

FINAL ANSWER KEY

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Question1:-Which CPET parameter is most useful for assessing ventilatory efficiency ?

A:-Peak VO_2

B:-Oxygen pulse

C:- VE/VCO_2 slope

D:-Breathing reserve

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question2:-Benralizumab induces eosinophil depletion primarily through

A:-Complement activation

B:-Antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC)

C:-T-cell suppression

D:-Macrophage inhibition

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question3:-In a survival analysis, the Hazard Ratio for death is 0.85 with a 95% CI of 0.60-1.20. The correct interpretation is :

A:-The treatment significantly reduces mortality

B:-The treatment significantly increases mortality

C:-Mortality is reduced by 85%

D:-No statistically significant difference is demonstrated

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question4:-Which EBUS sonographic feature has the highest specificity for metastatic nodal involvement in lung cancer ?

A:-Coagulation necrosis sign

B:-Size >10 mm

C:-Absence of central hilar structure

D:-Round shape

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question5:-In a randomized controlled trial evaluating a new antifibrotic drug in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, which method best ensures balance of known and unknown confounders between groups

A:-Stratification

B:-Randomization

C:-Matching

D:-Multivariable regression

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question6:-A 34-year-old lady with severe, uncontrolled asthma is considered for add-on biologic therapy. Her laboratory workup shows a blood eosinophil count of 120 cells/ μ L and a fractional exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO) level of 15 ppb. Which of the following biologic is most likely to benefit her ?

A:-Reslizumab

B:-Benralizumab

C:-Tezepelumab

D:-Mepolizumab

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question7:-What is the recommended dose of nebulized ensifentrine in COPD ?

A:-0.5 mg BD

B:-1 mg BD

C:-3 mg BD

D:-10 mg BD

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question8:-Which of the following is not a feature of nicotine withdrawal ?

A:-Weight gain

B:-Tachycardia

C:-Insomnia

D:-Depressed mood

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question9:-Which amongst the following best describes tuberculosis associated COPD ?

A:-COPD-C

B:-COPD-E

C:-COPD-T

D:-COPD-I

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question10:-A 70-year-old male with chronic cough and wheezing performs spirometry for suspected COPD. The spirometry values are as follows :

Maneuver 1 : $FEV_1 = 1.20$ L, $FVC = 2.50$ L (End of forced Expiration plateau achieved at 9 seconds)

Maneuver 2 : $FEV_1 = 1.32$ L, $FVC = 2.30$ L (Maneuver interrupted by a severe coughing fit at 2 seconds)

Maneuver 3 : $FEV_1 = 1.30$ L, $FVC = 2.30$ L (End of forced expiration plateau achieved at 7 seconds)

Maneuver 4 : $FEV_1 = 1.35$ L, $FVC = 2.10$ L (End of forced expiration plateau achieved at 11 seconds)

Which is the most appropriate maneuver used for calculating FEV_1/FVC ratio ?

A:-Maneuver 1

B:-Maneuver 2

C:-Maneuver 3

D:-Maneuver 4

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question11:-Non bronchodilator effects of Tiotropium includes all except

A:-Antagonism of inflammatory effects of acetylcholine

B:-Suppression of LTB₄ - induced stimulation of Neutrophil chemotactic activity

C:-Activation of M₃ receptor

D:-Inhibition of mast cell function

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question12:-which of the following statement is true regarding management of Bronchiectasis ?

A:-BLESS and EMBRACE trial has proved effectiveness of long term management with Azithromycin and Erythromycin respectively.

B:-In BAT trial there was observed a greater percentage of resistant pathogen by end of treatment period

C:-High dose inhaled Fluticasone (1000mcg/day) can improve FeV₁ and reduce exacerbation

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question13:-Latest ERS guidelines on Bronchiectasis (Eur Respir J 2025) recommendation are

i) All patients newly diagnosed with bronchiectasis should be screened for immunodeficiency, ABPA and NTM.

ii) Not to offer long term non-macrolide oral antibiotics as first line treatment to adult patients with bronchiectasis and a high risk of exacerbations

iii) Not to offer eradication treatment to patients with a new isolation of *P. aeruginosa*

A:-Only iii

B:-i and ii

C:-only i

D:-all the above (i, ii, iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question14:-Which of the following statement is false regarding FeNO ?

