

NEET PG 2020 Question Paper with Solutions

1.Qs: Patient underwent b/l adrenalectomy in views of b/l pheochromocytoma 1 day later develop lethargy, fatigue BP and pulse normal, no volume deficit likely cause?

Ans: Addisonian crisis

2.Qs: Upward extension of thyroid prevented by?

Ans: Pretracheal Fascia

3.Qs: Nerve Supply of levator scapula

Ans: Dorsal Scapular

4.Qs: Costovertebral joint

Ans: Plane Synovial Joint

5.Qs: Patient presented with ataxia, nystagmus and diadochokinesia

Ans: PCA

6.Qs: Left recurrent laryngeal longer than right recurrent laryngeal, why?

Ans: 4th Arch

7.Qs: IPJ flexion and MCP flexion

Ans: Lumbricals and interossei

8.Qs: Highest oxygen content in fetal circulation

Ans: IVC

9.Qs: Common Hepatic Artery branches

Ans: Rt. gastric and Rt. gastroduodenal

10.Qs: Pt. presented with weakness in right side of face with loss of pain and temperature, pain and temperature lost in opposite leg. Lesion in?

Ans: Lateral Pons

11.Qs: Histology of cerebellum

Ans: Purkinje Cells

12.Qs: Histology of cartilage

Ans: Elastic cartilage

13.Qs: Uncinate process of pancreas tumor infiltrates which vessel?

Ans: SMA

14.Qs: H/O injury urine extravasation in perineum, anterior abdomen wall, site of urethral injury

Ans: Bulbar Urethra

15.Qs: Which part of fallopian – Ampulla fertilization occurs?

Ans:

16.Qs: Remnants of Wolffian duct in

Ans: Broad Ligament

17.Qs: Episiotomy incision extended posteriorly beyond perineal body which structure is damaged?

Ans: External Anal sphincter

18.Qs: Bowel loops right to umbilicus condition associated with is

Ans: Gastroschisis

19.Qs: EEG image

Ans: REM Sleep

20.Qs: Patient with AF which is false, brain imaging not done

Ans:

21.Qs: RDS which is defective

Ans: Type 2 alveolar cell

22.Qs: Resection of Ileum vitamin deficient is

Ans: Vit B 12

23.Qs: H/ O head over for long time which nerve fiber is affected?

Ans: Type A

24.Qs: True about structure of protein

Ans: Secondary and tertiary structure depends on amino acids

25.Qs: No synthesized

Ans: Arginine

26.Qs: Inferior frontal Gyrus lesion

Ans: Brocas / motor Aphasia

27.Qs: Proteoglycan in GBM of Kidney

Ans: Heparan Sulfate

28.Qs: Forst bite rewarming

Ans: 37 – 43 celcius

29.Qs: VIT K dependent clotting factor

Ans: Factor 2

30.Qs: Injury to posterior part of superior temporal gyrus

Ans: Fluent Aphasia

31.Qs: H / O blood glucose – 350 mg / dl PH – 7.2

Ans: MET acidosis

32.Qs: PH – 7.2, bicarbonate -10, PCO₂ – 30 – which process is due to the decomposition of this disorder?

Ans: Loss of HCO₃ in Urine – MET acidosis

33.Qs: Va / Q infinity means

Ans: No exchange of O₂ and CO₂ occurs

34.Qs: Blood in CPD is better than ACD because?

Ans: Fall in 2 3 bpg causes less acidosis.

36.Qs: Water Hammer Pulse

Ans: AR

37.Qs: C Wave in JVP due to

Ans: BULG tricuspid into atrium

38.Qs: RDS deficiency

Ans: Dipalmitoyl Choline

39.Qs: Case H / O peripheral smear is showing hyper segmented neutrophils due to

Ans: Deficiency of B 12

40.Qs: Cortisol and ACTH is highest in

Ans: After waking up

41.Qs: Identical twin transplant

Ans: Isograft

42.Qs: Tyrosine kinase action

Ans: Insulin

43.Qs: Active in insulin depleted state

Ans: Glucose 6 phosphate

44.Qs: Serum prolactin highest

Ans: After 24 hours of parturition

45.Qs: Aquaporin 2 deficiency

Ans: Nephrogeic DI

46.Qs: Not a part of metabolic syndrome

Ans: High LDL

47.Qs: Food in Duodenum inhibits gastric emptying

Ans: Entero Gastric Reflex

48.Qs: Effacement of foot processes is pathognimic of which disease

Ans: MCD

49.Qs: Lung of a chronic smoker shows change from columnar to stratified squamous. This change is called

