NEET PG 2022 Memory Based Answer Key

1. **(3) Falciform ligament** — This structural fold of peritoneum connects the liver to the anterior abdominal wall and contains the ligamentum teres, which is the remnant of the obliterated umbilical vein.
2. **(4) Saphenous nerve** — As the longest cutaneous branch of the femoral nerve, it provides sensation to the medial aspect of the leg and foot and is vulnerable to injury during varicose vein stripping.
3. **(4) Pancreatic islet cells** — These endocrine cells secrete crucial hormones such as insulin, glucagon, and somatostatin directly into the bloodstream to regulate glucose homeostasis.
4. **(4) Non-rebreathing mask** — Equipped with a reservoir bag and one-way valves, this oxygen delivery device prevents exhaled gases from mixing with inspired gas, allowing high concentrations of oxygen (60%–90%) to be delivered.
5. **(3) Hexose monophosphate (HMP) pathway** — Also known as the pentose phosphate pathway, this metabolic pathway is essential for producing NADPH used in reductive biosyntheses and generating ribose-5-phosphate for nucleotide synthesis.
6. **(2) HPV 18** — This high-risk strain of Human Papillomavirus is strongly integrated into host cell DNA and is a primary causative agent of cervical adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma.
7. **(2) Serous otitis media** — Characterized by a non-purulent fluid effusion in the middle ear space, it typically arises from prolonged Eustachian tube dysfunction following upper respiratory tract infections.
8. **(2) Incus** — This middle ear ossicle bridges the malleus and the stapes, transmitting sound vibrations across the tympanic cavity via synovial joints.
9. **(1) Aminolevulinic acid (ALA) dehydratase** — Lead poisoning directly inhibits this zinc-dependent enzyme, leading to an accumulation of delta-aminolevulinic acid and a subsequent disruption of heme synthesis.
10. **(1) Thallium** — Poisoning with this heavy metal classically presents with painful peripheral neuropathy, autonomic instability, and characteristic delayed-onset diffuse alopecia.
11. **(1) Tuberculous meningitis** — Typically presents with a subacute onset of basilar exudates, cranial nerve palsies, and a CSF profile showing lymphocytic pleocytosis, high protein, and profoundly low sugar.
12. **(2) Sumatriptan** — This selective 5-HT_1B/5-HT_1D receptor agonist treats acute migraine attacks by inducing cranial vasoconstriction and inhibiting the release of pro-inflammatory neuropeptides.
13. **(1) Sarcoidosis** — A multisystem inflammatory disease defined histopathologically by non-caseating granulomas, frequently manifesting with bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy and elevated serum ACE levels.
14. **(2) Atrial septal defect** — This congenital cardiac anomaly leads to a chronic left-to-right shunt, causing a characteristic fixed, wide splitting of the second heart sound (S_2).
15. **(1) N-acetylcysteine** — Serving as a crucial antidote for acetaminophen toxicity, it replenishes hepatic glutathione stores to safely detoxify the hepatotoxic metabolite NAPQI.
16. **(2) Absent a wave** — The jugular venous pulse loses its “a” wave during atrial fibrillation because chaotic atrial activity results in loss of effective atrial contraction.

17. **(1) Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis** — An acute bacterial infection of ascitic fluid occurring without an evident intra-abdominal source, diagnosed when ascitic fluid neutrophils are ≥250 cells/mm³.
18. **(1) Obstructive jaundice** — This condition occurs due to blockage in the biliary tree, causing accumulation of conjugated bilirubin and presenting with pale stools, dark urine, and pruritus.
19. **(3) Once in three weeks for 5 years or till the age of 18, whichever is earlier** — This secondary prophylaxis regimen uses benzathine penicillin G injections to prevent recurrent rheumatic fever attacks and progressive valvular damage.
20. **(2) Parathyroid adenoma** — A benign tumor of the parathyroid gland that is the most common cause of primary hyperparathyroidism, leading to autonomous PTH oversecretion and hypercalcemia.
21. **(3) Intravenous amiodarone** — This class III antiarrhythmic agent blocks potassium channels and is utilized as a first-line treatment for stable ventricular tachycardia with a pulse.
22. **(2) Brugia malayi** — A filarial nematode endemic to parts of Asia that causes lymphatic filariasis, leading to chronic lymphedema and elephantiasis.
23. **(1) HELLP syndrome** — A severe pregnancy complication characterized by hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelet count, requiring prompt stabilization and delivery.
24. **(1) Renal agenesis** — Congenital absence of one or both kidneys; bilateral occurrence results in severe oligohydramnios and Potter sequence due to lack of fetal urine production.
25. **(1) Magnesium sulfate toxicity** — Excess administration leads to neuromuscular depression, manifesting earliest with loss of deep tendon reflexes followed by respiratory depression.
26. **(3) Septate hymen** — A congenital variation where a band of tissue runs across the vaginal opening, separating it into two orifices.
27. **(1) Sexual abstinence for 3 months and avoid pregnancy for a year** — This counseling directive aims to eliminate the risk of congenital transmission or teratogenicity following certain infectious exposures.
28. **(2) Trophoblastic disease** — A spectrum of pregnancy-related tumors marked by abnormal trophoblastic proliferation and extremely high serum beta-hCG levels.
29. **(1) Septate uterus** — A congenital uterine anomaly caused by incomplete resorption of the midline uterovaginal septum, increasing recurrent pregnancy loss risk.
30. **(3) Spiral artery by extravillous trophoblasts** — A physiological remodeling process where trophoblasts convert high-resistance spiral arteries into low-resistance vessels to optimize placental blood flow.
31. **(1) Early onset preeclampsia** — Defined as preeclampsia developing before 34 weeks of gestation, usually driven by defective trophoblast invasion and placental ischemia.
32. **(4) Manual removal of placenta** — An emergency obstetric procedure performed when the placenta fails to separate spontaneously within 30 minutes of delivery.
33. **(1) Amniotic fluid embolism** — A rare catastrophic obstetric emergency causing sudden cardiovascular collapse, respiratory distress, and DIC.
34. **(4) Lower segment cesarean section** — The most frequently performed cesarean technique involving a transverse incision in the lower uterine segment.
35. **(3) More than 5 cm cervical dilatation with complete effacement** — Marks the active phase of the first stage of labor, characterized by accelerated cervical dilation.

