

No. of Printed Pages : 16

00647

**OPENCARD - I Entrance Examination for  
Post Graduate Diploma in Clinical Cardiology (PGDCC) - 2012**

**Total No. of Questions : 120**

**Time : 120 Minutes**

- All Questions are **Compulsory**.
- Use of calculator is **not allowed**. Rough work may be done in the space provided at the back of the Test Paper.

Read the instructions given on the OMR Response Sheet carefully before you start.

**How to fill up the information on the OMR Response Sheet**  
**(Examination Answer Sheet)**

1. Write your complete enrolment no. in 9 digits. This should correspond to the enrolment number indicated by you on the OMR Response Sheet . Also write your correct name, address with pin code in the space provided. Put your signatures on the OMR Response Sheet with date. Ensure that the Invigilator in your examination hall also puts his signatures with date on the OMR Response Sheet at the space provided.
2. On the OMR Response Sheet student's particulars are to be filled in by pen. However use HB pencil for writing the Enrolment No. and Examination Centre Code as well as for blackening the circle bearing the correct answer number against the serial number of the question.
3. Do not make any stray remarks on this sheet.
4. Write correct information in numerical digit in Enrolment No. and Examination Centre Code Columns. The corresponding circle should be dark enough and should be filled in completely.
5. Each question is followed by four probable answers which are numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. You should select and show only one answer to each question considered by you as the most appropriate or the correct answer. Select the most appropriate answer. Then by using HB pencil, blacken the circle bearing the correct answer number against the serial number of the question. If you find that answer to any question is none of the four alternatives given under the question, you should darken the circle with '0'.
6. If you wish to change your answer, ERASE completely the already darkened circle by using a good quality eraser and then blacken the circle bearing your revised answer number. If incorrect answer is not erased completely, smudges will be left on the erased circle and the question will be read as having two answers and will be ignored for giving any credit.
7. No credit will be given if more than one answer is given for one question. Therefore, you should select the most appropriate answer.
8. You should not spend too much time on any one question. If you find any particular question difficult, leave it and go to the next. If you have time left after answering all the questions, you may go back to the unanswered ones. There is no negative marking for wrong answers.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. No cell Phones, calculators, books, slide-rules, note-books or written notes, etc. will be allowed inside the examination hall.
2. You should follow the instructions given by the Centre Superintendent and by the Invigilator at the examination venue. If you violate the instructions, you will be disqualified.
3. Any candidate found copying or receiving or giving assistance in the examination will be disqualified.
4. The Test Booklet and the OMR Response Sheet (Answer Sheet) would be supplied to you by the Invigilators. **After the examination is over, you should hand over the OMR Response Sheet to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.** Any candidate who does not return the OMR Response Sheet will be disqualified and the University may take further action against him/her.
5. All rough work is to be done on the test booklet itself and not on any other paper. Scrap paper is not permitted. For arriving at an answer you may work in the margins, make some markings or underline in the test booklet itself.
6. The University reserves the right to cancel scores of any candidate who impersonates or uses/adopts other malpractices or uses any unfair means. The examination is conducted under uniform conditions. The University would also follow a procedure to verify the validity of scores of all examinees uniformly. If there is substantial indication that your performance is not genuine, the University may cancel your score.
7. In the event of your qualifying the Entrance Test, the hall ticket should be enclosed with your admission form while submitting it to the University for seeking admission in Post Graduate Diploma in Clinical Cardiology (PGDCC) programmes along with your testimonials and programme fee. Admission forms received without hall ticket in original will be summarily rejected.