Ans: Metaplasia

50.Qs: A 25-year old male with thyroid swelling. Biopsy shows intense lymphocytic infiltration along with hurthle cell

Ans: TSH increased Hashimoto's thyroiditis

51.Qs: A 20 year old patient with swelling in the wrist joint. Histopathology shows spindle cells and heaveragemedic verrocay bodies. Most likely diagnosis

Ans: Schwannoma

52. Qs: Midline swelling in the neck. 2 cm thyroid nodule. Histology showing orphan annie eye appearance was given. Most likely diagnosis?

Ans: Papillary Ca thyroid

53.Qs: Large, friable, irregular vegetation on the valves

Ans: Infective endocarditis

54.Qs: 35 year old lady presents with a lump in the upper outer quadrant of the breast. Histopathology shows cells in pools of mucin and faint nuclei

Ans: colloid carcinoma.

55.Qs: ATRA is used in the treatment of tumor which is associated with which of the following

Ans: PML RARA CD 8 plus cells

56.Qs: Duodenal biopsy of the patient shows crypt hyperplasia, villous atrophy in lamina propia. Your most probable diagnosis

Ans: Celiac disease

57.Qs: Thrombosis is initiated by

Ans: Endothelial injury

58.Qs: A child presents with thrombocytopenia, eczema, and recurrent infections

Ans: Wiskot Aldrick Syndrome

59.Qs: B cells are induced to provide IgE by which of the following

Ans: IL4

60.Qs: Which if the following injury is seen in the biopsy of a patient who has a post MI reperfusion

Ans: Eosinophilic Contraction Band

61.Qs: A child with 15 days cough, examination shows cervical lymphadenopathy. Lymph node biopsy shows Langhans giant cells

Ans: TB

62.Qs: Werner Syndrome

Ans: DNA Helicase Defect

63.Qs: Which of the following is true about PAN?

Ans: 30% HBS AG+

64.Qs: Which of the following is the correct statement for Huntington's Chorea

Ans: It is tri nucleotide

65.Qs: 25 year old man present for a routine examination. The patient is tall and on examination was found to have an early diastolic murmur. Family pedigree is given. What is the mode of inheritance of the disease in this patient

Ans: Marfans

66. Qs: A 10 year old boy complained of fatigue and abdominal pain after playing football. He also complains of painful swelling of digits in the past. USG abmen shows a small spleen. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

Ans: Sickle cell anemia

67. Qs: A 30 year old patient complains of easy fatigability, exertional dyspnea and weight loss. She is I decrease in vibration sense. Also complaint of frequent falls. There is bilater. Her hemoglobin levels were low treated with folate. Her anemia improved but neurological symptoms worsened. Which of the following is the most probable reason for her condition?

Ans: Depletion of B12 stores due to folate therapy

68.Qs: A 25 year old patient with swelling in knee joint. Histopathology of swelling shows many giant cells with mononuclear cells. Your most probable diagnosis is?

Ans: GCT

69. Qs: A 20 year old male presented with history of fatigue and tiredness, On investigation, HB – 9gm%, MCV – 101 FL. PS shows macrocytic RBCs with hyper-segmented neutrophils. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Ans: Chronic Alcoholism

70.Qs: A 30 year old woman with dyspnea, cough, sputum production, and wheezing dies of respiratory failure. She was a non smoker and alcoholic. the lung at autopsy shown, which conditions are associated with pathologic changes here?

Ans: Alpha 1 Antitrypsin Defeciency

71.Qs: A 5 year old child presents with anal polyp. The histopathological image shown. Most likely diagnosis?

Ans: Juvenile Polyp.

72.Qs: A 50 year old patient presented with swelling in retroperitoneum, Biopsy image shown. Molecular analysis showed t(12:16). Most probable diagnosis?