36. **(4) Midpelvis** — The plane bounded by the ischial spines, acting as a frequent site for fetal head engagement and rotation during labor.
37. **(1) One finger breadth below umbilicus** — Represents the normal palpable fundal height immediately postpartum due to uterine involution.
38. **(2) Additional 300 kcal in 1st trimester** — Pregnancy requires structured caloric increases to support fetal development and maternal physiological adaptations.
39. **(1) Ruptured membranes** — Tearing of the amniotic sac removes the protective fluid barrier and predisposes to ascending infections if prolonged.
40. **(3) Normal vaginal delivery** — The preferred childbirth method for uncomplicated term pregnancies with vertex presentation.
41. **(1) Cesarean section at 37 weeks** — Scheduled operative delivery timing chosen in certain high-risk maternal or fetal conditions.
42. **(1) Internal OS** — The upper opening of the cervical canal communicating with the uterine cavity and assessed during cervical incompetence screening.
43. **(1) Repeat beta-hCG after 48 hours** — A serial biochemical assessment used to differentiate viable intrauterine pregnancy from ectopic pregnancy or spontaneous abortion.
44. **(3) Mala** — A public health oral contraceptive pill program supplying standard estrogen-progesterone combinations to prevent ovulation.
45. **(1) Sertoli cell only syndrome** — A testicular histological diagnosis characterized by absence of germ cells, resulting in azoospermia and infertility.
46. **(2) Misoprostol and Mifepristone** — A combined pharmacological regimen for medical termination of pregnancy where mifepristone blocks progesterone receptors and misoprostol induces uterine contractions.
47. **(2) hCG from placenta** — Human chorionic gonadotropin maintains the corpus luteum during early pregnancy to ensure continued progesterone production.
48. **(2) Pseudoexfoliation syndrome** — An age-related condition characterized by deposition of fibrillar material on the anterior lens capsule, commonly causing secondary glaucoma.
49. **(3) Panuveitis** — A severe inflammatory condition involving the anterior chamber, vitreous, choroid, and retina.
50. **(2) Pan-retinal photocoagulation** — A laser therapy for proliferative diabetic retinopathy that regresses neovascularization by reducing VEGF production.
51. **(1) Scleromalacia perforans** — A severe necrotizing form of anterior scleritis associated with long-standing rheumatoid arthritis.
52. **(1) Keratoconus** — Progressive non-inflammatory corneal thinning causing a cone-shaped protrusion and irregular astigmatism.
53. **(1) Tay-Sachs disease** — An autosomal recessive lysosomal storage disorder caused by hexosaminidase A deficiency with GM2 ganglioside accumulation.
54. **(3) Multiple enchondromas** — Hallmark feature of Ollier disease and Maffucci syndrome, associated with risk of malignant transformation.
55. **(4) Periarticular fracture of knee, spanning fixator** — Temporary external fixation used in high-energy knee fractures before definitive surgery.
56. **(1) Fat embolism** — A complication following long-bone fractures presenting with respiratory distress, neurological changes, and petechial rash.
57. **(2) Osteogenesis imperfecta** — A genetic disorder caused by type I collagen defects, presenting with recurrent fractures and blue sclerae.
58. **(3) Cubitus valgus** — Increased carrying angle of the elbow, commonly resulting from malunited fractures and predisposing to ulnar nerve palsy.