1. Asterixis (flapping tremor) is found in all except :
  - (1) Hepatic encephalopathy
  - (2) Carbon dioxide narcosis
  - (3) Meningitis
  - (4) Wilson's disease
2. Sterile pyuria is seen in :
  - (1) Renal calculi
  - (2) Interstitial nephritis
  - (3) Fungal infection
  - (4) All of the above
3. In an anemic patient macrocytic red cells will be seen in :
  - (1) Vitamin C deficiency
  - (2) Vitamin K deficiency
  - (3) Iron deficiency
  - (4) Folate deficiency
4. Incomplete abduction of the right eye on right gaze will be due to :
  - (1) Right VIth nerve palsy
  - (2) Right IIIrd nerve palsy
  - (3) Right IVth nerve palsy
  - (4) Right Horner's syndrome
5. False sense of perception without any external object or stimulus is known as :
  - (1) Illusion
  - (2) Delusion
  - (3) Hallucination
  - (4) Phobia
6. The commonest location of hypertensive intra-cerebral haemorrhage is :
  - (1) Pons
  - (2) Thalamus
  - (3) Putamen
  - (4) Cerebellum
7. A HIV patient with tuberculosis and on anti-retroviral therapy should be treated with all except :
  - (1) Isoniazid
  - (2) Rifampicin
  - (3) Pyrazinamide
  - (4) Ethambutol
8. The most reliable marker of recent hepatitis - B infection is :
  - (1) HBs Ag
  - (2) Ig M anti-HBc
  - (3) Ig G anti-HBs
  - (4) Ig M anti-HBe
9. A patient in an ICU with CVP line is most likely to get infected with :
  - (1) Staphylococcus aureus
  - (2) Streptococcus pyogenes
  - (3) Staphylococcus epidermidis
  - (4) Enterococcus faecalis
10. All are the features of hypercarbia except :
  - (1) Miosis
  - (2) Tachycardia
  - (3) Cold, clammy extremities
  - (4) Hypertension
11. A 45 yr male a mantoux of 14 mm × 20 mm and negative sputum for AFB is most likely to have a cavitation due to :
  - (1) Pulmonary Tuberculosis
  - (2) Fungal Pneumonia
  - (3) Viral Pneumonia
  - (4) Bronchogenic carcinoma
12. Diabetic dyslipidaemia includes all except :
  - (1) Increased Apo B
  - (2) Increased small dense LDL
  - (3) Increased Apo A
  - (4) Increased Triglyceride



13. Test to detect reversible myocardial ischaemia is :
  - (1) Coronary angiography
  - (2) MUGA scan
  - (3) Thallium scan
  - (4) Trans - esophageal Echocardiography
14. Atrial fibrillation can occur in all except :
  - (1) Mitral stenosis
  - (2) Mitral regurgitation
  - (3) Dilated cardiomyopathy
  - (4) Hypothyroidism
15. The severity of mitral stenosis is clinically best decided by :
  - (1) Length of diastolic murmur
  - (2) Intensity of diastolic murmur
  - (3) Loudness of first heart sound
  - (4) Loudness of second heart sound
16. Risk of developing infective endocarditis is least in :
  - (1) Small VSD
  - (2) Severe aortic regurgitation
  - (3) Severe mitral regurgitation
  - (4) Large ASD.
17. Valve most likely to get involved by infective endocarditis in intravenous drug - abuser is :
  - (1) Aortic valve
  - (2) Tricuspid valve
  - (3) Pulmonary valve
  - (4) Mitral valve
18. A pregnant woman with dilated cardiomyopathy should receive following drugs except :
  - (1) Digoxin
  - (2) ACE inhibitors
  - (3) Diuretics
  - (4) Vaso-dilators
19. Statin induced myopathy is not exacerbated by :
  - (1) Nicotinic acid
  - (2) Erythromycin
  - (3) Enalapril
  - (4) Clofibrate
20. The best treatment for myocardial infarction of 6 hours duration includes :
  - (1) Reperfusion
  - (2) Aspirin
  - (3) Heparin
  - (4) Clopidogrel
21. PR segment in ECG is measured from :
  - (1) Beginning of P wave to beginning of QRS complex
  - (2) End of P wave to beginning of QRS complex
  - (3) End of P wave to end of QRS complex
  - (4) Peak of P wave to peak of R wave
22. All are true about Wolff - Parkinson-White syndrome except :
  - (1) Delta wave is due to premature excitation of the ventricle
  - (2) Short PR interval
  - (3) There is a slow, slurred upstroke of the QRS complex
  - (4) Epsilon wave is a frequent feature in ECG
23. All are true about ST elevation :
  - (1) Pericarditis
  - (2) LV aneurysm
  - (3) Transmural ischaemia
  - (4) Hyper kalemia