- i) There is strong correlation between FeNO and airway hyper-responsiveness
- ii) Elevated FeNO in infancy can predict childhood Asthma
- iii) In the EXTRA study biomarker FeNO predicted response to Benralizumab
- iv) ATS guidelines suggest the FeNO < 25ppb in adults is a strong indicator of ICS non responsiveness.

A:-i and ii

B:-iii and iv

C:-only iii

D:-all statements are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question15:-In Centrilobular Emphysema

A:-HRCT shows thick-walled well defined lucencies

B:-Nodules are large and well defined

C:-Central Dot sign is a classical sign of centrilobular emphysema

D:-Blood vessels are dilated in the destroyed lung

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question16:-In Lung Oscillometry

A:-Oscillating pressure waves are >30Hz

B:-Higher frequencies travel shorter distances while lower frequencies travel deeper into the lung

C:-R5-R20 reflects resistance in large airways

D:-Xrs = I-C

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question17:-For Symptomatic Central Airway Obstructions Malignant or Non malignant-ACCP guidelines are all, except

A:-Use of general anaesthesia over moderate sedation

B:-Stent placement

C:-Airway dilatation for obstruction with stenosis

D:-Flexible Therapeutic bronchoscopy for interventions

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question18:-A 36 year old female having breathing issues for the past few years, has multiple episodes of ER visits and intubation. She has no improvement with high dose steroids. Her most likely diagnosis is

A:-Asthma

B:-COPD

C:-Vocal cord dysfunction

D:-ILD

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question19:-Which of the following statements are true regarding e-cigarettes.

A:-They enhance smoking cessation

B:-They cause Obstructive pathology

C:-Toxicity is greater under high coil temperature condition

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question20:-Randomized double blind METREX trial was done with

A:-Dupilumab

B:-Mepolizumab

C:-Omalizumab

D:-Benralizumba

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question21:-According to the ATS/IDSA guidelines, which of the following criteria defines Severe Community-Acquired Pneumonia (CAP) requiring ICU admission ?

A:-Two minor criteria OR one major criterion

B:-Three minor criteria OR one major criterion

C:-Three major criteria only

D:-CURB-65 score of 3 or more

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question22:-Which of the following NTM species is MOST commonly associated with hot tub lung (Hypersensitivity pneumonitis pattern)

A:-Mycobacterium kansasii

B:-Mycobacterium abscessus

C:-Mycobacterium Avium Complex (MAC)

D:-Mycobacterium gordonae

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question23:-A post-renal transplant patient on tacrolimus and prednisolone presents with headache, fever and visual changes. CSF : opening pressure 320 mmH₂O, lymphocytic pleocytosis, low glucose, elevated protein. India ink preparation is positive. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate induction therapy ?

A:-Fluconazole 400 mg/day for 8 weeks

B:-Voriconazole IV for 2 weeks followed by oral step-down

C:-Liposomal amphotericin B + flucytosine for at least 2 weeks

D:-Caspofungin + Fluconazole combination

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question24:-45-year-old patient, asplenic due to trauma 2 years ago presents for vaccination advice. Which of the following vaccines is contraindicated in this patient ?

A:-Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MenACWY)

B:-Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine

C:-Live attenuated oral typhoid vaccine (Ty21a)

D:-23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question25:-

Mycobacterium tuberculosis evades intracellular killing primarily by which mechanism after phagocytosis by alveolar macrophages ?

A:-Producing catalase to neutralise reactive oxygen species

B:-

Inhibiting phagosome-lysosome fusion by blocking vacuolar ATPase acidification via ESAT-6 and lipoarabinomannan

C:-Escaping into the cytoplasm like Listeria

D:-Inducing macrophage apoptosis before lysosomal fusion

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question26:-

Which of the following radiological patterns is most characteristic of post-primary (reactivation) pulmonary tuberculosis ?