59. **(3) Salmonella** — The most common cause of osteomyelitis in sickle cell disease patients.
60. **(1) Clavicle** — The most frequently fractured bone during childbirth and the first bone to ossify in the human body.
61. **(1) Neurovascular assessment and closed reduction with slab application** — Critical initial management for acute displaced fractures to restore alignment and assess vascular compromise.
62. **(4) White fibrocartilage** — A strong collagen-rich tissue present in intervertebral discs, pubic symphysis, and menisci.
63. **(3) Decreased telomere length is associated with aging** — Telomere shortening with repeated cell division eventually triggers cellular senescence or apoptosis.
64. **(3) 3** — Represents a specific numerical grading or classification value utilized in clinical staging systems.
65. **(1) Ulnar nerve** — This nerve passes posterior to the medial epicondyle and injury results in characteristic claw hand deformity.
66. **(3) Cystic fibrosis** — An autosomal recessive CFTR mutation disorder causing thick secretions, bronchiectasis, and pancreatic insufficiency.
67. **(2) Carnitine** — Essential for transport of long-chain fatty acids into mitochondria for beta-oxidation.
68. **(2) Nonsense mutation** — A point mutation producing a premature stop codon and truncated non-functional protein.
69. **(1) Histone** — Positively charged proteins that package negatively charged DNA into nucleosomes.
70. **(1) Myophosphorylase** — Deficiency causes McArdle disease, characterized by exercise intolerance, muscle cramps, and myoglobinuria.
71. **(2) Glutathione reductase** — This enzyme uses NADPH generated from the HMP shunt to convert oxidized glutathione (GSSG) back into its reduced form (GSH). Reduced glutathione is essential for protecting cells, especially red blood cells, against oxidative damage and free radical injury.
72. **(2) Vitamin A** — A fat-soluble vitamin required for the synthesis of rhodopsin in retinal photoreceptor cells, making it essential for dim-light vision. Deficiency causes night blindness, xerophthalmia, Bitot spots, and keratinization of epithelial tissues.
73. **(1) Glucocerebrosidase** — Deficiency of this lysosomal enzyme causes Gaucher disease, leading to accumulation of glucocerebroside within macrophages. Patients classically present with hepatosplenomegaly, pancytopenia, bone pain, and Gaucher cells having a “crumpled tissue paper” appearance.
74. **(1) Cyanide** — Cyanide binds to ferric iron (Fe^{3+}) in cytochrome c oxidase of the mitochondrial electron transport chain, abruptly halting oxidative phosphorylation. This results in histotoxic hypoxia where tissues cannot utilize oxygen despite adequate blood oxygen levels.
75. **(1) Both bacteria and fungi can be causative** — Certain chronic granulomatous infections such as mycetoma may be caused by either filamentous bacteria (actinomycetes) or true fungi (eumycetes). The disease typically presents with swelling, sinus tract formation, and discharge containing colored granules.
76. **(1) Chromoblastomycosis** — A chronic subcutaneous fungal infection characterized by verrucous, cauliflower-like skin lesions. Histopathology demonstrates thick-walled brown muriform bodies, also called Medlar bodies or “copper penny” bodies.

77. **(2) Psoriasis** — A chronic immune-mediated inflammatory skin disorder associated with hyperproliferation of keratinocytes. Histological findings include acanthosis, parakeratosis, elongated rete ridges, and Munro microabscesses.
78. **(2) Telogen effluvium** — This condition causes diffuse hair shedding due to premature transition of hair follicles into the telogen (resting) phase. It commonly follows physiological stress such as fever, surgery, childbirth, severe illness, or nutritional deficiency.
79. **(2) Biopsy with histopathologic examination** — Tissue biopsy remains the gold standard for diagnosing neoplastic, inflammatory, and infectious lesions. Histopathological examination helps determine cellular atypia, invasiveness, grading, and definitive diagnosis.
80. **(1) Facial nerve** — The seventh cranial nerve supplies muscles of facial expression and also carries taste sensation from the anterior two-thirds of the tongue. Injury results in facial asymmetry, inability to close the eye, drooping of the mouth, and loss of forehead wrinkling.
81. **(1) Heimlich's maneuver** — A life-saving emergency procedure performed in choking patients with upper airway obstruction. Sudden abdominal thrusts elevate intrathoracic pressure, forcing expulsion of the obstructing foreign body.
82. **(1) Beta thalassemia** — A hereditary hemoglobinopathy caused by reduced or absent synthesis of beta-globin chains. Peripheral smear shows microcytic hypochromic anemia with target cells, and Hb electrophoresis typically reveals elevated HbA_2 levels.
83. **(2) Parotid abscess** — A localized pus collection within the parotid gland usually caused by bacterial infection, commonly Staphylococcus aureus. Patients present with painful swelling near the angle of the jaw, fever, and difficulty chewing.
84. **(3) Aspirin** — Aspirin irreversibly inhibits cyclooxygenase enzymes, particularly COX-1 in platelets, thereby blocking thromboxane A_2 synthesis. This antiplatelet action reduces platelet aggregation and is widely used for cardiovascular protection.
85. **(2) It forms metabolic intermediates which are needed for cell growth and survival** — Alternative metabolic pathways such as the pentose phosphate pathway generate biosynthetic intermediates essential for rapidly dividing cells. These intermediates contribute to nucleotide synthesis, lipid formation, and antioxidant defense.
86. **(3) Oval window** — The stapes footplate transmits sound vibrations into the inner ear through the oval window. Vibrations entering through this membrane initiate fluid waves within the cochlea that ultimately stimulate auditory hair cells.
87. **(1) Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma** — A benign but highly vascular tumor occurring predominantly in adolescent males. It commonly presents with recurrent epistaxis and progressive nasal obstruction due to local aggressive expansion.
88. **(1) Splenomegaly** — Enlargement of the spleen may occur due to infections, hematologic malignancies, portal hypertension, or hemolytic anemias. Massive splenomegaly is classically associated with conditions such as chronic myeloid leukemia and kala-azar.
89. **(3) Mitochondrial DNA is seen** — Mitochondrial DNA is maternally inherited and encodes proteins involved in oxidative phosphorylation. Disorders involving mitochondrial DNA often affect tissues with high energy demand such as muscles and the nervous system.
90. **(3) Pistol, near shot** — A near-range firearm injury is characterized by tattooing, blackening, burning, and soot deposition around the entry wound. These findings help forensic experts estimate the firing distance and weapon type.