24. Lead avF is :
- (1) A bipolar lead
  - (2) An augmented unipolar lead
  - (3) An unipolar electrode positioned over right leg
  - (4) A bipolar electrode positioned over left leg
25. According to recent guidelines, the criteria for diagnosis of diabetes mellitus includes :
- (1)  $A_1C \geq 6.5\%$
  - (2)  $FPG \geq 128 \text{ mg/dl}$ . Fasting is defined as no caloric intake for at least 8 hrs
  - (3) 3-h plasma glucose  $\geq 200 \text{ mg/dl}$  during an OGTT
  - (4) Random plasma glucose  $\geq 200 \text{ mg/dl}$  in asymptomatic patients
26. The diagnosis of Gestational diabetes is made when :
- (1) Fasting plasma glucose  $\geq 90 \text{ mg/dl}$
  - (2) 1-h plasma glucose following a 75g OGTT  $\geq 180 \text{ mg/dl}$
  - (3) 2-h plasma glucose following a 75-g OGTT  $\geq 150 \text{ mg/dl}$
  - (4) 3-h plasma glucose following a 75-g OGTT  $\geq 130 \text{ mg/dl}$
27. DPP-4 inhibitors :
- (1) Can be used to treat type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus
  - (2) Act by increasing incretin levels
  - (3) Are more potent than secretagogues
  - (4) Can be administered by i.v. route
28. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy :
- (1) Is transmitted as a Mendelian trait with an autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance.
  - (2) Epidemiological studies have reported the prevalence of HCM phenotype as about 2% in the general population
  - (3) At necropsy hearts from patients with HCM are usually normal in weight although they are hypertrophied
  - (4) The mitral valve is structurally normal in all patients studied a necropsy.
29. Regarding medical treatment of HCM all are true except
- (1) Beta blockers have been used extensively to relieve and control symptoms
  - (2) Verapamil improves symptoms but not exercise capacity
  - (3) There is no evidence that combining beta blockers with verapamil is advantageous
  - (4) ACE inhibitors may be used in patients with end-stage heart failure.
30. Complications of Myocardial infarction includes all except :
- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Mitral regurgitation    | (2) Ventricular septal rupture |
| (3) Ventricular tachycardia | (4) Aortic regurgitation       |
31. Ball in cage prosthetic heart valve is known as :
- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Carbomedics   | (2) Carpentier-Edwards |
| (3) Starr Edwards | (4) St. Jude           |

32. Chest X-Ray in patients of mitral stenosis may show all the following except :
- (1) Straightening of left heart border
  - (2) Kerley A lines
  - (3) Normal findings
  - (4) Commissural thickening,
33. Following are the auscultatory findings of mitral stenosis :
- (1) Tumour plop
  - (2) Austin flint murmur
  - (3) Cooing Dove murmur
  - (4) Loud S1
34. Following fibrinolytic agent may be used for bolus administration in patients of myocardial infarction.
- (1) Streptokinase
  - (2) Urokinase
  - (3) Tenecteplase
  - (4) TPA
35. Following are the ACE inhibitors benefits after myocardial infarction except :
- (1) Improved mortality
  - (2) Decrease LV end diastolic volume
  - (3) Decreased size of scar
  - (4) Decreased Left ventricular end Diastolic pressure
36. DeBakey classification of Aortic dissection :
- (1) Type I originates in the ascending aorta, propagates at least to the aortic arch and often beyond it distally
  - (2) Type II originates in the arch
  - (3) Type III originates in the descending thoracic aorta and does not extend retrogradely to the arch
  - (4) Type IV originates in the abdominal aorta
37. Class III anti-arrhythmic agents include all except :
- (1) Dronedarone
  - (2) Ibutilide
  - (3) Sotalol
  - (4) Nadolol
38. Branches of Right Coronary artery are all except :
- (1) Conus branch
  - (2) SA nodal artery
  - (3) Posterior descending artery
  - (4) Obtuse marginal artery
39. Echocardiographic indices of left ventricular systolic function include :
- (1) Ejection Fraction
  - (2) Left Atrial volume
  - (3) Transtricuspid gradient
  - (4) E/Ea ratio
40. Leptospirosis - a common zoonotic disease presents with clinical manifestations of all of the following except :
- (1) Jaundice
  - (2) Fever
  - (3) Myalgia
  - (4) Carditis
41. All of the following can lead to hypercoagulable state except :
- (1) Protein C deficiency
  - (2) Protein S deficiency
  - (3) Acute rheumatic fever
  - (4) Anti thrombin III deficiency