A:-Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy with lower lobe consolidation

B:-Upper lobe fibrocavitary disease

C:-Diffuse bilateral ground-glass opacities

D:-Pleural effusion with mediastinal shift

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question27:-The mechanism by which isoniazid (INH) exerts its anti mycobacterial effect is

A:-Inhibition of RNA polymerase β -subunit

B:-Inhibition of inhA blocking mycolic acid synthesis

C:-Disruption of ATP synthase causing energy depletion

D:-Inhibition of arabinosyl transferase blocking arabinogalactan synthesis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-Rasmussen's aneurysm involves which vessel ?

A:-Pulmonary vein eroded by adjacent caseous necrosis

B:-Pulmonary artery branch within or adjacent to a cavity

C:-Bronchial artery aneurysm from chronic inflammation

D:-Aortic pseudo-aneurysm

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question29:-

All of the following statements are true regarding Bruton agammaglobulinemia except

A:-Inheritance is sex linked recessive

B:-T cell number and function are intact

C:-Defect in tyrosine kinase gene

D:-Children present with recurrent infections within first 4 months of age

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question30:-The principal advantage of Xpert MTB/RIF Ultra over conventional Xpert MTB/RIF is

A:-Detection of pyrazinamide resistance

B:-Higher sensitivity due to lower limit of detection

C:-Ability to culture bacilli simultaneously

D:-Detection of latent infection

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question31:-ANCA associated vasculitis are

A:-Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis GPA

B:-Microscopic Polyangitis MPA

C:-Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question32:-

Paget-Schroetter syndrome is a rare condition that can be a predisposing factor of pulmonary embolism affecting young, healthy, and physically active individuals is associated with

A:-Disseminated bone metastasis

B:-Recent pelvic surgery

C:-Right ventricle thrombus/clot in transit

D:-Deep vein thrombosis of upper limb vessels

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question33:-

During the course of three distinct phases of in Eosinophilic Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis- prodromal allergic, eosinophilic and vasculitic phase, the exceedingly rarely seen lung manifestation is

A:-Alveolar haemorrhage

B:-Transient Alveolar fleeting infiltrates

C:-

Pulmonary nodules

D:-Asthma

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question34:-Massive haemoptysis due to Vasculitis weakening the walls of the pulmonary arteries, and rupture of the aneurysms into the adjacent airways is seen in

A:-Behcet's Disease

B:-Classic Polyarteritis Nodosa

C:-Takayasu Arteritis

D:-

Giant —Cell Arteritis

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question35:-Interstitial Lung disease associated with smoking are all except

A:-Respiratory Bronchiolitis-Associated ILD (RB-ILD)

B:-Desquamative Interstitial Pneumonia (DIP)

C:-Cryptogenic Organising Pneumonia (COP)

D:-Pulmonary Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis (PLCH)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question36:-Microscopic polyangiitis (MPA) is a systemic autoimmune disease characterized by small-vessel inflammation,systemic manifestations include all except

A:-Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis

B:-Pulmonary Diffuse alveolar haemorrhage

C:-Cavitating Lung nodules

D:-Palpable purpura /leukocytoclastic vasculitis

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question37:-

Match the Radiological Patterns of ILD with the most probable diagnosis

Column 1

- A. Three density sign
- B. Peri lymphatic Nodules
- C. Ground-Glass Opacities
- D. Cysts

Column 2

- a. Non-Specific Interstitial Pneumonia
- b. Lymphocytic interstitial pneumonia
- c. Sarcoidosis
- d. hypersensitivity pneumonitis

A:-Ad, Bc,Ca, Db

B:-Ac, Bd,Cb, Da

C:-Ad, Bb, Ca, Dc

D:-Aa, Bb, Cd, Dc

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question38:-

Match the Broncho Alveolar Lavage findings in column 1 with the most probable diagnosis in column 2.