91. **(2) Malakoplakia** — A rare chronic inflammatory condition caused by defective macrophage phagolysosomal activity. Histology reveals Michaelis-Gutmann bodies, which are concentrically layered calcified inclusions within macrophages.
92. **(1) Defense wounds** — These are injuries sustained while a victim attempts to protect themselves during an assault. They commonly occur on the palms, forearms, and ulnar borders of the hands.
93. **(2) Decreasing calorie intake by 30 percent** — Controlled calorie restriction is an important lifestyle intervention for obesity and metabolic syndrome. Gradual reduction in caloric intake promotes sustainable weight loss and improves insulin sensitivity.
94. **(1) Informed consent** — A legally and ethically essential process in which a patient voluntarily agrees to treatment after understanding the procedure, risks, benefits, and alternatives. Valid informed consent requires competence, comprehension, and voluntariness.
95. **(2) Acute and chronic alveolar hemorrhage** — This pulmonary condition involves bleeding into alveolar spaces due to vasculitis, autoimmune disorders, or severe infections. Hemosiderin-laden macrophages are commonly found in chronic cases.
96. **(2) Ligature strangulation** — A form of asphyxial death produced by constriction of the neck using a ligature material. The ligature mark is usually horizontal and located below the thyroid cartilage.
97. **(1) Criminal negligence** — Refers to gross deviation from accepted standards of care leading to serious patient harm or death. In medical jurisprudence, reckless disregard for patient safety may attract criminal liability.
98. **(2) Cross-examination** — This legal process allows the opposing counsel to question a witness to evaluate accuracy, reliability, and credibility of testimony. It is an essential component of adversarial judicial proceedings.
99. **(2) Serum ferritin levels** — Serum ferritin is the most sensitive laboratory indicator of total body iron stores. Low ferritin levels strongly suggest iron deficiency anemia even before hemoglobin levels fall significantly.
100. **(1) t(9;22)** — The Philadelphia chromosome translocation forms the BCR-ABL fusion gene, producing a constitutively active tyrosine kinase. It is classically associated with chronic myeloid leukemia (CML).
101. **(4) Intravenous fluids with regular insulin** — The cornerstone treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis involves aggressive fluid resuscitation and insulin therapy. Management also includes electrolyte correction, particularly potassium monitoring.
102. **(2) Viral load** — Viral load testing quantitatively measures circulating viral nucleic acid in blood. It is extensively used to monitor treatment response and disease progression in HIV and hepatitis infections.
103. **(2) Intravenous nitroglycerine** — Nitroglycerine acts predominantly as a venodilator, reducing preload and myocardial oxygen demand. It is commonly used in acute coronary syndrome and acute pulmonary edema.
104. **(1) Continue breast feeding not observed** — Breastfeeding is usually encouraged during mild maternal or infant illnesses because it provides nutritional and immunological benefits. Unnecessary interruption can negatively affect infant health and maternal lactation.
105. **(2) Intravenous sodium bicarbonate** — Sodium bicarbonate is administered in severe metabolic acidosis, tricyclic antidepressant toxicity, salicylate poisoning, and severe hyperkalemia. It helps alkalinize plasma and stabilize cardiac membranes.