42. Which of the following virus will not cause chronic hepatitis ?  
 (1) Hepatitis C virus (2) Hepatitis B virus  
 (3) Hepatitis A virus (4) Hepatitis E virus
43. Which of the following drug is not thrombolytic ?  
 (1) Tenecteplase (2) Streptokinase (3) Urokinase (4) Heparin
44. First line of drug for obese type 2 DM patient is :  
 (1) Pioglitazone (2) Metformin (3) Insulin (4) Sulfonylurea
45. Which anti-hypertensive drug is not preferred in Hyperuricemic diabetic with high triglyceride levels ?  
 (1) ACE inhibitors (2) Calcium channel blockers  
 (3) Angiotensin receptor blockers (4) Thiazide diuretics
46. Best controlled BP in a patient with history of type 2 DM, old CVA, as per JNC VII guidelines, should be less than :  
 (1) 120/80 (2) 140/90 (3) 130/85 (4) 110/70
47. What is white coat hypertension ?  
 (1) Hypertension seen in people wearing white coat  
 (2) Hypertension seen in doctors and paramedical staff  
 (3) Hypertension which is measured at doctor's office but not seen in home BP recording  
 (4) Hypertension which is measured in some BP recording but not seen during doctor's office recording.
48. A 48yr old diabetic male with dilated cardiomyopathy on metformin, ACE inhibitors, aldactone, furoesamide and digoxin had fever, diarrhoea, vomiting. He is admitted with hypotension, anuria with bradycardia and sinus arrest most likely is :  
 (1) Acute MI and Heart block (2) Digoxin Overdose  
 (3) Hyperkalemia (4) Sick Sinus Syndrome
49. Which oral hypoglycaemic drug is contraindicated in 50yr old male diabetic with CHF and chronic kidney disease with fluid overload ?  
 (1) Sulfonylurea (2) Insulin (3) Pioglitazone (4) Voglibose
50. 40 yr old diabetic presented with low grade fever for 3 months, swelling over face, engorged neck veins, ascitis, pedal oedema had past h/o tuberculosis. The possible diagnosis is :  
 (1) Congestive heart failure (2) Nephrotic syndrome  
 (3) Cirrhosis of liver (4) Chronic constrictive pericarditis



51. 10 yr old child, weight 28 kg had h/o rheumatic fever in the past. He requires penicillin prophylaxis for prevention of recurrence of rheumatic fever. Right dose should be :
- (1) Inj. Benzathine penicillin 12 lac IM every 3 weeks
  - (2) Inj. Procaine penicillin 12 lac IM every 3 weeks
  - (3) Inj. Benzathine penicillin 6 lacs IM every 3 weeks
  - (4) Inj. Procaine penicillin 6 lac IM every 3 weeks
52. Pulsus paradoxus is seen in all except.
- (1) Pericardial tamponade
  - (2) Airway obstruction
  - (3) Congestive heart failure
  - (4) Superior vena cava obstruction
53. Cannon waves seen in JVP in which of the following except :
- (1) Junctional rhythm
  - (2) Ventricular tachycardia
  - (3) Complete heart block
  - (4) Tricuspid regurgitation
54. S<sub>3</sub> third heart sound is seen in all except :
- (1) Normal children
  - (2) High cardiac output
  - (3) Mitral stenosis
  - (4) Impaired left ventricular function
55. All of the below are causes of pansystolic murmur except.
- (1) VSD
  - (2) Mitral regurgitation
  - (3) PDA
  - (4) Tricuspid regurgitation
56. Abnormal U wave is seen in ECG in which of the following condition :
- (1) Hypokalemia
  - (2) Hypothermia
  - (3) Hypotension
  - (4) Hyperkalemia
57. Which one of the following changes in ECG is not a criteria for thrombolysis in presence of clinical features of acute ischaemia.
- (1) ST segment elevation in V<sub>1</sub>-V<sub>4</sub>
  - (2) New onset LBBB
  - (3) Symmetrical T wave inversion in V<sub>1</sub>-V<sub>6</sub>
  - (4) ST segment elevation in lead 2, 3, Avf
58. Which one of the following is best bedside noninvasive diagnostic tool for acute MI.
- (1) Electrocardiography
  - (2) TTE
  - (3) Biomarkers
  - (4) Chest X Ray
59. All of the following are factors associated with high risk of stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation except :
- (1) Age > 65 yrs
  - (2) Rheumatic heart disease
  - (3) Diabetes Mellitus
  - (4) Anemia
60. All of the following conditions mentioned below are associated with increased risk of development of venous thrombosis except :
- (1) Pregnancy
  - (2) Fracture of femur
  - (3) Abdominal tuberculosis
  - (4) Anti thrombin III deficiency