Column 1

- A. High CD4/CD8 ratio > 4
- B. Eosinophil differential count > 25%
- C. Hemosiderin-laden macrophages
- D. Positive for periodic acid-Schiff staining

Column 2

- a. Alveolar Proteinosis
- b. Alveolar Haemorrhage
- c. Sarcoidosis
- d. Chronic Eosinophilic Pneumonia

A:-Ac, Bd,Ca, Db

B:-Ad, Bb, Ca, Dc

C:-Aa,Bb,Cd, Dc

D:-Ac, Bd,Cb, Da

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question39:-Löfgren syndrome is an acute form of sarcoidosis presenting with fever and erythema nodosum, characterised by all except

A:-

Bilateral Hilar Lymphadenopathy

B:-Polyarthritis or Periarthritis

C:-Bad prognosis with less than 10% remission

D:-

Histological examination of erythema nodosum shows panniculitis not granulomas

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question40:-The most common subtype of mesothelioma and generally offers the best prognosis to treatment is

A:-Sarcomatoid Mesothelioma

B:-Nodular Mesothelioma

C:-Epithelioid Mesothelioma

D:-Biphasic Mesothelioma

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question41:-Major findings of MIST-2 (second Multicentre Intrapleural Sepsis trial) are all except

A:-Streptokinase is not inferior to combination of tPA and DNase

B:-Combination of tPA and DNase led to decrease in referrals for surgery

C:-Risk of bleeding need to be studied

D:-

Shorter hospitalisation if tPA and DNase combination is used

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question42:-Post cardiac injury syndrome is characterised by all except

A:-

Dressier syndrome is included in post cardiac injury syndrome

B:-Characteristically the C Reactive protein level will be low

C:-Pericardial rub can be appreciated

D:-PR segment depression in ECG can be seen

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question43:-

Pulmonary Hypertension due to congenital Heart Disease is categorised under WHO classification as group

A:-1

B:-2

C:-3

D:-4

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question44:-

Wells score includes all except

A:-Hemoptysis

B:-Previous pulmonary embolism or Deep vein Thrombosis

C:-Alternate diagnosis likely

D:-History of malignancy

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question45:-

Pulmonary hypertension in COPD is best managed with

A:-Home Oxygen therapy

B:-Sildenafil

C:-Riociguat

D:-Epoprostenol

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question46:-Chronic hypoventilation due to chest wall deformity in a 30 year old man can be managed with all except

A:-Oxygen therapy

B:-Correction of chest deformity to improve lung function

C:-BiPAP

D:-Pulmonary rehabilitation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question47:-All are TRUE regarding D dimer Except

A:-

Should be used to rule in pulmonary embolism in patients with high probability of pulmonary embolism

B:-

D-dimer results are most effective when paired with validated clinical decision scores, such as the Wells criteria or the Geneva score

C:-

Only highly sensitive D-dimer assays should be used for exclusion of Pulmonary embolism

D:-Use an age-adjusted cutoff to rule out PE and prevent unnecessary imaging

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question48:-Familial pneumothorax can be seen in all except

A:-Birt-Hogg Dube syndrome

B:-Ehlers-Danlos syndrome

C:-Tuberous sclerosis

D:-Rubinstein Taybi syndrome

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question49:-The pharmacological agent which has shown improvement in hemodynamic after balloon pulmonary angioplasty in Chronic Thrombo Embolic Pulmonary Hypertension is

A:-

Trepostenil

B:-Bosentan

C:-Spironolactone

D:-

Riociguat

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question50:-

Intercostal tube sizes recommended for primary spontaneous pneumothorax by British Thoracic Society guidelines is

A:-5-7F

B:-8-14F

C:-16-18F

D:-20-24F

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question51:-

Which driver mutation is common in lung adenocarcinoma occurring in never smokers

A:-KRAS Mutation

B:-EGFR Mutation

C:-
TP53 Mutation

D:-ERK1 Mutation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question52:-Malignant pulmonary nodule shows which pattern of calcification

A:-Central

B:- Laminar

C:-Diffuse

D:-Punctate

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question53:-

PET-CT is most useful in evaluating a solitary pulmonary nodule if the diameter is

A:-Less than 5 mm

B:-Less than 8 mm

C:-Greater than or equal to 8 mm

D:-Any size

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question54:-

SUV max greater than _____ has been considered suspicious of lung malignancy.