106. **(1) Consolidation with air bronchogram** — A classic chest X-ray finding in lobar pneumonia where alveoli are filled with inflammatory exudate while bronchi remain air-filled. Air bronchograms strongly suggest alveolar disease.
107. **(1) Hydration** — Adequate hydration is often the first supportive treatment in acute illnesses to maintain circulatory volume and renal perfusion. It helps prevent electrolyte imbalance and acute kidney injury.
108. **(1) Intussusception** — This condition occurs when a segment of intestine telescopes into an adjacent distal segment, leading to bowel obstruction. Children classically present with episodic abdominal pain, vomiting, and currant jelly stools.
109. **(1) Bromocriptine** — A dopamine D_2 receptor agonist that suppresses prolactin secretion from the anterior pituitary gland. It is commonly used in prolactinomas, galactorrhea, and Parkinson disease.
110. **(3) Lupus nephritis** — An immune-complex mediated renal complication of systemic lupus erythematosus. Clinical manifestations range from asymptomatic proteinuria to nephritic syndrome and progressive renal failure.
111. **(1) Hypokalemia** — Low serum potassium alters membrane excitability and cardiac conduction. ECG findings include flattened T waves, ST depression, and prominent U waves.
112. **(3) Respiratory acidosis** — Caused by alveolar hypoventilation leading to carbon dioxide retention and decreased blood pH. Common causes include COPD, severe asthma, respiratory depression, and neuromuscular disorders.
113. **(3) Isoniazid and rifampicin** — These drugs form the backbone of standard short-course antitubercular therapy. Both possess potent bactericidal activity against actively multiplying Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
114. **(1) Acute hepatitis B** — Characterized serologically by HBsAg positivity along with anti-HBc IgM antibodies. Patients may present with jaundice, elevated liver enzymes, and constitutional symptoms.
115. **(1) Deferoxamine** — An iron-chelating agent used in iron overload states such as thalassemia patients receiving repeated transfusions. It binds free iron and promotes renal excretion as ferrioxamine.
116. **(1) 17D** — The 17D strain is the live attenuated viral strain used in yellow fever vaccine production. The vaccine provides highly effective long-term immunity against yellow fever infection.
117. **(2) Rickettsia prowazekii** — The causative organism of epidemic typhus transmitted by the human body louse. Patients typically present with fever, rash, headache, and severe systemic toxicity.
118. **(2) Trichophyton rubrum** — The most common dermatophyte causing superficial fungal infections such as tinea pedis, tinea corporis, and onychomycosis. It primarily infects keratinized tissues including skin, hair, and nails.
119. **(3) CHROM agar** — A specialized chromogenic medium used for rapid identification of Candida species based on colony color differentiation. It helps distinguish clinically important species such as Candida albicans and Candida tropicalis.
120. **(2) Leptospirosis** — A zoonotic infection caused by Leptospira interrogans transmitted through water contaminated with animal urine. Severe disease may cause jaundice, renal failure, hemorrhage, and meningitis.
121. **(1) GM1 ganglioside receptor** — Cholera toxin binds to GM1 ganglioside receptors on intestinal epithelial cells. This activates adenylate cyclase, increasing cAMP and causing massive secretory diarrhea.

122. **(2) Glutamate dehydrogenase and toxin assay** — Combined testing improves diagnosis of Clostridioides difficile infection by detecting both bacterial antigen and toxin production. This approach increases diagnostic sensitivity and specificity.
123. **(2) Mucor** — An opportunistic fungal infection commonly affecting diabetic or immunocompromised individuals. Histology reveals broad aseptate hyphae with right-angle branching invading blood vessels.
124. **(3) IgM assay is used to confirm the diagnosis** — Detection of pathogen-specific IgM antibodies usually indicates recent or acute infection. IgM assays are frequently used in viral and congenital infection diagnosis.
125. **(3) Radiotracer uptake with technetium** — Nuclear medicine scans using technetium help evaluate organ function and localize abnormal tissue activity. Examples include thyroid scans and Meckel diverticulum detection.
126. **(2) Adrenocorticotropic hormone** — ACTH is secreted by the anterior pituitary and stimulates cortisol synthesis in the adrenal cortex. Excess ACTH may cause Cushing disease, while deficiency leads to adrenal insufficiency.
127. **(2) Dried spot sample for HIV DNA PCR** — HIV DNA PCR is the preferred method for early infant diagnosis because maternal antibodies interfere with standard antibody testing. Dried blood spot sampling is practical for large-scale screening.
128. **(1) Death occurs in the 3rd decade** — Certain severe hereditary or cardiovascular disorders demonstrate progressive deterioration leading to premature mortality in early adulthood. Understanding natural history is important for prognosis and counseling.
129. **(3) A fibers are more susceptible to pressure changes than C fibers** — Large myelinated A fibers are preferentially affected by mechanical compression, whereas small unmyelinated C fibers are relatively resistant. This principle is important in regional anesthesia and nerve physiology.
130. **(3) Negative feedback** — The primary endocrine regulatory mechanism in which increased hormone levels suppress further secretion from upstream glands. This maintains physiological homeostasis and prevents excessive hormonal activity.
131. **(1) Paracrine** — A type of cellular signaling where locally secreted molecules act on nearby target cells. Unlike endocrine signaling, paracrine effects are confined to the local tissue environment.
132. **(2) Segment I(b) is due to Laplace law** — Laplace law states that wall tension is proportional to pressure multiplied by radius. This principle explains physiological changes in alveoli, blood vessels, and cardiac chambers.
133. **(3) Increased blood flow to skin** — Heat dissipation during thermoregulation occurs through cutaneous vasodilation, increasing blood flow to the skin surface. This promotes heat loss through radiation and convection.
134. **(1) Subthalamic nuclei** — Lesions in the subthalamic nucleus disrupt the indirect basal ganglia pathway and produce hemiballismus. Patients exhibit violent involuntary flinging movements on the contralateral side.
135. **(2) Bulimia nervosa** — An eating disorder characterized by binge eating followed by compensatory purging behaviors such as vomiting or laxative abuse. Common findings include parotid enlargement, dental enamel erosion, and electrolyte disturbances.
136. **(2) Postpartum blues** — A transient emotional disturbance occurring within the first week after childbirth due to hormonal and psychological changes. Symptoms usually resolve spontaneously with reassurance and support.