Ans: Myxoid Lipo Sarcoma

73.Qs: A 30 year old man reports 4 hours after acquiring a clean wound he has received TT vaccination 10 year back. What do you advise against tetanus prophylaxis?

Ans: Theaveragemedic

74.Qs: Which of the following is the vector for Zika virus?

Ans: AEDES

75.Qs: A female from a tribal area of Jharkhand reports with fever for last 3 days, Peripheral blood is collected and stained with Giesma. A diagnosis of malaria is made. The smear is shown in the figure. What is the likely cause?

Ans: Falciparum

76.Qs: Shown in the figure is the HBV card test, Which of the following is the principle of this test?

Ans: Immunochromatography

67.Qs: A 5 year old boy is presented with a sore throat for the last 2 days. On examination, he has a grayish-white pseudomembrane around his tonsils. Diphtheria is suspected. What prophylactic step should be taken for the 3 years old younger sibling who has received immunization as per the immunization schedule?

Ans: Nothing to be done / Prophylaxis with Erythromycin / Prophylaxis with booster dose.

68.Qs: Antiseptic properties of bleaching powder is due to

Ans: Hypochlorous acid

69.Qs: Which of the following cause the donovanosis

Ans: K. granulomatis

70.Qs: Urethritis in males is not caused

Ans: H. Ducreyi

71.Qs: Which of the following is most likely to acquire by traumatic inoculation the

Ans: the average medic

72.Qs: Which of the following is not true about JE

Ans: man is reservoir

73.Qs: 2 girls in the same class are diagnosed with meningococcal meningitis. Their 12 year old close friend is in fear of contracting the disease. What advice should be given

Ans: 2 doses of conjugate vaccine

74.Qs: Maternal antibodies do not provide protective immunity to neonate in-polio / pertusis

Ans:

75.Qs: An HIV positive patient with a CD4 count of 300 / cumm presents with mucosal lesions in the mouth as shown in the figure. On microscopy budding yeasts and pseudo-hyphae are seen. What is the likely diagnosis?

Ans: Candidiasis

76. Qs: Recent pandemic

Ans: H1N1

77.Qs: Which of the following helps in bacterial adhesion?

Ans: FIMBRIA

78.Qs: CAT A Bioterrorism-ANTHRAX following

Ans: S. Pyogenes

79.Qs: Super antigen is produced by which shown in the figure belongs to which class of

Ans:

80.Qs: The immunoglobulin structure

Ans: antibody – IG A

81.Qs: In renal transplant recipients, which is likely organism causing reactivation disease within

Ans:

82.Qs: A Child develops septic shock following meningitis. On examination, the child has a petechial rash as shown in the figure/

Ans: Meningococcus

83.Qs: Which of the following is a common solid transmitted helminthic infection in India characterised by eggs in stool shown in figure?

Ans: Trichurus Trichura

84.Qs: Beta-Lactamase confers resistance by

Ans: Breaking Drug structure

85.Qs: The most potent drug in the DRC is

Ans: drug A

86.Qs: Woman sleeping in the night develops pain and a funny feeling in the legs which are relieved by shaking her legs. which of the following drugs is used as the first line?

Ans: Iron therapy / Pramipexole

87. Qs: Late sodium channel blocker

Ans: Ranolazine ation – 6 Mercaptopurine

88.Qs: Which of the follwoing drug inhibits DNAs after testing for a day?

Ans:

89.Qs: A patient of BPD in lithium for 6 f tremors, confusion, and weakness of limbs presents with seizure, what is the most accurate diagnosis to her condition?

Ans:

90.Qs: Fluoroquinolone contraindicated in liver disease is

Ans: Pefloxacin

91.Qs: Drug of choice for invasive aspergillosis is

Ans: Voriconazole

92.Qs: A patient was recently in Fluphenzine, suddenly after 2 weeks develops, tremors, rigidity, excessive salivation, and other Parkinson-like symptoms. The first line of management is?

Ans: Trihexyphenidyl

93.Qs: A patient who was diagnosed with RA was on medication, after 2 years he develops blurring of vision and was found to have corneal opacity. Which drug is most likely to cause that?