A:-0.8

B:-1.5

C:-2.5

D:-5.5

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question55:-The recommended follow up for lung-RADS category 3 is

A:-Annual CT

B:-
PET CT immediately

C:-
LD CT in 6 months

D:-Surgical resuction

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question56:-

In TNM staging system for lung cancer which of the following is classified as M1a disease

A:-Single liver metastasis

B:-Contralateral lung nodule

C:-Malignant pleural effusion

D:-Pericardial nodule

Correct Answer:- **Question Cancelled**

Question57:-Tumor marker often elevated in mesothelioma is

A:-CA 19-9

B:- AFP

C:-SMRP

D:-CEA

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:-

In the Masaoka staging of thymoma microscopic transcapsular invasion corresponds to

A:-Stage I

B:-
Stage IIA

C:-Stage II B

D:-Stage III

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question59:-

A monophasic steep decline in pleural manometry during fluid removal is seen in

A:-Normal lung expansion

B:-Hydra pneumothorax

C:-Re expansion pulmonary edema

D:-Trapped lung

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question60:-A patient with an anterior mediastinal mass and marked elevation of AFP most likely has

A:-Seminoma

B:-Mature Teratoma

C:-
Non seminomatous germ cell tumor

D:-Thymic carcinoma

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question61:-

The mechanisms for post operative atelectasis are

- i. FRC greater than CC
- ii. CC exceeds lung volume for part of the time during each tidal breath
- iii. Reduction in FEV1
- iv. CC is greater than FRC

A:-

(i) and (iii)

B:-(ii) and (iii)

C:-(iii) and (iv)

D:-(ii) and (iv)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question62:-Which is the wrong statement about Carbon monoxide toxicity ?

A:-Immediate cause of death following smoke-induced inhalation injury

B:-Oxygen—hemoglobin dissociation curve is shifted to the right

C:-Inhibits cytochrome c oxidase activity

D:-100% oxygen should be given initially

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question63:-Bronchiolitis obliterans is a complication of

A:-Allogenic HSCT recipients

B:-Solid organ transplantation

C:-All of the above

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question64:-All are absolute contraindications for lung transplantation, except,

A:-Cancer

B:-Septic shock

C:-Chronic pulmonary infection with highly virulent organisms

D:-Active tobacco smoking

Correct Answer:- **Question Cancelled**

Question65:-Increased incidence of postoperative pulmonary complications in patients with COPD is due to

A:-Increase in the Closing Capacity

B:-Impaired ciliary function

C:-None of the above

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question66:-

A 62 year old male with severe congestive heart failure and acute pulmonary oedema is placed on non-invasive positive pressure ventilation (BiPAP) with an IPAP of 16 cm H₂O and an EPAP of 6 cm H₂O. After 30 minutes, he is sweating and remains extremely anxious. He is spitting up pink, frothy sputum and is repeatedly pulling off his BiPAP mask. His vital signs are: Heart rate 118 beats/minute, BP 178/96 mmHg, Respiratory rate 32 breaths/minute, and SpO₂ 82 % on BiPAP with 100% oxygen.

What is the most appropriate immediate action ?

A:-Increase the IPAP to 20 cm H₂O and administer intravenous sedation to calm the patient

B:-Transition the patient to a high flow nasal cannula for better comfort and tolerance

C:-Proceed with urgent endotracheal intubation and mechanical ventilation

D:-Perform a needle thoracostomy to rule out pneumothorax.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question67:-

A 58 year old female with a history of liver cirrhosis presents in the emergency room with fever, chills, and a rapidly progressing, painful erythematous lesion on the left leg. On examination, her blood pressure is 80/42 mm and she is diagnosed with sepsis secondary to cellulitis. Her blood is drawn for serum lactate estimation. According to the Surviving Sepsis Campaign guidelines, which among the following is the most appropriate initial fluid resuscitation strategy ?