137. **(2) PET CT** — Positron Emission Tomography combined with CT provides both metabolic and anatomical imaging in a single study. It is widely used for cancer staging, detecting metastasis, and assessing treatment response through FDG uptake patterns.

138. **(1) Chest tube insertion** — Also called tube thoracostomy, this procedure evacuates air, blood, pus, or fluid from the pleural cavity. It restores negative intrathoracic pressure and allows lung re-expansion in conditions like pneumothorax and hemothorax.

139. **(3) Severe dehydration** — A critical state of fluid depletion characterized by hypotension, tachycardia, poor skin turgor, sunken eyes, and altered sensorium. Immediate intravenous fluid resuscitation is necessary to prevent hypovolemic shock and organ failure.

140. **(1) Vesicoureteric reflux** — This condition involves retrograde flow of urine from the bladder into the ureters and kidneys due to incompetent vesicoureteric junctions. Recurrent urinary tract infections and renal scarring are important long-term complications.

141. **(4) Calcium, phosphate, and parathormone levels** — These biochemical investigations are essential in evaluating metabolic bone disorders and parathyroid dysfunction. They help differentiate primary, secondary, and tertiary hyperparathyroidism.

142. **(1) 2, 3** — Represents a selective diagnostic or classification combination corresponding to the specific clinical criteria assessed in the question. Such numbered combinations are commonly used in matching-type or assertion-reason medical MCQs.

143. **(1) Thromboelastography** — A dynamic viscoelastic test that evaluates the entire coagulation process from clot initiation to fibrinolysis. It is especially useful in trauma, liver disease, and perioperative transfusion management.

144. **(1) Bladder exstrophy** — A congenital anomaly in which the urinary bladder is exposed outside the anterior abdominal wall due to failure of midline closure. It is often associated with epispadias and requires complex surgical reconstruction.

145. **(1) Infiltration of subdermal lymphatics** — In inflammatory breast carcinoma, tumor emboli obstruct dermal lymphatics causing edema and dimpling of the skin known as *peau d'orange*. This sign indicates aggressive locally advanced disease.

146. **(3) In complete obstruction, ball and valve mechanism causes** — This mechanism permits movement in one direction but blocks it in the opposite direction, leading to progressive trapping of air or fluid. It is commonly described in gastrointestinal and respiratory obstructive pathologies.

147. **(1) Emergency laparotomy** — An urgent surgical exploration of the abdominal cavity indicated in perforation peritonitis, uncontrolled hemorrhage, or traumatic visceral injury. Prompt intervention is often lifesaving in unstable patients.

148. **(4) Glucocorticoids** — These steroid hormones possess potent anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects by inhibiting cytokine production and leukocyte migration. They are widely used in autoimmune disorders, allergic reactions, and cerebral edema.

149. **(2) Subarachnoid hemorrhage** — Bleeding into the subarachnoid space most commonly results from rupture of a berry aneurysm. Patients classically present with sudden severe "thunderclap" headache, neck stiffness, and photophobia.

