

NEET PG Memory-Based Paper (Aug 30, 2026)

1. A patient with diabetic ketoacidosis is being treated with IV fluids and insulin. Serum potassium is 3.0 mEq/L. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Start insulin infusion immediately
- B. Give IV potassium before starting insulin
- C. Give sodium bicarbonate routinely
- D. Restrict IV fluids

Topic: DKA and potassium management

2. A patient develops sudden pleuritic chest pain, dyspnea and tachycardia after prolonged immobilisation. Which investigation is most appropriate when clinical probability of pulmonary embolism is high?

- A. D-dimer alone
- B. CT pulmonary angiography
- C. Chest X-ray only
- D. Spirometry

Topic: Pulmonary embolism

3. A patient with acute appendicitis develops a tender mass in the right iliac fossa after several days of symptoms. The patient is stable and has no generalized peritonitis. What is the preferred initial management?

- A. Immediate laparotomy in every case
- B. Conservative management with antibiotics and observation
- C. Colonoscopy
- D. ERCP

Topic: Appendicular mass

4. A pregnant woman presents with painless bright-red vaginal bleeding in the third trimester. Which diagnosis should be considered first?

- A. Placental abruption
- B. Placenta previa
- C. Uterine rupture
- D. Vasa previa

Topic: Antepartum haemorrhage

5. A child presents with barking cough, hoarseness and inspiratory stridor that worsens at night. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Epiglottitis
- B. Croup
- C. Bronchiolitis
- D. Foreign body aspiration

Topic: Croup

6. Which adverse effect is classically associated with aminoglycosides?

- A. Severe hepatotoxicity
- B. Nephrotoxicity and ototoxicity
- C. Gingival hyperplasia
- D. Pulmonary fibrosis

Topic: Aminoglycoside toxicity

7. A patient develops profuse watery diarrhoea after recent antibiotic use. Which organism is most strongly associated with this condition?

- A. Clostridioides difficile
- B. Salmonella typhi
- C. Vibrio cholerae
- D. Shigella dysenteriae

Topic: Antibiotic-associated diarrhoea

8. A tumour shows malignant cells forming keratin pearls on histopathology. This finding is characteristic of:

- A. Adenocarcinoma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma
- C. Small-cell carcinoma
- D. Transitional cell carcinoma

Topic: Squamous cell carcinoma

9. Which measure is most appropriate for assessing the proportion of a population that has a disease at a particular point in time?

- A. Incidence
- B. Point prevalence
- C. Case fatality rate
- D. Relative risk

Topic: Prevalence

10. Which enzyme is considered the rate-limiting enzyme of glycolysis?

- A. Hexokinase
- B. Phosphofructokinase-1
- C. Pyruvate kinase
- D. Lactate dehydrogenase

Topic: Glycolysis

11. Which change is expected during a normal rightward shift of the oxygen–haemoglobin dissociation curve?

- A. Increased oxygen affinity
- B. Decreased oxygen unloading
- C. Increased oxygen unloading to tissues
- D. Reduced tissue oxygen delivery

Topic: Oxygen–haemoglobin dissociation curve

12. The nerve most commonly injured in a fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus is:

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

Topic: Axillary nerve injury

13. A patient receiving warfarin develops significant bleeding. Which agent can be used for rapid reversal in a major bleeding event?

- A. Protamine sulfate
- B. Vitamin K with appropriate factor replacement
- C. Naloxone
- D. Atropine

Topic: Warfarin reversal

14. A patient with severe hyponatraemia develops seizures. What is the appropriate emergency treatment?

- A. Oral water
- B. Hypertonic saline
- C. Isotonic saline only in all cases

D. Loop diuretic alone

Topic: Severe symptomatic hyponatraemia

15. A patient with sudden neurological deficit undergoes initial non-contrast CT of the head. The primary purpose is to rapidly exclude:

- A. Multiple sclerosis
- B. Intracranial haemorrhage
- C. Brain tumour histology
- D. Myasthenia gravis

Topic: Initial imaging in acute stroke

NEET PG 2026 Answer Key

Q. No.	Subject	Correct Answer	Topic
1	Medicine	B	DKA and potassium management
2	Medicine	B	Pulmonary embolism
3	Surgery	B	Appendicular mass
4	Obstetrics & Gynaecology	B	Antepartum haemorrhage
5	Paediatrics	B	Croup
6	Pharmacology	B	Aminoglycoside toxicity
7	Microbiology	A	Antibiotic-associated diarrhoea
8	Pathology	B	Squamous cell carcinoma
9	PSM	B	Prevalence
10	Biochemistry	B	Glycolysis
11	Physiology	C	Oxygen–haemoglobin dissociation curve
12	Anatomy	B	Axillary nerve injury
13	Pharmacology	B	Warfarin reversal
14	Medicine	B	Severe symptomatic hyponatraemia
15	Radiology/Clinical	B	Initial imaging in acute stroke