A:-

Administer 5 % Albumin at 10 ml/kg within the first 6 hours

B:-

Administer balanced crystalloids at 30 ml/kg within the first 3 hours

C:-

Initiate a low dose norepinephrine infusion immediately before giving any fluids

D:-

Deliver 500 ml of hydroxyethyl starch (HES) over 30 minutes

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question68:-The most common underlying physiological abnormality/disturbance resulting in difficult weaning in patients with severe COPD is

A:-

Structural upper airway obstruction from laryngeal oedema

B:-

Acute respiratory muscle atrophy due to poor nutrition

C:-

Sudden loss of hypoxic respiratory drive due to low ventilator oxygen settings

D:-Respiratory muscle fatigue caused by intrinsic PEEP and high resistive workload

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question69:-Which among the following primary physiological mechanism by which prone positioning improves oxygenation in severe ARDS ?

A:-

It reduces the patient's metabolic rate and oxygen consumption

B:-

It decreases airway resistance in the upper bronchial tree

C:-

It recruits collapsed alveoli in the dorsal lung zones and homogenizes ventilation-perfusion (V/Q) matching

D:-

It shifts the heart superiorly causing reduced mechanical pressure on superior mediastinal structures.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-

A patient is on volume control ventilation with a tidal volume of 400 mL, peak inspiratory pressure (PIP) of 35cm H₂O, plateau pressure (Pplat) of 26 cm H₂O, and PEEP of 10 cm

H₂O.

What is the driving pressure (ΔP)?

A:-16cmH₂O

B:-25cm H₂O

C:-15cmH₂O

D:-8cmH₂O

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-Which of the following will decrease cortisol levels most effectively and rapidly in patients with severe Cushing syndrome ?

A:-Ketoconazole

B:-Metyrapone

C:-Etomidate

D:-Hemodialysis

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question72:-Which medication is NOT known to cause or worsen methemoglobinemia ?

A:-Inhaled nitric oxide

B:-Benzocaine

C:-Amlodipine

D:-Nitroprusside

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question73:-A 50-year-old female patient has massive hemoptysis and x-ray chest shows a large cavity in the left apex. Which of the following is advised ?

A:-Placement of an endotracheal tube 3 to 5 cm above the carina

B:-

Selective left mainstem bronchus intubation

C:-Selective right mainstem bronchus intubation

D:-Emergent cricothyroidotomy

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question74:-

Which of the following statements is correct for the diagnosis of Guillain-Barre' syndrome ?

A:-Nerve conduction study and EMG are required for the diagnosis

B:-

Respiratory failure develops in approximately one-third of patients

C:-Albuminocytologic dissociation is specific for this condition

D:-Creatine kinase is always elevated

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question75:-

Based on the randomized ECLS-SHOCK trial, which of the following is correct ?

A:-

VA-ECMO (veno arterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenator) improves survival with minimal increase in bleeding and vascular complications.

B:-

VA-ECMO decreases survival as a result of bleeding and vascular complications.

C:-

VA-ECMO has no effect on survival with substantial increase in bleeding and vascular complications.

D:-

VA-ECMO improves percutaneous coronary intervention success with minimal increase in bleeding and vascular complications.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question76:-

Which of the following strategies is most likely to reduce risk of central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI) ?

A:-Selection of the internal jugular site over the subclavian site

B:-Use of chlorhexidine-containing dressings

C:-Central venous catheter replacement every 7 days

D:-Routine dressing changes every 3 days

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question77:-Which of the following is a risk factor for multidrug-resistant Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP) ?

A:-Diabetes mellitus

B:-Initiation of acute renal replacement therapy prior to VAP onset

C:-Hemorrhagic shock

D:-Initiation of massive transfusion protocol prior to VAP onset

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question78:-

Which of the following tools is no longer recommended as a single instrument to screen patients with sepsis or septic shock ?