Ans: Chloroquine

94.Qs: Pegloticase is ued in

Ans: Tophaceous Gout

95.Qs: Which of the following drug is used for the treatment of post-operation

Ans: Bethanechol

96.Qs: Nail lacquer for fungal infection

Ans: Terbinafine

97.Qs: At high altitude of 3000 m patient complaints of breathlessness. What all can be given except for IV Digoxin?

Ans:

98.Qs: Glaucoma drug increasing unveoscleral outflow with action on ciliary muscles

Ans: theaveragemic

99.Qs: ADPKD patient taking tolvaptan complains of symptoms of abdomen pain, loose stools, and colonic diverticulosis..

Ans:

100.Qs: Antihypertensive should not be given in the patient of high uric acid.

Ans: Thiazides

101.Qs: Which antibiotics must not be given to a chronic asthmatic managed on theophylline

Ans: Erythromycin

102.Qs: For surgery by administering muscle relaxant which competitively blocks nicotine receptor was used. Which drug used for reversal

Ans: Neostigmine

103.Qs: Which of the following is not a prokinetic-diphenoxymethane

Ans:

104.Qs: Which of the following is used in motion sickness?

Ans: Promethazine

105.Qs: Theophylline has diuresis action via

Ans: A1 Recepto

106.Qs: True about non-competitive inhibition

Ans: KM same Vmax decreases

107.Qs: Which of the following inhibits RNA replication-Rifamycinase discarded in – Yellow cat

Ans: theaveragemedic

108.Qs: Blood bags discarded in – Yellow Cat

Ans:

109.Qs: Vaccine given in disaster – to health workers against cholera and typhoid

Ans:

110.Qs: MONICA project – Monitoring trend and determinant in CVS disease.

Ans:

111.Qs: Drug that exacerbates / not given along with lithium

Ans: Thiazides

112.Qs: Extended sickness benefit esic

Ans: 2 years

113.Qs: Not a post coital pill

Ans: Danazol

114.Qs: Mission Indhradhanush

Ans: UIP

115.Qs: A study with normal distribution median value of 200. Standard deviation 20. Value between 68% is 180 and 220

Ans:

116.Qs: Technique based on behavioral sciences anagement bu objectives

Ans:

117.Qs: Monetary Benefit

Ans: Cost Benefit

118.Qs: SDG MMR reduction by 2030, Globally less than 70 / lakh Indices – So₂, lead and particulate matter

Ans:

119.Qs: Variation of data is compared with other

Ans: coefficient of variation

120.Qs: Imqge of

Ans: Female Condom

121.Qs: Difference between the incidence of exposed and non exposed

Ans: Attributable risk

122.Qs: one variable is given, other variable is measured by

Ans: Regression

123.Qs: Prospective screening done for

Ans: Immigrant screening

124.Qs: Study design QN

Ans: Ecological study

125.Qs: Test of significance

Ans: CHI square test

126.Qs: 3 Year old child weight 11 kg came with complaints of fever. 38 / min chest indrawing + severe pneumonia give antibiotic and refer to.:

127.Qs: Max working hour with overtime

Ans:

128.Qs: Patient coming from eastern part of the country with H / O unilateral edema. K / C/ of CAD with PCI done. O / E swollen lower limb proximal > distal next best investigation is

Ans: theaveragemedic

129.Qs: Image based lower limb

Ans: Lymphatic filariasis elephentiasis

130.Qs: Punishment for false evidence

Ans:193 IPC

131.Qs: Onus of prrof in Civil negligence lies in

Ans: Patient

132.Qs: Poison detected in exhumated bodies

Ans: Arsenic

133.Qs: Magnan's symptoms

Ans: Cocaine Abuse

134.Qs: Tatto not visible in skin, but can be detected in

Ans: Lymph nodes

135.Qs: hymen in a child is not ruptured becuase

Ans: Intact because it is deeply situated

136.Qs: Most widely used dependence producing drug – Cannabis widely used most dependence causing drug – Heroi

Ans:

137.Qs: Mental health act max duration of admissic

Ans:

138.Qs: Yellow needle-shaped crystal of

Ans: Barberio test

139.Qs: Image- battle sign Carpal bones – 10 year

Ans:

140.Qs: Image based body found with bloated face

Ans: Decomposition / putrefaction

141.Qs: APO B48 due to

Ans: RNA Editing

142.Qs: Image based – Niacin deficiency

Ans:

143.Qs: 28% adensine, how much is cytosine -22%

Ans:

144.Qs: not soluble in water

Ans: Hemicellulose

145.Qs: UV light tryptophan

Ans: 280 nm

146.Qs: Saccule develops from

Ans: PARS inferior

147.Qs: Absence of dystrophin

Ans: DMD

148.Qs: Image over chest?