61. All of the following are example of L-R shunt except :
- (1) ASD
  - (2) VSD
  - (3) Ruptured sinus of Valsalva
  - (4) Pulmonary Arterio-venous fistula
62. Which of the following is not a cyanotic congenital heart disease ?
- (1) Complete transposition of great arteries
  - (2) Tetralogy of Fallot's
  - (3) Single ventricle with pulmonary stenosis
  - (4) Aortopulmonary window
63. Which cardiac malformation is poorly tolerated in pregnancy ?
- (1) Mitral regurgitation
  - (2) Repaired tetralogy of Fallot's
  - (3) Severe mitral stenosis
  - (4) Ostium secundum ASD
64. Endocardial Cushion defect is seen with which chromosomal abnormality ?
- (1) Trisomy 18
  - (2) Trisomy 13
  - (3) Trisomy 21
  - (4) Turner syndrome (XO)
65. Which one of the following is not a teratogenic agent during pregnancy ?
- (1) Lithium
  - (2) Rubella
  - (3) Phenytoin
  - (4) Digoxin
66. Which of the clinical disorder is not associated with ARDS ?
- (1) Pneumonia
  - (2) Sepsis
  - (3) Acute MI
  - (4) Pancreatitis
67. Which one of the following is not a sign of severe sepsis ?
- (1) Arterial systolic BP  $\leq 90$  mm Hg
  - (2) Urine output  $< 0.5$  ml/kg per hr for 1 hr despite fluid resuscitation
  - (3) Unexplained metabolic acidosis
  - (4) Hemoglobin  $< 7.0$  gm%
68. Which one of the following regimen drug therapy is not indicated for H. Pylori infection :
- (1) Bismuth subsalicylate + metronidazole + tetracycline
  - (2) Azithromycin Augmentin, Ranitidine
  - (3) Omeprazole + clarithromycin + metronidazole
  - (4) Omeprazole + tetracycline + clarithromycin
69. Which one of the following is not recommended for treatment of NSAID related gastric mucosal injury ?
- (1) H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist
  - (2) proton pump inhibitor
  - (3) Misoprostol
  - (4) Telipressin
70. All of the following structures are part of right atrium except :
- (1) Crista terminalis
  - (2) Moderator band
  - (3) Eustachian valve
  - (4) Tendon of Todaro