150. **(2) Ultrasound doppler** — Doppler ultrasonography assesses blood flow velocity and vascular patency using sound wave frequency shifts. It is commonly used in evaluating deep vein thrombosis, arterial disease, and fetal circulation.
151. **(2) Good response to steroids** — Minimal Change Disease in children typically demonstrates rapid remission of proteinuria after corticosteroid therapy. This favorable steroid responsiveness is a hallmark diagnostic and prognostic feature.
152. **(1) Basal cell carcinoma** — The most common skin malignancy arising from basal epidermal cells due to chronic ultraviolet exposure. It classically appears as a pearly papule with telangiectasia and rarely metastasizes.
153. **(4) Gluten free diet** — Lifelong exclusion of gluten-containing foods is the definitive treatment for celiac disease. Adherence leads to healing of intestinal villi and improvement of malabsorption symptoms.
154. **(1) Sialolithiasis** — Formation of calculi within salivary gland ducts, most commonly affecting the submandibular gland due to its viscous secretions. Patients experience pain and swelling during meals because of obstructed salivary flow.
155. **(1) Pelviureteric junction obstruction** — A congenital narrowing at the junction of the renal pelvis and ureter causing hydronephrosis. It is the most common cause of antenatally detected hydronephrosis in children.
156. **(3) Membranous urethra** — The shortest and least distensible part of the male urethra passing through the urogenital diaphragm. It is particularly vulnerable to injury in pelvic fractures.
157. **(3) Adenosine A1** — Activation of A1 receptors in the heart slows AV nodal conduction and decreases heart rate. Adenosine is therefore useful in terminating paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia.
158. **(4) Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) is not diagnostic** — FNAC cannot reliably distinguish follicular adenoma from follicular carcinoma because diagnosis depends on detecting capsular or vascular invasion histologically. Surgical excision is often required for definitive diagnosis.
159. **(1) Metformin** — A biguanide antidiabetic drug that decreases hepatic gluconeogenesis and improves peripheral insulin sensitivity. It is considered first-line therapy for type 2 diabetes mellitus.
160. **(2) Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease** — A hereditary disorder caused mainly by PKD1 or PKD2 mutations leading to progressive bilateral renal cyst formation. Patients commonly develop hypertension, hematuria, and eventual chronic kidney disease.
161. **(4) Resuscitation and laparotomy** — Hemodynamically unstable trauma patients with suspected intra-abdominal bleeding require aggressive fluid resuscitation followed by emergency surgical exploration. Delay can rapidly lead to hemorrhagic shock and death.
162. **(1) Warfarin** — An oral anticoagulant that inhibits vitamin K epoxide reductase, reducing synthesis of clotting factors II, VII, IX, and X. Therapy is monitored using PT/INR values.
163. **(2) 25–30%** — Represents a clinically significant proportion or epidemiological range utilized in disease prevalence, treatment outcomes, or physiological measurements. Such percentage-based questions are common in public health and clinical medicine.
164. **(2) Metoclopramide** — A dopamine D_2 receptor antagonist with prokinetic and antiemetic properties. It enhances gastric emptying and is commonly used in gastroparesis and severe nausea.

165. **(2) Vitamin K** — This fat-soluble vitamin is required for gamma-carboxylation of clotting factors II, VII, IX, and X in the liver. Deficiency predisposes to bleeding disorders and prolonged coagulation times.
166. **(1) Leukoplakia** — A non-scrapable white patch of oral mucosa considered potentially premalignant. Tobacco use and chronic irritation are major risk factors for malignant transformation.
167. **(1) DNA gyrase inhibition** — Fluoroquinolones inhibit bacterial DNA gyrase and topoisomerase IV, thereby blocking DNA replication and transcription. This mechanism results in rapid bactericidal activity.
168. **(1) Ultrasound doppler** — Doppler imaging is the preferred non-invasive initial test for assessing vascular blood flow. It is widely used in conditions such as testicular torsion, DVT, and peripheral arterial disease.
169. **(1) Antibody against digoxin** — Digoxin immune Fab consists of antibody fragments that bind free digoxin molecules and neutralize toxicity. It is lifesaving in severe digoxin overdose associated with arrhythmias or hyperkalemia.
170. **(1) Epinephrine** — The first-line treatment for anaphylaxis because of its alpha and beta adrenergic effects causing vasoconstriction, bronchodilation, and reduced mucosal edema. Intramuscular administration is preferred in emergency management.
171. **(4) Octreotide** — A somatostatin analog that reduces splanchnic blood flow and portal pressure, making it effective in acute variceal bleeding. It is also used in acromegaly and secretory diarrheal disorders.
172. **(2) Pegvisomant** — A growth hormone receptor antagonist used in acromegaly to reduce IGF-1 production. It is particularly useful when surgery or somatostatin analogs fail to control disease.
173. **(1) Prostatic venous plexus** — This venous network communicates with Batson's vertebral venous plexus, providing a pathway for metastatic spread of prostate carcinoma to the vertebral column.
174. **(2) Amphotericin B** — A broad-spectrum polyene antifungal that binds ergosterol in fungal cell membranes and creates pores causing cell death. It is the drug of choice for severe systemic fungal infections including mucormycosis.
175. **(3) Aortoiliac bifurcation** — The abdominal aorta divides into the common iliac arteries at the level of the L4 vertebra. This site is clinically important for saddle embolism and atherosclerotic occlusive disease.
176. **(1) Vitamin B6** — Pyridoxine supplementation is routinely given with isoniazid therapy to prevent peripheral neuropathy. Isoniazid interferes with pyridoxine metabolism leading to neurotoxicity.
177. **(4) Fournier's gangrene** — A rapidly progressive necrotizing fasciitis affecting the perineal and genital regions. It requires urgent surgical debridement, broad-spectrum antibiotics, and intensive supportive care.
178. **(1) Inhibits the release of acetylcholine** — Botulinum toxin blocks acetylcholine release at neuromuscular junctions by cleaving SNARE proteins. This produces flaccid paralysis and forms the basis for both therapeutic and cosmetic uses.
179. **(2) Ringer lactate** — An isotonic crystalloid solution commonly used for fluid resuscitation in burns, trauma, and surgical patients. The lactate component is metabolized to bicarbonate helping buffer metabolic acidosis.
180. **(1) Evolocumab** — A monoclonal antibody against PCSK9 that increases hepatic LDL receptor recycling and markedly lowers LDL cholesterol levels. It is used in familial hypercholesterolemia and high-risk cardiovascular patients.

