



## NOTIFICATION

Today on 4<sup>th</sup> February, 2025, the Govt. Medical College, Srinagar conducted a written examination of the candidates for selection/engagement as **Junior Residents ( House Surgeons)** on tenure basis. The solved Question Paper of the said examination as per Answer Key framed by the paper-setter has been uploaded on the official website of GMC, Srinagar [www.gmcs.ac.in](http://www.gmcs.ac.in) for information of all concerned candidates.

If any candidate feels that the key to any question(s) is/are wrong, he/she can submit objection/representation on the prescribed format annexed as per annexure-A alongwith sufficient documentary proof/evidence and fee of Rs. 300/= per question (refundable in case of genuine/correct representation) in the Academic Section, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar within two days from the date of issuance of this notification.

Challenges made by the candidates will be verified by the subject Expert. If the challenge of any candidate is found correct, the Answer Key will be revised and applied in the response of all the candidates accordingly. The key finalized by the Expert after the challenge will be final and the result will be prepared on the basis of the revised Final Answer Key.

No objection/representation shall be entertained after expiry of the stipulated time frame i.e. after **06.02.2025 (04.00 PM)**

Principal/Dean,

Govt. Medical College, Srinagar.

Dated: 04.02.2025.

NO:- *gmcs/Acad/9170-73/196*  
Copy for information and n.a to the:-

1. Administrator, Associated Hospitals, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar .
2. Joint Director Information, Kashmir with the request that this Notice may kindly be got published in the prominent local dailies .
3. Chief Accounts Officer, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar for information.
4. I/C Website, GMC, Srinagar with the directions to upload the Notice on the Official website of college.

**(Annexure- A)**

**Representation regarding objections(s) to any  
Question/Answer pertaining to the written tests held on  
04-02-2025 for selection of  
JUNIOR RESIDENTS (HOUSE SURGEONS)**

=====

Name of the candidate : \_\_\_\_\_  
Roll No. : \_\_\_\_\_  
Session (forenoon/afternoon): \_\_\_\_\_  
Address : \_\_\_\_\_  
Payment details : \_\_\_\_\_  
Candidate's 16 digit A/C No. \_\_\_\_\_

| Question No. | Details of objection | Resource Material<br>(copy to be enclosed) |
|--------------|----------------------|--|
|              |                      |  |

**Signature of the candidate**



1. A 45-year-old man presents with difficulty abducting his arm after a shoulder injury. The nerve most likely injured is:
 

|                   |                 |   |
|-------------------|-----------------|---|
| a) Axillary nerve | b) Radial nerve | A |
| c) Ulnar nerve    | d) median nerve |   |
  
2. A patient has a fracture at the surgical neck of the humerus. Which artery is most at risk?
 

|  |                    |   |
|--|--------------------|---|
| a) Brachial artery                     | b) Axillary artery | C |
| c) Posterior circumflex humeral artery | d) Subscapular     |   |
  
3. A young athlete experiences weakness in dorsiflexion of the foot following trauma. The affected nerve is:
 

|                               |                        |   |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| a) Tibial nerve               | b) Deep peroneal nerve | B |
| c) Superficial peroneal nerve | d) Sural nerve         |   |
  
4. A 10-year-old boy presents with hepatomegaly and fasting hypoglycaemia. Which enzyme deficiency is most likely?
 

|                          |                      |   |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---|
| a) Glucose-6-phosphatase | b) Hexokinase        | A |
| c) Pyruvate kinase       | d) Glycogen synthase |   |
  
5. A newborn has failure to thrive and a mousy odour. Which enzyme is likely deficient?
 

|                              |                         |   |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| a) Phenylalanine hydroxylase | b) Tyrosine hydroxylase | A |
| c) Homogentisate oxidase     | d) Methionine synthase  |   |
  
6. A wound with clean-cut edges and bridging veins is likely a:
 

|                  |               |   |
|------------------|---------------|---|
| a) Incised wound | b) Laceration | B |
| c) Stab wound    | d) Contusion  |   |
  
