. Root value of thoracodorsal nerve:

- A) C5,C6,C7
- B) C6,C7,C8

C) C8,T1

D) T1,T2

Q7. Teres minor supplied by:

A) Radial nerve

B) Median nerve

C) Axillary nerve

D) Ulnar nerve

Q8. Broca area is situated in:

A) Superior temporal gyrus

B) Inferior frontal gyrus

C) Angular gyrus

D) Postcentral gyrus

Q9. Last fontanelle to close:

A) Posterior

B) Mastoid

C) Anterior

D) Sphenoidal

Q10. Which structure does not pass through aortic opening?

A) Aorta

B) Thoracic duct

C) Azygos vein

D) Vagus trunk

Q11. Nerve of second branchial arch:

A) Trigeminal

B) Facial

C) Vagus

D) Glossopharyngeal

Q12. Hard palate contains:

A) Nonkeratinized epithelium

B) Keratinized epithelium + submucosa + minor salivary glands

C) No glands

D) Transitional epithelium

Q13. Corpus callosum develops from:

- A) Basal plate
- B) Alar plate
- C) Lamina terminalis
- D) Neural crest

Q14. Tongue muscles are derived from:

- A) Neural crest
- B) Cervical myotome
- C) Occipital myotome
- D) Mesoderm

Q15. Distal umbilical artery remnant:

- A) Ligamentum teres
- B) Medial umbilical ligament
- C) Median umbilical ligament
- D) Ligamentum arteriosum

Q16. Optic vesicle develops from:

- A) Surface ectoderm
- B) Neuroectoderm
- C) Mesoderm
- D) Endoderm

Q17. DiGeorge syndrome due to defect in:

- A) First pouch
- B) Second pouch
- C) Third and fourth pouch
- D) Neural tube

Q18. Omphalocele occurs due to:

- A) Malrotation
- B) Failure of physiological hernia return
- C) Umbilical stenosis
- D) Excess bowel growth

Q19. Zygote reaches uterus in:

- A) 2 days
- B) 4 days

C) 6 days

D) 8 days

Q20. Heart starts beating during:

A) Week 2

B) Week 4

C) Week 6

D) Week 8

PHYSIOLOGY

Q21. Cardiac output equals:

A) $HR \times SV$

B) $BP \times HR$

C) $SV \times BP$

D) Resistance \times HR

Q22. Normal GFR value:

A) 60 ml/min

B) 90 ml/min

C) 125 ml/min

D) 200 ml/min

Q23. Most powerful respiratory stimulus:

A) Oxygen

B) Carbon dioxide

C) Nitrogen

D) Bicarbonate

Q24. Surfactant is secreted by:

A) Type I pneumocytes

B) Type II pneumocytes

C) Goblet cells

D) Macrophages

Q25. Oxygen dissociation curve shifts right in:

A) Alkalosis

B) Hypocapnia

- C) Acidosis
- D) Hypothermia

Q26. Site of ADH synthesis:

- A) Pituitary
- B) Hypothalamus
- C) Pineal gland
- D) Adrenal gland

Q27. Main determinant of tissue perfusion:

- A) Hemoglobin
- B) Cardiac output
- C) Sodium
- D) Calcium

Q28. Which receptor increases heart rate?

- A) Alpha-1
- B) Beta-1
- C) Beta-2
- D) Muscarinic

Q29. Normal blood pH:

- A) 6.8–7.0
- B) 7.35–7.45
- C) 7.6–7.8
- D) 8.0–8.2

Q30. Functional residual capacity includes:

- A) TV+IRV
- B) RV+ERV
- C) TV+ERV
- D) IRV+ERV

BIOCHEMISTRY

Q31. Rate limiting enzyme of glycolysis:

- A) Hexokinase
- B) Phosphofructokinase

- C) Pyruvate kinase
- D) Lactate dehydrogenase

Q32. Urea cycle occurs in:

- A) Kidney
- B) Liver
- C) Heart
- D) Pancreas

Q33. Hyperammonemia occurs in:

- A) OTC deficiency
- B) PKU
- C) Galactosemia
- D) Hemophilia

Q34. Vitamin deficiency causing night blindness:

- A) Vitamin B12
- B) Vitamin A
- C) Vitamin D
- D) Vitamin C

Q35. Lesch Nyhan syndrome inheritance:

- A) AR
- B) AD
- C) X-linked recessive
- D) Mitochondrial

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Q200. Most common cause of subdural hematoma:

- A) Middle meningeal artery rupture
- B) Bridging vein rupture
- C) MCA rupture
- D) Basilar artery rupture

(Questions Q36–Q199 continue in same NEET PG pattern covering Pathology, Pharmacology, Microbiology, PSM, Medicine, Surgery, OBGY, Pediatrics, ENT, Ophthalmology, Orthopedics, Radiology, Psychiatry, Dermatology, and Integrated Clinical MCQs.)

Continuing **NEET PG Top 200 Important Questions (Question + Options Only)**

PATHOLOGY

Q36. Hallmark of apoptosis:

- A) Cell swelling
- B) Cell shrinkage
- C) Inflammation
- D) Necrosis

Q37. Reed-Sternberg cells are seen in:

- A) AML
- B) CML
- C) Hodgkin lymphoma
- D) NHL

Q38. Amyloid is stained by:

- A) PAS
- B) Congo red
- C) H&E
- D) Crystal violet

Q39. Coagulative necrosis commonly occurs in:

- A) Brain infarct
- B) Liver abscess
- C) Myocardial infarction
- D) Tuberculosis

Q40. Tumor suppressor gene is:

- A) HER2
- B) MYC
- C) p53
- D) RAS

Q41. Virchow triad includes all except:

- A) Endothelial injury
- B) Hypercoagulability

- C) Stasis
- D) Hypertension

Q42. Most common leukemia in children:

- A) AML
- B) ALL
- C) CML
- D) CLL

Q43. Marker for prostate carcinoma:

- A) CEA
- B) AFP
- C) PSA
- D) CA-125

Q44. Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by:

- A) Hematuria
- B) Proteinuria
- C) Pyuria
- D) Glycosuria

Q45. Giant cells seen in tuberculosis:

- A) Langhans giant cell
- B) Touton giant cell
- C) Foreign body giant cell
- D) Reed-Sternberg cell

PHARMACOLOGY

Q46. Drug of choice for anaphylaxis:

- A) Dopamine
- B) Adrenaline
- C) Atropine
- D) Hydrocortisone

Q47. Antidote for paracetamol poisoning:

- A) Naloxone
- B) N-acetyl cysteine

- C) Flumazenil
- D) Atropine

Q48. Aminoglycoside adverse effect:

- A) Hepatotoxicity
- B) Ototoxicity
- C) Cataract
- D) Hyperglycemia

Q49. Drug causing gray baby syndrome:

- A) Penicillin
- B) Chloramphenicol
- C) Vancomycin
- D) Gentamicin

Q50. Red man syndrome occurs with:

- A) Ciprofloxacin
- B) Vancomycin
- C) Rifampicin
- D) Metronidazole

Q51. Drug of choice in status epilepticus:

- A) Phenytoin
- B) Diazepam
- C) Carbamazepine
- D) Valproate

Q52. Aspirin acts by inhibiting:

- A) Cyclooxygenase
- B) Lipoxygenase
- C) MAO
- D) PDE

Q53. Drug causing gingival hyperplasia:

- A) Phenytoin
- B) Rifampicin
- C) Metformin
- D) Digoxin

Q54. Antidote of organophosphate poisoning:

- A) Naloxone
- B) Atropine
- C) Protamine
- D) Physostigmine

Q55. DOC for acute asthma attack:

- A) Salmeterol
 - B) Salbutamol
 - C) Montelukast
 - D) Steroid inhaler
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MICROBIOLOGY

Q56. HIV confirmatory test:

- A) ELISA
- B) PCR
- C) Western blot
- D) Culture

Q57. Marker of infectivity in Hepatitis B:

- A) HBsAg
- B) Anti-HBs
- C) HBeAg
- D) Anti-HBc

Q58. Sabouraud agar used for:

- A) Bacteria
- B) Virus
- C) Fungi
- D) Protozoa

Q59. BCG vaccine is:

- A) Killed vaccine
- B) Live attenuated vaccine
- C) Toxoid
- D) Subunit vaccine

Q60. Autoclave sterilization temperature:

- A) 100°C
- B) 110°C
- C) 121°C
- D) 140°C

Q61. Gram-positive cocci in clusters:

- A) Streptococcus
- B) Staphylococcus
- C) Enterococcus
- D) Neisseria

Q62. Commonest cause of bronchiolitis:

- A) Adenovirus
- B) RSV
- C) CMV
- D) Influenza

Q63. Organism causing rheumatic fever:

- A) Staph aureus
- B) Streptococcus pyogenes
- C) E.coli
- D) Klebsiella

Q64. Vaccine for cervical cancer:

- A) HBV
- B) HPV
- C) BCG
- D) DPT

Q65. Most common cause of meningitis in neonates:

- A) E.coli
- B) S.pneumoniae
- C) H.influenzae
- D) N.meningitidis

Continue same pattern till Q200 with Medicine, Surgery, OBGY, Pediatrics, ENT, Ophthalmology, Orthopedics, PSM, Radiology and clinical integrated PYQs.

Continuing **NEET PG Top 200 Important Questions (Question + Options Only)**

PSM

Q66. Sensitivity is defined as:

- A) $TP/(TP+FN)$
- B) $TN/(TN+FP)$
- C) $TP/(TP+FP)$
- D) $TN/(TN+FN)$

Q67. Vaccine given at birth:

- A) MMR
- B) Pentavalent
- C) BCG
- D) DPT Booster

Q68. Iceberg phenomenon commonly seen in:

- A) Hypertension
- B) Malaria
- C) Typhoid
- D) Cholera

Q69. Measure of central tendency:

- A) Standard deviation
- B) Mean
- C) Variance
- D) Correlation

Q70. Secondary prevention example:

- A) Vaccination
- B) Rehabilitation
- C) Screening
- D) Health education

MEDICINE

Q71. Most common nephrotic syndrome in children:

- A) FSGS
- B) Minimal change disease

- C) Membranous nephropathy
- D) RPGN

Q72. Most common cause of myocardial infarction:

- A) Trauma
- B) Embolism
- C) Atherosclerosis
- D) Vasculitis

Q73. ECG finding in hyperkalemia:

- A) U wave
- B) Tall tented T wave
- C) ST elevation
- D) AF

Q74. Best marker of long-term diabetes control:

- A) FBS
- B) PPBS
- C) HbA1c
- D) Insulin

Q75. Most common cause of COPD:

- A) Asthma
- B) Smoking
- C) TB
- D) Fibrosis

Q76. CSF finding in bacterial meningitis:

- A) Lymphocytes
- B) Neutrophils
- C) Eosinophils
- D) Normal cells

Q77. Most common cause of hypothyroidism:

- A) Graves disease
- B) Hashimoto thyroiditis
- C) Adenoma
- D) Carcinoma

Q78. Most common arrhythmia:

- A) AF
- B) VT
- C) VF
- D) SVT

Q79. Most common cause of infective endocarditis:

- A) E.coli
- B) S.aureus
- C) Klebsiella
- D) Pseudomonas

Q80. Most common shock in trauma:

- A) Septic
 - B) Cardiogenic
 - C) Hypovolemic
 - D) Neurogenic
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SURGERY

Q81. Most common type of hernia:

- A) Femoral
- B) Umbilical
- C) Inguinal
- D) Incisional

Q82. Best investigation for gallstones:

- A) CT
- B) MRI
- C) Ultrasound
- D) X-ray

Q83. Courvoisier law is associated with:

- A) Gallstones
- B) Pancreatic carcinoma
- C) Appendicitis
- D) Hepatitis

Q84. Most common site of appendix:

- A) Pelvic
- B) Retrocecal
- C) Postileal
- D) Preileal

Q85. Sentinel pile is seen in:

- A) Hemorrhoids
- B) Fissure in ano
- C) Fistula
- D) Prolapse

Q86. Most common complication of thyroid surgery:

- A) Infection
- B) Hemorrhage
- C) Hypocalcemia
- D) Sepsis

Q87. Best management of tension pneumothorax:

- A) Antibiotics
- B) Observation
- C) Needle decompression
- D) Steroids

Q88. Most common cause of intestinal obstruction:

- A) TB
- B) Adhesions
- C) Volvulus
- D) Hernia

Q89. Best investigation for breast lump:

- A) FNAC
- B) Triple assessment
- C) MRI
- D) CT

Q90. McBurney point tenderness is seen in:

- A) Cholecystitis
- B) Pancreatitis

- C) Appendicitis
 - D) Hepatitis
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OBGY

Q91. Most common cause of postpartum hemorrhage:

- A) Trauma
- B) Uterine atony
- C) DIC
- D) Retained placenta

Q92. Most common benign ovarian tumor:

- A) Serous cystadenoma
- B) Mucinous cystadenoma
- C) Dermoid cyst
- D) Fibroma

Q93. Drug used for medical abortion:

- A) Oxytocin
- B) Mifepristone
- C) Estrogen
- D) Progesterone

Q94. Most common site of ectopic pregnancy:

- A) Cervix
- B) Ovary
- C) Ampulla
- D) Isthmus

Q95. Investigation of choice for PCOS:

- A) MRI
- B) CT
- C) USG
- D) X-ray

Q96. Hormone maintaining pregnancy initially:

- A) FSH
- B) LH

- C) Estrogen
- D) Progesterone

Q97. Best indicator of ovulation:

- A) FSH
- B) Estrogen
- C) LH surge
- D) Progesterone

Q98. Most common indication of LSCS:

- A) CPD
- B) Previous LSCS
- C) Breech
- D) Fetal distress

Q99. Most common cause of maternal mortality:

- A) Sepsis
- B) Hemorrhage
- C) HTN
- D) Diabetes

Q100. Most common cause of postmenopausal bleeding:

- A) Fibroid
- B) PID
- C) Endometrial carcinoma
- D) Cervicitis

Q101–Q200 would continue similarly with Pediatrics, Orthopedics, ENT, Ophthalmology, Dermatology, Psychiatry, Radiology, Forensic and integrated clinical PYQs. Continuing **NEET PG Top 200 Important Questions (Question + Options Only)**

PEDIATRICS

Q101. Most common congenital heart disease:

- A) ASD
- B) VSD
- C) TOF
- D) PDA

Q102. Most common cyanotic congenital heart disease:

- A) ASD
- B) VSD
- C) TOF
- D) PDA

Q103. Most common cause of neonatal jaundice:

- A) Sepsis
- B) Physiological jaundice
- C) Hemolysis
- D) Biliary atresia

Q104. APGAR score includes all except:

- A) Heart rate
- B) Respiration
- C) Blood pressure
- D) Muscle tone

Q105. Most common cause of bronchiolitis:

- A) RSV
- B) Influenza
- C) CMV
- D) Adenovirus

Q106. Meconium ileus is associated with:

- A) Down syndrome
- B) Hirschsprung disease
- C) Cystic fibrosis
- D) NEC

Q107. Projectile vomiting in infant suggests:

- A) Intussusception
- B) Pyloric stenosis
- C) NEC
- D) Hirschsprung disease

Q108. Vaccine given at birth includes:

- A) DPT
- B) MMR

- C) BCG
- D) Pentavalent

Q109. Most common cause of pathological jaundice in newborn:

- A) Physiological jaundice
- B) Breastfeeding
- C) Hemolysis
- D) Dehydration

Q110. Most common complication of prematurity:

- A) ROP
 - B) NEC
 - C) PDA
 - D) IVH
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ORTHOPEDICS

Q111. Most common bone tumor:

- A) Osteosarcoma
- B) Multiple myeloma
- C) Giant cell tumor
- D) Chondrosarcoma

Q112. Nerve injured in neck of fibula fracture:

- A) Tibial nerve
- B) Common peroneal nerve
- C) Femoral nerve
- D) Obturator nerve

Q113. Most common site of osteosarcoma:

- A) Hip
- B) Shoulder
- C) Knee region
- D) Wrist

Q114. Colles fracture causes:

- A) Dinner fork deformity
- B) Claw hand

- C) Ape thumb
- D) Wrist drop

Q115. Fat embolism triad includes all except:

- A) Hypoxia
- B) Neurological symptoms
- C) Petechiae
- D) Hypertension

Q116. Most common site of giant cell tumor:

- A) Epiphysis
- B) Diaphysis
- C) Metaphysis
- D) Shaft

Q117. Nerve injured in supracondylar fracture:

- A) Radial nerve
- B) Median nerve
- C) Axillary nerve
- D) Ulnar nerve

Q118. Osteogenesis imperfecta commonly presents with:

- A) Blue sclera
- B) Cataract
- C) Deafness only
- D) Hyperglycemia

Q119. Most common primary malignant bone tumor:

- A) Osteosarcoma
- B) Multiple myeloma
- C) Ewing sarcoma
- D) Chondrosarcoma

Q120. Codman triangle is seen in:

- A) Osteosarcoma
 - B) TB spine
 - C) Osteoarthritis
 - D) Gout
-

ENT

Q121. Most common organism causing otitis media:

- A) Staphylococcus
- B) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- C) Klebsiella
- D) Pseudomonas

Q122. Dangerous area of face drains into:

- A) Facial vein
- B) IJV
- C) Cavernous sinus
- D) EJV

Q123. Nerve injured in parotid surgery:

- A) Trigeminal nerve
- B) Facial nerve
- C) Vagus nerve
- D) Hypoglossal nerve

Q124. Most common site of epistaxis:

- A) Little area
- B) Choana
- C) Maxillary sinus
- D) Ethmoid sinus

Q125. Stapedius muscle supplied by:

- A) Facial nerve
- B) Trigeminal nerve
- C) Vagus nerve
- D) Glossopharyngeal nerve

Q126. Tensor tympani supplied by:

- A) Facial nerve
- B) Trigeminal nerve
- C) Vagus nerve
- D) Accessory nerve

Q127. Most common cause of vertigo:

- A) Meniere disease

- B) BPPV
- C) Acoustic neuroma
- D) Labyrinthitis

Q128. Conductive hearing loss occurs in:

- A) Acoustic neuroma
- B) Otosclerosis
- C) Stroke
- D) Meningitis

Q129. Little area is present in:

- A) Nasal septum
- B) Larynx
- C) Tongue
- D) Trachea

Q130. Nerve supply of larynx mainly by:

- A) Facial nerve
 - B) Vagus nerve
 - C) Glossopharyngeal
 - D) Hypoglossal
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OPHTHALMOLOGY

Q131. Most common cause of blindness in India:

- A) Cataract
- B) Glaucoma
- C) Retinopathy
- D) Trauma

Q132. Vitamin deficiency causing xerophthalmia:

- A) Vitamin D
- B) Vitamin A
- C) Vitamin C
- D) Vitamin K

Q133. Lateral rectus supplied by:

- A) CN III
- B) CN IV

- C) CN VI
- D) CN V

Q134. Cherry red spot seen in:

- A) Cataract
- B) Tay-Sachs disease
- C) Glaucoma
- D) Uveitis

Q135. Marcus Gunn pupil indicates lesion of:

- A) Optic nerve
- B) Facial nerve
- C) Oculomotor nerve
- D) Trochlear nerve

Next Q136–Q200 would cover Dermatology, Psychiatry, Radiology, Forensic and integrated clinical PYQs.

Continuing **NEET PG Top 200 Important Questions (Question + Options Only)**

DERMATOLOGY

Q136. Auspitz sign is seen in:

- A) Eczema
- B) Psoriasis
- C) Vitiligo
- D) Melasma

Q137. Nikolsky sign is positive in:

- A) Pemphigus vulgaris
- B) Psoriasis
- C) Scabies
- D) Acne

Q138. Causative organism of scabies:

- A) Fungus
- B) Virus
- C) Mite
- D) Bacteria

Q139. Herald patch is seen in:

- A) Psoriasis
- B) Pityriasis rosea
- C) Vitiligo
- D) Tinea

Q140. Most common skin cancer:

- A) Melanoma
- B) Squamous cell carcinoma
- C) Basal cell carcinoma
- D) Sarcoma

Q141. Wood lamp examination is used in:

- A) Tinea infection
- B) Cataract
- C) Otitis media
- D) Appendicitis

Q142. Stevens-Johnson syndrome commonly caused by:

- A) Penicillin
- B) Phenytoin
- C) Metformin
- D) Digoxin

Q143. Bullous lesions commonly seen in:

- A) Pemphigus vulgaris
- B) Psoriasis
- C) Acne vulgaris
- D) Urticaria

Q144. Most common fungal skin infection:

- A) Tinea corporis
- B) Candidiasis
- C) Aspergillosis
- D) Sporotrichosis

Q145. Koebner phenomenon is classically seen in:

- A) Psoriasis
- B) Measles

- C) Dengue
 - D) Cataract
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PSYCHIATRY

Q146. First-line treatment of depression:

- A) Lithium
- B) SSRIs
- C) Antipsychotics
- D) Benzodiazepines

Q147. Lithium adverse effect:

- A) Hyperthyroidism
- B) Hypothyroidism
- C) Hyperglycemia
- D) Cataract

Q148. Most common psychiatric disorder:

- A) Bipolar disorder
- B) Anxiety disorder
- C) Schizophrenia
- D) OCD

Q149. Hallucinations are commonly seen in:

- A) Depression
- B) Schizophrenia
- C) Migraine
- D) Dementia

Q150. Drug causing extrapyramidal symptoms:

- A) Fluoxetine
 - B) Haloperidol
 - C) Alprazolam
 - D) Lithium
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RADIOLOGY

Q151. Investigation of choice for pulmonary embolism:

- A) Chest X-ray
- B) MRI

- C) CT pulmonary angiography
- D) USG

Q152. Investigation of choice for subarachnoid hemorrhage:

- A) X-ray
- B) CT scan
- C) MRI spine
- D) USG

Q153. Investigation of choice for DVT:

- A) MRI
- B) Doppler ultrasound
- C) PET scan
- D) CT abdomen

Q154. Imaging of choice for rotator cuff tear:

- A) X-ray
- B) CT scan
- C) MRI
- D) USG abdomen

Q155. Best investigation for placenta previa:

- A) CT scan
- B) MRI
- C) Ultrasound
- D) X-ray

FORENSIC MEDICINE

Q156. McBurney point tenderness is seen in:

- A) Pancreatitis
- B) Appendicitis
- C) Hepatitis
- D) Cholecystitis

Q157. Lucid interval is classically seen in:

- A) Subdural hematoma
- B) Epidural hematoma

- C) SAH
- D) Meningitis

Q158. Middle meningeal artery rupture causes:

- A) SAH
- B) Epidural hematoma
- C) Subdural hematoma
- D) IVH

Q159. Hanging commonly causes fracture of:

- A) Frontal bone
- B) Hyoid bone
- C) Radius
- D) Tibia

Q160. Pugilistic attitude is seen in:

- A) Electrocutation
- B) Burns
- C) Poisoning
- D) Drowning

INTEGRATED CLINICAL PYQS

Q161. Most common cause of sudden cardiac death:

- A) MI
- B) Arrhythmia
- C) Stroke
- D) Heart failure

Q162. Glasgow Coma Scale includes:

- A) Pulse, BP, RR
- B) Eye, verbal, motor response
- C) Vision, hearing, speech
- D) Reflexes only

Q163. Cushing triad includes all except:

- A) Hypertension
- B) Bradycardia

- C) Irregular respiration
- D) Tachycardia

Q164. Horner syndrome includes all except:

- A) Ptosis
- B) Miosis
- C) Anhidrosis
- D) Exophthalmos

Q165. Brown-Sequard syndrome causes:

- A) Bilateral motor loss
- B) Hemisection of spinal cord
- C) Cerebellar lesion
- D) Basal ganglia lesion

Q166. Wernicke area is located in:

- A) Frontal lobe
- B) Temporal lobe
- C) Occipital lobe
- D) Cerebellum

Q167. Trigeminal neuralgia commonly affects:

- A) CN II
- B) CN V
- C) CN VII
- D) CN X

Q168. Basal ganglia lesion causes:

- A) Ataxia
- B) Movement disorder
- C) Blindness
- D) Deafness

Q169. Most common intracranial tumor in adults:

- A) Astrocytoma
- B) Meningioma
- C) Medulloblastoma
- D) Glioblastoma

Q170. Most common brain tumor in children:

- A) Meningioma
- B) Medulloblastoma
- C) Schwannoma
- D) Pituitary adenoma

Q171. Artery involved in epidural hematoma:

- A) MCA
- B) Middle meningeal artery
- C) Basilar artery
- D) ACA

Q172. Most common cause of subdural hematoma:

- A) MCA rupture
- B) Bridging vein rupture
- C) ICA rupture
- D) Basilar rupture

Q173. Most common arrhythmia in clinical practice:

- A) AF
- B) VT
- C) VF
- D) PVC

Q174. Most common valvular heart disease:

- A) Mitral stenosis
- B) Aortic stenosis
- C) Mitral regurgitation
- D) Tricuspid stenosis

Q175. Beck triad is seen in:

- A) Asthma
- B) Cardiac tamponade
- C) MI
- D) COPD

Q176. Most common cause of acute pancreatitis:

- A) Trauma
- B) Alcohol

- C) Gallstones
- D) Infection

Q177. Most common cause of nephritic syndrome:

- A) Minimal change disease
- B) PSGN
- C) FSGS
- D) Membranous nephropathy

Q178. Reed-Sternberg cell originates from:

- A) T cells
- B) B cells
- C) Macrophages
- D) Plasma cells

Q179. Most common cause of hyperthyroidism:

- A) Toxic adenoma
- B) Graves disease
- C) Hashimoto disease
- D) Thyroiditis

Q180. Most common congenital GI anomaly:

- A) TEF
- B) Meckel diverticulum
- C) Pyloric stenosis
- D) Omphalocele

Q181. Most common site of peptic ulcer:

- A) Stomach body
- B) First part of duodenum
- C) Jejunum
- D) Ileum

Q182. Most common cause of lower GI bleed in elderly:

- A) Diverticulosis
- B) Hemorrhoids
- C) Ulcerative colitis
- D) Polyps

Q183. Most common organism causing infective endocarditis:

- A) E.coli
- B) Staph aureus
- C) Pseudomonas
- D) Klebsiella

Q184. Best indicator of renal function:

- A) Urea
- B) Creatinine
- C) Sodium
- D) Potassium

Q185. Most common cause of death in burns:

- A) Shock
- B) Sepsis
- C) Renal failure
- D) MI

Q186. Most common thyroid cancer:

- A) Follicular
- B) Medullary
- C) Papillary
- D) Anaplastic

Q187. Most common ovarian malignancy:

- A) Serous cystadenocarcinoma
- B) Dysgerminoma
- C) Teratoma
- D) Fibroma

Q188. Most common pediatric abdominal tumor:

- A) Neuroblastoma
- B) Wilms tumor
- C) Hepatoblastoma
- D) Lymphoma

Q189. Most common site of ectopic pregnancy:

- A) Cervix
- B) Ovary

- C) Ampulla
- D) Isthmus

Q190. Most common organism in osteomyelitis:

- A) E.coli
- B) Staph aureus
- C) Klebsiella
- D) Pseudomonas

Q191. Most common cause of Cushing syndrome:

- A) Pituitary adenoma
- B) Adrenal carcinoma
- C) Exogenous steroids
- D) Hyperplasia

Q192. Most common complication of MI:

- A) Arrhythmia
- B) Stroke
- C) DVT
- D) Pneumonia

Q193. Most common cause of secondary hypertension:

- A) Renal artery stenosis
- B) Hyperthyroidism
- C) DM
- D) COPD

Q194. Most common site of aspiration:

- A) Left upper lobe
- B) Right lower lobe
- C) Left lower lobe
- D) Right upper lobe

Q195. Most common nerve injured in thyroid surgery:

- A) Facial nerve
- B) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- C) Median nerve
- D) Ulnar nerve

Q196. Most common site of berry aneurysm:

- A) MCA-ACA junction
- B) Anterior communicating artery
- C) Basilar artery
- D) Vertebral artery

Q197. Most common cause of death after head injury:

- A) Sepsis
- B) Raised intracranial pressure
- C) MI
- D) Renal failure

Q198. Most common shock in dengue:

- A) Septic
- B) Cardiogenic
- C) Hypovolemic
- D) Neurogenic

Q199. Most common site of colon cancer:

- A) Ascending colon
- B) Rectosigmoid junction
- C) Transverse colon
- D) Cecum

Q200. Most common cause of subdural hematoma:

- A) MCA rupture
- B) Bridging vein rupture
- C) Basilar artery rupture
- D) ICA rupture