A:-

Systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS criteria)

B:-Quick Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (qSOFA)

C:-National Early Warning Score (NEWS)

D:-Modified Early Warning Score (MEWS)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question79:-Which of the following treatments for the management of myasthenia gravis (MG) will have the most rapid onset of action?

A:-

Plasma exchange

B:-High-dose corticosteroids

C:-Thymectomy

D:-Ravulizumab

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question80:-

A 80 year old man developed rapid onset hypotension after 3 days of a below-knee amputation. He also has coronary artery disease that is medically managed. At present, his BP is 70/50 mm Hg, heart rate of 110/min, and respiratory rate of 20/min with Spo2 of 96% on breathing room air. In spite of transfusing a bolus of normal saline via an existing peripheral IV

catheter, he is having persistent hypotension. What is the best route for initial administration of vasopressors in this situation ?

A:-Peripheral venous catheter

B:-Central venous catheter

C:-Intraosseous catheter

D:-Midline catheter

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question81:-Which of the following is a clinical sub-group of immotile cilia syndrome ?

A:-Cystic fibrosis

B:-Kartagener syndrome

C:-Burt Hogg Dube syndrome

D:-Wiskott Aldrich syndrome

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question82:-Indications for screening for cystic fibrosis in adults include all of the following except

A:-Upper Lobe bronchiectasis

B:-Persistent isolation of Staphylococcus aureus in sputum

C:-Dextrocardia

D:-Male primary infertility

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question83:-Cause of neonatal respiratory distress seen exclusively in premature infants

A:-Bronchopulmonary dysplasia

B:-Surfactant B deficiency

C:-Surfactant C deficiency

D:-Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformation

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question84:-Which is the respiratory component of vacteralsyndrome ?

A:-Pulmonary Aplasia

B:-Cystic fibrosis

C:-Tracheoesophageal defects

D:-Lung sequestration

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question85:-Which is a developmental lung abnormality that can present as Diffuse Cystic Lung Disease ?

A:-Erdheim Chester Disease

B:-Bronchiectasis

C:-Pulmonary Langerhans cellhistiocytosis

D:-Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformation

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question86:-

A score of 3 or more is indicative of high risk for the diagnosis of Obstructive sleep apnea as per the stop bang screening criteria and it includes the following except

A:-

BMI > 35 kg/m²

B:-Neck circumference more than 30 cm

C:-Male Gender

D:-Excessive day time Tiredness

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question87:-

Pick out the true statements with regards to Auto-Titrated Positive Airway pressure machine (APAP)

- I. It was originally developed for titration of patients after a home sleep study
- II. It monitors inspiratory flow patterns, detect and respond to changes in upper Air flow and resistance in real time
- III. It is unique in that it can detect and differentiate both central and obstructive events and is recommended for both diagnosis and management of OSA
- IV. It acts as a CPAP which varies over time with pressure range between 4-20 cm of H₂O

A:-Only I & II are correct

B:-I, II & III are Correct

C:-I, II & IV are correct

D:-I, III & IV are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question88:-The false statement about Tirzepatide is

A:- It is the first drug approved as a treatment for moderate to severe OSA

B:-

It should not be used in those with personal or family history of medullary Ca Thyroid or Multiple endocrine neoplasia

C:-

It reduces appetite and helps in weight reduction and decreases the AHI by 23.8 per hour

D:-

It is a dual GLP-1/GIP antagonist and improves insulin sensitivity and reduces upper airway collapsibility.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question89:-

Profound muscle atonia in Electromyogram (EMG) and low voltage mixed frequencies along with Saw tooth pattern in Electroencephalogram (EEG) are typical of the following sleep stage

A:-N2 stage

B:-Narcolepsy

C:-N3 Stage

D:-REM sleep

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question90:-Choose the incorrect statement from the following :