7. A patient dies within 24 hours after a head injury. The most likely cause is:
 

|                            |                             |   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| a) Epidural hemorrhage     | b) Subdural haemorrhage     | A |
| c) Subarachnoid hemorrhage | d) Intracerebral hemorrhage |   |
  
8. Hanging typically causes:
 

|                               |  |   |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| a) Fracture of the hyoid bone | b) Dislocation of the cervical vertebrae | D |
| c) Asphyxia                   | d) All of the above                      |   |
  
9. Gram-negative diplococci in CSF of a febrile child suggest:
 

|                           |                             |   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| a) Neisseria meningitidis | b) Streptococcus pneumoniae | A |
| c) Haemophilus influenzae | d) Escherichia coli         |   |
  
10. The diagnostic test for latent tuberculosis is:
 

|                           |                 |   |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|
| a) Ziehl-Neelsen staining | b) Mantoux test | B |
| c) GeneXpert              | d) ELISA        |   |

11. The most common cause of otitis media in children is: D
- a) Streptococcus pneumoniae                      b) Haemophilus influenzae  
c) Moraxella catarrhalis                            d) All of the above
12. A 60-year-old smoker presents with hematuria. Which is the most likely malignancy? D
- a) Renal cell carcinoma                              b) pancreatic carcinoma  
c) Prostate carcinoma                                d) Urothelial carcinoma
13. The hallmark of irreversible cell injury is: C
- a) Cellular swelling                                    b) Fatty change  
c) Nuclear pyknosis                                    d) Mitochondrial swelling
14. A 35-year-old man with proteinuria and spike-and-dome appearance on electron microscopy likely has: C
- a) Minimal change disease                          b) Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis  
c) Membranous nephropathy                        d) Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
15. The most common mutation in cystic fibrosis is: B
- a) G542X    b)  $\Delta$ F508    c) R117H    d) N1303K
16. The antidote for acetaminophen toxicity is: A
- a) N-acetylcysteine                                    b) Atropine  
c) Sodium bicarbonate                                d) Naloxone
17. A 50-year-old man on warfarin therapy develops bleeding. The immediate step is to administer: C
- a) Vitamin K    b) Protamine sulfate  
c) Fresh frozen plasma                                d) Platelets
18. The components of primary health care as envisaged in Alma Ata declaration include all of the following except: B
- a) Adequate supply of safe water & basic sanitation  
b) Sound referral system                              c) Providing essential drugs  
d) Prevention & control of locally endemic disease
19. Recommended Essential bed requirement for 24 x 7 Health and Wellness Centre- Primary Health Centre (HWC-PHC) as per IPHS is: C
- a) 2    b) 4    c) 6    d) 8
20. Epidemiological Transition Ratio >1 indicates: C
- a) A higher burden of Communicable Diseases as compared to Non-communicable Diseases.  
b) A lower burden of Communicable Diseases as compared to Non-communicable Diseases.  
c) A higher burden of Communicable, Maternal, Neonatal, and Nutritional Diseases as compared to Non-communicable Diseases and Injuries.  
d) A lower burden of Communicable, Maternal, Neonatal, and Nutritional Diseases as compared to Non-communicable Diseases and Injuries.