71. Following ECG leads represent Inferior wall :
- (1) II, III, aVF                      (2) I, aVL                      (3) V1, V2, V3                      (4) V4, V5, V6
72. Followings are the part of cardiac conduction system :
- (1) Crista terminalis                      (2) Right bundle branch  
(3) Tendon of todaro                      (4) Mitral and tricuspid annulus
73. In a patient of rheumatic heart disease with severe mitral stenosis and organic tricuspid regurgitation which of the following chamber may not be abnormally dilated ?
- (1) Left ventricle                      (2) Right Ventricle                      (3) Left atrium                      (4) Right atrium
74. Which of the following is a risk factor for coronary artery disease, except :
- (1) Smoking                      (2) Diabetes  
(3) HDL more than 50 mg%                      (4) LDL more than 200 mg%
75. Which of the following drug is not an antiplatlet agent ?
- (1) Aspirin                      (2) Heparin  
(3) Clopidogrel                      (4) Abciximab (GP IIb IIIa inhibitor)
76. Which of the following is not a Class I anti-arrhythmic drug ?
- (1) Flecainide                      (2) Lidocaine                      (3) Quinidine                      (4) Propranolol
77. Which of the following cardiac marker does not represent myocardial cell injury ?
- (1) Troponin I                      (2) Brain natriuretic peptide  
(3) Creatinine phosphokinase MB                      (4) Troponin T
78. Right heart failure may lead to all except :
- (1) Raised jugular venous pressure  
(2) Ascitis  
(3) Hepatomegaly  
(4) Pulmonary edema
79. All of the following may cause high cardiac output heart failure except :
- (1) Beri beri                      (2) Systemic arterio-venous fistula  
(3) Myocardial infarction                      (4) Ventricular septal defect
80. Complication of acute myocardial infarction may be all of the following except :
- (1) Ventricular septal defect                      (2) Chordae rupture  
(3) Complete heart block                      (4) Free wall rupture
81. First degree heart block is defined as PR interval to be more than :
- (1) 120 ms                      (2) 150 ms                      (3) 200 ms                      (4) 250 ms



82. Supraventricular tachycardia can be terminated by all except :  
 (1) IV adenosine injection (2) Carotid massage  
 (3) IV isoprenaline infusion (4) IV verapamil injection
83. Which of the following is a Loop Diuretic ?  
 (1) Eplerenone (2) Indapamide  
 (3) Tolvaptan (4) Gr A Streptococcus Torsemide
84. Major manifestation of modified Jones's criteria for Rheumatic fever diagnosis is all except :  
 (1) Carditis (2) Erythema marginatum  
 (3) Arthralgia (4) Chorea
85. All of the following conditions are related to genetic ion channel disorder except :  
 (1) Mitral valve prolapse  
 (2) Long QT syndrome  
 (3) Catecholamine mediated polymorphic VT  
 (4) Brugada syndrome
86. Which of the following antihypertensive drug is specially recommended for patients having diabetes mellitus and systemic hypertension ?  
 (1) Amlodipine (2) Prazosine  
 (3) ACE inhibitor (4) Hydrochlorothiazide
87. All of the following investigations are meant for evaluating myocardial ischaemia except :  
 (1) Stress ECG study (2) Perfusion scan  
 (3) Stress echo study (4) Transesophageal echo study
88. All of the followings are HMG CoA inhibitor except :  
 (1) Rosuvastatin (2) Gemfibrozil (3) Atorvastatin (4) Simvastatin
89. Betablocker is contraindicated in all except :  
 (1) Sinus bradycardia (2) High grade AV block  
 (3) Bronchial asthma (4) Congestive heart failure
90. Down syndrome is due to :  
 (1) Trisomy 21 (2) Translocation 13  
 (3) Translocation 22/21 (4) All of the above
91. Carcinoembryonic antigen is seen in :  
 (1) Colorectal carcinoma (2) Alcoholic cirrhosis  
 (3) Emphysema (4) Diabetes mellitus
92. Chemoprophylaxis is used in all except :  
 (1) Malaria (2) Typhoid  
 (3) Meningococcal meningitis (4) Pertusis