A:-Congenital Central hypoventilation syndrome manifests as apnea during sleep due to the failure of the respiratory center to send automatic signals to breathe

B:-It has a rare Autosomal recessive inheritance pattern apart from de novo mutants

C:-90% cases are caused by PHOX2b gene mutations

D:-Ventilatory support and Diaphragmatic pacing are the recommended long term treatment strategies

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question91:-All are true about Narcolepsy except

A:-It is associated with Excessive daytime sleepiness

B:-Hypnagogic Hallucinations while walking up is common

C:-Sleep paralysis is another characteristic feature of narcolepsy

D:-Type 2 Narcolepsy presents characteristically with cataplexy

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question92:-UARS or upper airway resistance syndrome comprises of

A:-Apnea-Hypopnea Index(AHI) of

B:-AHI + RERA (respiratory events related arousals)> or = 5 per hour

C:-There will be large fluctuations of oxygen saturation typically below 92%

D:-

RERA is a respiratory effort lasting for > 10 seconds resulting in an EEG arousal but the effort does not meet the criteria for apnea or hypopnea

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question93:-All are true about Obesity hypoventilation Syndrome (OHS) except

A:-Typically, the BMI is greater than 25 Kg/ M²

B:-

Daytime hypercarbia> 45 mm of Hg

C:-All patients suffer from OSAHS (Obstructive sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome)

D:-

CPAP (Continuous Positive airway pressure) or BiPAP (Bilevel PAP) is the most important management strategy apart from weight reduction

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question94:-

CompSAS or Complex Sleep apnea syndrome is except and response should be

A:-Also known as TECSA (Treatment Emergent Central Sleep Apnea)

B:-Seen in 10% -18% of OSA patients on CPAP therapy

C:-not a transient phenomenon in a large majority and hence requires newer modes of PAP therapy

D:-more common in males with cardiac failure or in those on long term opioids

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question95:-

Match the following:

Breathing pattern	Disease condition
i) Shallow breathing	a) Post stroke patients
ii) Cheyne stokes breathing	b) Renal failure
iii) Kussmauls breathing	c) Brain stem lesions
iv) Ataxic breathing	d) Parkinsonism, Motor neuron

A:-i(d) ii (a) iii (b) iv (c)

B:-i(b) ii (a) iii (d) iv (c)

C:-i(a) ii (c) iii (b) iv (d)

D:- i(b) ii (a) iii (c) iv (d)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question96:-All are factors associated with development of post operative pulmonary complications except

A:-Surgical site

B:-Gender

C:-

Duration of anaesthesia

D:-Antecedent respiratory infection

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question97:-The following statements about post operative lung function are true except

A:-Within 24 h following upper abdominal surgery, vital capacity declines by 50%.

B:-Lung volumes decrease by approximately 30 % after CABG

C:-After standard thoracotomy and lung resection- lobectomy or wedge resection, FEV1 and FVC fall to 30% to 40% of preoperative values at 24 h

D:-Vital Capacity falls by 10% after lower abdominal surgery

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question98:-The following statements are true except

A:-Most common hemodynamic derangement in patients with liver disease is pulmonary hypertension

B:-In liver disease there is systemic vasodilation and high cardiac output due to splanchnic vasodilation

C:-To establish a diagnosis of portopulmonary hypertension, objective evidence in the form of increased hepatic vein-free pressure to wedge pressure gradient or clinical evidence of portal hypertension must be present.

D:-The presence and severity of portopulmonary hypertension is not related to severity of liver disease

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question99:-Airway obstruction following acute smoke inhalation can be treated in ICU with

A:-Nebulized epinephrine

B:-Nebulized heparin

C:-Systemic administration of anti- thrombin

D:-a, b and c

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question100:-Performing CPR in a patient with refractory septic shock complicated by cardiac arrest after progressive hypotension despite maximal therapy is

A:-Physiologically futile

B:-Violation of principle of non-maleficence

C:-Undermines the ethical integrity of medical profession

D:-a, b and c

Correct Answer:- Option-D