31. Which among the following is not a feature of tuberous sclerosis? D
- a) Shagreen patch    b) renal angiomyolipoma  
c) Periungual fibromas                                        d) Lisch nodule
32. Which of the following parameters is not included in intracerebral hemorrhage prognostic scoring? A
- a) Supratentorial origin of haemorrhage    b) hematoma volume  
c) intraventricular extension of haemorrhage                                        d) Glassgow coma scale score
33. Wegener's granulomatosis has which of the following patterns of clinical glomerulonephritis? D
- a) Acute Nephritic Syndrome    b) Pulmonary-renal syndrome  
c) Glomerular vascular syndrome                                        d) All of the above
34. About 75% of patients with primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC) have? D
- a) Diabetes mellitus    b) Retroperitoneal fibrosis  
c) Budd-Chiari syndrome                                        d) Inflammatory bowel disease
35. Features of Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome include all except? A
- a) Chronic renal failure    b) Microangiopathic hemolytic anemia  
c) Thrombocytopenia    d) Frequently preceded by an episode of diarrhea
36. All of the following are expected in patients who have had splenectomy except D
- a) Anisocytosis on peripheral smear    b) Howel Jolly bodies  
c) increased risk of bacterial infection                                        d) increased risk of viral infection
37. ABG Analysis shows the following values PCO2 16mmhg, HCO<sub>3</sub> 6Meq/l and Ph 7.1 what is the underlying acid base disorder: A
- a) Metabolic acidosis with compensated respiratory alkalosis  
b) metabolic alkalosis with compensated respiratory acidosis  
c) respiratory acidosis with compensated metabolic alkalosis  
d) mixed acid base disorder
38. Chronic Subdural Hematoma refers to collection present for a period of: D
- a) 7 days                      b) 6 months                      c) 1 year                      d) 21
39. In gallstone ileus the most common site of obstruction is: C
- a) Jejunum                      b) Proximal Ileum                      c) Distal Ileum                      d) Sigmoid Colon
40. Which of the following statements is false regarding lobular carcinoma breast? D
- a) Presents as Breast Lump    b) Frequently Bilateral  
c) Multicentric    d) Poor Prognosis
41. After thyroidectomy for medullary carcinoma thyroid, which marker is important for determining the recurrence? B
- a) Thyroglobulin                      b) CEA                      c) TSH                      d) Thyroxine

42. Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) is the most common hereditary neuromuscular disease effecting all races and ethnic groups. All the following are features of DMD except:
- |                  |                   |   |
|------------------|-------------------|---|
| a) Scoliosis     | b) Contractures   | C |
| c) Fasciculation | d) Cardiomyopathy |   |
43. Acne inversa refers to:
- |                             |                    |   |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| a) Hidradenitis suppurativa | b) Acne Fulminans  | A |
| c) Steroid induced acne     | d) Acne on jawline |   |
44. Neurofibromatosis type I (NF1) is a well-known phakomatosis. What is the most common type of tumor associated with NF1?
- |             |                      |   |
|-------------|----------------------|---|
| a) Gliomas  | b) Schwannomas       | B |
| c) Adenomas | d) Pheochromocytomas |   |
45. Two vaccines Gardasil and Cervarix are FDA approved for which of the following viruses:
- |                           |                         |   |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| a) Human papilloma virus  | b) Herpes simplex virus | A |
| c) Varicella zoster virus | d) Epstein barr virus   |   |
46. A 55-year-old man presents with chest pain during exertion that is relieved by rest. He has a history of hypertension and smoking. On examination, his blood pressure is 150/90 mmHg, and his ECG shows ST depression during exercise. What is the most likely physiological mechanism causing his chest pain?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) Increased coronary blood flow during exercise   | B |
| b) Decreased oxygen delivery to the myocardium     |   |
| c). Increased oxygen extraction by the myocardium  |   |
| d). Increased preload leading to myocardial strain |   |
47. A 25-year-old medical student hyperventilates before an exam. He complains of dizziness and tingling in his fingers. What physiological change is most likely responsible for his symptoms?
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) Decreased arterial pH due to hypercapnia               | C |
| b) Increased arterial oxygen content                      |   |
| c) Decreased ionized calcium due to respiratory alkalosis |   |
| d) Increased CO2 retention                                |   |
48. A 30-year-old man accidentally touches a hot stove and quickly withdraws his hand.
48. Which type of neural pathway is primarily responsible for this reflex?
- |                             |                                |   |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| a) Autonomic nervous system | b) Corticospinal tract         | C |
| c) Polysynaptic reflex arc  | d) Hypothalamic-pituitary axis |   |
49. Which of the following histology is most resistant to radiotherapy?
- |                            |                         |   |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| a) Lymphoma                | b) Small cell carcinoma | D |
| c) Squamous cell carcinoma | d) Osteogenic ca.       |   |