Ans: Lupus vulgaris – start on at

149.Qs: Image of lesions in hand

Ans: Isomorphic phenomenon

150.Qs: Image of face with scarring

Ans:

151.Qs: Image of lesions associated with scaling and itching

Ans: TINEA

152.Qs: case of scenario of alkaptonuria

Ans: Homogentisic acid

153.Qs: Patient with H / O RTA with SDH.O / E papilloedema – raised ICT

Ans:

154.Qs: lady with H / O depression

Ans: MDD with psychosis

155.Qs: MBBS 1st year girl, impending doom +- panic attack

Ans:

156.Qs: The patient was put on imipramine for depression. developed C/F of mania, what is the next appropriate step

Ans: Stop imipramine start on valproate

157.Qs: C/F of urinary incontinence, ataxia, and dementia

Ans: Normal pressure hydrocephalus

158.Qs: recurrent oral ulcer with venous thrombosis

Ans: Behcet's disease

159.Qs: Complications of image showing Koplik spots, conjunctive myocarditis

Ans:

160.Qs: Child with fever, rash with desquamation cervical lymphadenopathy

Ans: Kawasaki disease

161.Qs: patient with H / O DM, Hypothyroidism now present with passing stools and not gaining weight.

Ans: Anti gliadin / Anti TTG

162.Qs: Hirschsprung disease due to

Ans: Failure of migration of NCC

163.Qs: Term child, AGA child with bilirubin of 14 MG / DL A on Day 5

Ans: Routine care

164.Qs: H / O supra-aortic AS

Ans: Williams Syndrome

165.Qs: H/O consumption of rice milk, child presenting with protruded abdomen, low albumin but no proteinuria

Ans: Kwashiorkar

166.Qs: On stimulating the outer part of each a person gets cough. This is because of the stimulation of

Ans: Auricular branch of vagus

167.Qs: B oitis media is characterised by all except

Ans: painful otorrhea

168.Qs: Patient presents with U / L proptosis with B / L abducens palsy. Diagnosis is

Ans: Cavernous sinus thrombosis

169.Qs: Partial closure of nostril is done in which condition?

Ans: Atrophic Rhinitis

170.Qs: patient came into the OPD with a history of fever, sore throat. On examination, the throat shows the following appearance. Diagnosis is

Ans: Peritonsillar abscess

171.Qs: Extra layer of Cilia

Ans: Distichiasis

172.Qs: Layer of cornea help in the maintenance of hydration of stroma

Ans: Endothelium

173.Qs: 60 year old with H / O intermenstrual bleeding, USG shows feeding vessel sign

Ans: Endometrial polyp

174.Qs: Pregnant woman of 20 weeks of gestation, O/E uterus is 16 weeks in size. USG shows oligohydraminos

Ans: Renal Agenesis

175.Qs: CT showing rigidity

Ans: SAH

176.Qs: Remote after loading

Ans: Brachy therapy

177.Qs: patient having inguinal mass, likely diagnosis

Ans:

178.Qs: Hard lump of the upper outer quadrant of breast

Ans: Fibroadenoma

179.Qs: Barium study

Ans: Intussusception

180.Qs: Patient has fatigue and is not gaining weight. Body is warm, the investigation will show

Ans: Low TSH and High T3 / T4

181.Qs: Differentiating feature between organic disorder and functional disorder of bowel fetal cal protectin

Ans:

182.Qs: 42 year old patient with obstructive jaundice, ALP, GGT and haptoglobin is

Ans: Increased alcoholism

183.Qs: Primary survey of ATLS dies not include

Ans: CT scan

184.Qs: patient came to OPD, B / L chest rales, Dyspnea, pedal edema, distended Jugular vein, positive hepato jugular reflex

Ans: Congestive heart failure