93. Most common malignancy in HIV :  
 (1) Kaposi Sarcoma (2) Esophageal Ca  
 (3) Lymphoma (4) Lung Ca
94. A 30 year old HIV positive patient presents with fever, dyspnoea and non productive cough. Patient is cyanosed. His chest X-Ray reveals bilateral, symmetrical interstitial infiltrates. The most likely diagnosis is :  
 (1) Tuberculosis (2) Cryptococcosis  
 (3) Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (4) Toxoplasmosis
95. Malignant hypertension is diagnosed when :  
 (1) Associated malignancy is present  
 (2) Diastolic BP 120 mm Hg  
 (3) Papilloedema associated with elevated BP  
 (4) All of the above
96. Regular cannon's wave is found in :  
 (1) Complete heart block (2) Junctional rhythm  
 (3) Constrictive pericarditis (4) Ventricular pacemakers
97. Systolic murmur whose intensity diminishes in erect position than supine position is characteristic of :  
 (1) aortic stenosis (2) Tricuspid regurgitation  
 (3) ASD (4) Mitral valve prolapse syndrome
98. Giant A wave in JVP is seen in :  
 (1) Tachycardia (2) Atrial ectopic  
 (3) 1st degree A-V Block (4) Complete heart block
99. Treatment in cardiogenic shock with pump failure is :  
 (1) Dopamine (2) Intra cardiac adrenaline  
 (3) Digoxin (4) noradrenaline
100. Continuous murmur is seen in :  
 (1) PDA (2) A-V malformation in lungs  
 (3) Ap Window (4) Coarctation
101. Torsades des pointes may be caused by which one of the following drugs :  
 (1) Quinidine (2) Digoxin (3) Phenytoin (4) Chlorthiazide
102. Drug of choice in Prinzmetal angina is :  
 (1) Propranolol (2) Acebutalol (3) Isosorbide (4) Diltiazem

103. Aggravation of symptoms of angina in a patient when given nitrates is seen in :
- (1) Aortic regurgitation
  - (2) Mitral regurgitation
  - (3) Single left coronary artery stenosis
  - (4) Idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis
104. Changing character of a murmur in a patient with joint pain and embolic phenomenon is :
- (1) Mitral stenosis
  - (2) S.A.B.E
  - (3) Rheumatoid arthritis
  - (4) Aortic regurgitation
105. The following is true of tetralogy of fallot except :
- (1) Squatting
  - (2) Clubbing
  - (3) Cyanosis
  - (4) Increased lung vascularity
106. Most common congenital cardiac defect in congenital rubella syndrome is :
- (1) PDA
  - (2) VSD
  - (3) ASD
  - (4) Pulmonary stenosis
107. The most common site of obstruction in tetralogy of Fallot is :
- (1) At the pulmonary valve
  - (2) At the pulmonary artery level
  - (3) At the RV in fundibulum
  - (4) Tricuspid valve
108. Which of the following is not hepatotoxic :
- (1) INH
  - (2) Ethambutol
  - (3) Rifampicin
  - (4) Pyrazinamide
109. Following are features of nephrotic syndrome except :
- (1) Anasarca
  - (2) Hypertension
  - (3) Massive proteinuria
  - (4) Hypoproteinemia
110. Cushing's syndrome is associated with all except :
- (1) Moon facies
  - (2) Muscle weakness
  - (3) Osteoporosis
  - (4) Aneurysm of aorta
111. Incidence of infective endocarditis is least common in :
- (1) Ostium Primum ASD
  - (2) Ostium Secundum ASD
  - (3) VSD
  - (4) MR
112. Most effective Rheumatic prophylaxis is :
- (1) Oral Penicillin
  - (2) Oral Sulfadiazine
  - (3) Oral Erythromycin
  - (4) Intramuscular Benzathine Penicillin



113. Most common organism causing infective endocarditis is :  
(1) Staphylococcus (2) Streptococcus viridans  
(3) Enterococci (4) Fungus
114. Most common cause of mild hypertension in adolescents is :  
(1) Renal disease (2) Endocrinopathies  
(3) Obesity (4) Coarctation of Aorta
115. According to JNC VII, Pre - Hypertension is defined as Blood Pressure (in mm Hg)  
(1) <120/80 (2) 120-139/80-89 (3) 140-159/90-99 (4) >160/100
116. Characteristic symptom of Left to right shunts in children is :  
(1) Recurrent respiratory tract infections  
(2) Cyanosis  
(3) Syncope  
(4) Breathlessness
117. According to Vaughan William classification, amiodarone belongs to :  
(1) Class I (2) Class II (3) Class III (4) Class IV
118. Rheumatic fever is caused by :  
(1) Group A streptococci (2) Group B streptococci  
(3) Group C streptococci (4) Group D streptococci
119. The Gorlin formula is used to calculate :  
(1) Valve area (2) Valve gradient (3) Flow in aorta (4) Shunt calculation
120. Boot shaped heart is seen in :  
(1) Transposition of Great Arteries  
(2) Tetralogy of Fallot  
(3) ASD  
(4) VSD

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