181. **(4) Stage 4** — Represents advanced metastatic disease within the TNM staging system indicating spread to distant organs. Prognosis is generally poor and management often becomes palliative rather than curative.
182. **(3) Selegiline** — A selective irreversible MAO-B inhibitor that decreases dopamine breakdown in the brain. It is used as adjunct therapy in Parkinson disease to improve motor symptoms.
183. **(2) Subhepatic** — The subhepatic space beneath the liver is a common location for postoperative fluid collections and abscesses. Morrison's pouch is part of this anatomical region.
184. **(4) Fistula in ano** — A chronic abnormal communication between the anal canal and perianal skin usually resulting from a previous anorectal abscess. Patients present with recurrent discharge and perianal irritation.
185. **(1) Ambulatory patients** — Refers to patients who are mobile and capable of walking independently. The term is commonly used in outpatient care, rehabilitation, and epidemiological studies.
186. **(4) QALY** — Quality-Adjusted Life Year is a health economics measure combining quantity and quality of life gained from healthcare interventions. It helps compare cost-effectiveness of different treatments.
187. **(3) Conduct a simulation for the disaster and assess the response** — Mock disaster drills are essential for evaluating hospital emergency preparedness and identifying gaps in coordination, communication, and logistics.
188. **(2) Reduce stray dog population and vaccinate all dogs** — Mass canine vaccination and population control remain the most effective strategies for preventing urban rabies transmission to humans.
189. **(1) Therapeutic assessment** — This process evaluates effectiveness, safety, and patient response to ongoing treatment. It assists clinicians in modifying therapy and monitoring adverse effects.
190. **(1) Cured** — In public health programs such as tuberculosis control, "cured" indicates successful completion of therapy with negative microbiological evidence confirming disease resolution.
191. **(1) Green tea reduces the risk of diabetes** — Green tea contains antioxidant polyphenols like EGCG which may improve insulin sensitivity and glucose metabolism. Epidemiological studies suggest a protective metabolic effect.
192. **(4) Should have a 100-bed facility in metro cities** — Represents a regulatory or accreditation standard defining minimum infrastructure requirements for healthcare institutions in metropolitan regions.
193. **(1) Puncture proof blue bin** — Biomedical waste management guidelines recommend puncture-proof blue containers for disposal of contaminated glassware, metallic implants, and broken vials.
194. **(1) 1000 for mother and 400 for ASHA** — Refers to incentive distribution under maternal healthcare welfare schemes promoting institutional delivery and antenatal care utilization.
195. **(3) UNICEF** — The United Nations Children's Fund works globally to improve child health, immunization, nutrition, education, and welfare, especially in low-resource settings.
196. **(1) Children from the area exposed, but unaffected with the disease** — Such individuals serve as controls in epidemiological studies to identify risk factors and protective variables associated with disease occurrence.

197. **(2) Facial nerve** — The facial nerve provides motor supply to muscles of facial expression and carries taste fibers from the anterior tongue. Peripheral lesions cause ipsilateral facial paralysis.

198. **(3) Use pentavalent vaccine and discard MR vaccine** — According to open vial policy guidelines, certain liquid vaccines may be reused if storage conditions are maintained, whereas reconstituted vaccines like MR must be discarded within the recommended time.

199. **(2) Metabolic syndrome** — A cluster of cardiovascular risk factors including central obesity, insulin resistance, hypertension, hypertriglyceridemia, and low HDL cholesterol. It significantly increases risk of diabetes and coronary artery disease.

200. **(1) Talaromyces marneffei** — Previously known as Penicillium marneffei, this dimorphic fungus commonly affects immunocompromised individuals, especially HIV patients in Southeast Asia. It presents with fever, anemia, weight loss, and characteristic umbilicated skin lesions.