



Government of Jammu and Kashmir
Government Medical College, Srinagar



Notification No. 14 -EC of 2025

Dated: 14-05-2025

Today on **14th May, 2025**, the Government Medical College, Srinagar conducted a written examination of the candidates for selection/engagement as **Junior Residents** from **11.30 AM to 12.30 PM**.


The solved Question Paper of the said examination as per the Answer Key framed by the paper-setter has been uploaded on the official website of GMC, Srinagar 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 Experts. If the challenge of any candidate is found correct, the respective Answer Key will be revised and applied in the response of all the candidates accordingly. The key finalized by the Experts 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 **16.05.2025 (04:00 PM)**


Principal/Dean
Govt. Medical College,
Srinagar


Dated:- 14-05-2025

No:- GMCS/EC/WT/JR/PK/202-06

Copy for information and n.a to the:-

1. Secretary to Government, Health & Medical Education Department, J&K Civil Secretariat, Srinagar.
2. Administrator, Associated Hospitals, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar.
3. Joint Director Information with the request that the notification may kindly be got published in the prominent local dailies preferably in Greater Kashmir, Aftab and Srinagar Times.
4. Chief Accounts Officer, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar for information
5. I/C Website, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar with the directions to upload the notification on the official website of the Institution.

(Annexure- A)

**Representation regarding objections(s) to any
Question/Answer pertaining to the written test held on
14-05-2025 for selection of Junior Resident**

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Name of the candidate : _____
Roll No. : _____
Discipline : _____
Address : _____
Payment details : _____
Candidate's 16 digit A/C No. _____

Question No.	Details of objection	Resource Material (copy to be enclosed)

Signature of the candidate

Solved Question paper of Jr. Residents (House Surgeons)

Q1. The blood supply to the internal capsule is primarily from the:

- A. Anterior cerebral artery
- B. Middle cerebral artery
- C. Anterior choroidal artery
- D. Posterior communicating artery

C

Q2. Which of the following nuclei is NOT part of the basal ganglia?

- A. Caudate nucleus
- B. Subthalamic nucleus
- C. Substantia nigra
- D. Red nucleus

D

Q3. Lesion of the right optic tract results in:

- A. Right homonymous hemianopia
- B. Left homonymous hemianopia
- C. Bitemporal hemianopia
- D. Left monocular blindness

B

Q4. Which of the following statements regarding the baroreceptor reflex is TRUE?

- A. Baroreceptors are only active during hypotension
- B. Carotid sinus baroreceptors send afferents via the vagus nerve
- C. Baroreceptor firing increases sympathetic outflow
- D. Afferent signals from aortic arch baroreceptors are carried by the vagus nerve

D

Q5. Which of the following factors increases the glomerular filtration rate (GFR)?

- A. Constriction of the afferent arteriole
- B. Decrease in glomerular capillary hydrostatic pressure
- C. Increase in Bowman's capsule hydrostatic pressure
- D. Dilation of the afferent arteriole

D

Q6. Which of the following changes would you expect in a patient with chronic respiratory acidosis?

- A. Decreased plasma HCO_3^-
- B. Decreased ventilation
- C. Increased renal reabsorption of bicarbonate
- D. Decreased PCO_2

C

Q7. Pugilistic attitude is caused by:

- A. Rigor mortis
- B. Decomposition
- C. Heat coagulation of muscles
- D. Postmortem hypostasis

C

Signature of the candidate_____

Q8 The most reliable method of identifying a person is:

- A. Fingerprint analysis
- B. Dental record comparison
- C. DNA profiling
- D. Anthropometry

C

Q9 Gettler test is used to determine:

- A. Cause of death in burns
- B. Death due to hanging
- C. Drowning in fresh water vs salt water
- D. Poisoning by cyanide

C

Q10. A 55-year-old man with a long history of smoking presents with hematuria. A biopsy of the bladder reveals malignant cells with keratin pearls. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

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

C

Q11. A bone marrow biopsy shows sheets of plasma cells with eccentric nuclei and abundant basophilic cytoplasm. Which of the following findings is also expected in this patient?

- A. Bence Jones proteins in urine
- B. Philadelphia chromosome
- C. JAK2 mutation
- D. Reed-Sternberg cells

A

Q12. A 23-year-old male presents with mediastinal mass and elevated β -hCG. Histology shows syncytiotrophoblastic cells. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Yolk sac tumor
- B. Embryonal carcinoma
- C. Choriocarcinoma
- D. Teratoma

C

Q13. Which diagnostic test is most specific for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection in BCG-vaccinated individuals?

- A. Tuberculin skin test (TST)
- B. Acid-fast stain
- C. Interferon gamma release assay (IGRA)
- D. Sputum culture on Löwenstein-Jensen medium

C

Signature of the candidate_____

Q14. The drug of choice for treating *Cryptococcus neoformans* meningitis in immunocompromised patients is:

- A. Amphotericin B + Flucytosine
- B. Fluconazole
- C. Ketoconazole
- D. Caspofungin

A

Q15. The antigenic shift in influenza virus is a result of:

- A. Point mutations in RNA
- B. Gene reassortment between different strains
- C. Changes in glycosylation of hemagglutinin
- D. Deletion of viral segments

B

Q16 Which antihypertensive drug class is contraindicated in bilateral renal artery stenosis due to risk of acute renal failure?

- A. Beta-blockers
- B. ACE inhibitors
- C. Calcium channel blockers
- D. Alpha-1 antagonists

B

Q17. A selective beta-1 blocker with intrinsic sympathomimetic activity would have what therapeutic advantage?

- A. Increased bradycardia risk
- B. Less bronchoconstriction
- C. Lower lipid solubility
- D. Reduced resting bradycardia

D

Q18 . Which of the following antipsychotics has the highest risk of agranulocytosis?

- A. Risperidone
- B. Haloperidol
- C. Clozapine
- D. Olanzapine

C

Q19. Which of the following conditions will shift the oxygen dissociation curve of hemoglobin to the right?

- A. Decreased temperature
- B. Decreased 2,3-BPG
- C. Decreased pH
- D. Carbon monoxide

C

Signature of the candidate_____

Q20. A deficiency in the enzyme homogentisate oxidase results in which metabolic disorder?

- A. Alkaptonuria
- B. Phenylketonuria
- C. Maple syrup urine disease
- D. Tyrosinemia Type I

A

Q21. A patient on clozapine develops fever and sore throat. The next immediate investigation should be:

- A) Serum clozapine level
- B) Absolute neutrophil count (ANC)
- C) Chest X-ray
- D) Blood culture

B

Q22. A 25-year-old male presents with episodes of intense fear that peak within minutes, accompanied by chest pain and fear of dying. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A) Generalized Anxiety Disorder
- B) Panic Disorder
- C) Agoraphobia
- D) Specific Phobia

B

Q23. In obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), the first-line treatment includes:

- A) Antipsychotics
- B) SSRIs and CBT
- C) Benzodiazepines
- D) MAO inhibitors

B

Q24) In an anterior dislocation of shoulder which nerve is most likely to be injured?

- A) Axillary.
- B) Suprascapular.
- C) Upper or lower subscapular.
- D) Musculocutaneous.

A

Q 25) Which of the following is not a common complication of neck of femur fractures.

- A) Avascular necrosis
- B) Malunion
- C) Non-union
- D) Osteoarthritis

B

Signature of the candidate_____

Q26) A 25 year male with fracture proximal tibia managed in cast presents after 12 hours with severe pain, paraesthesias and positive passive stretch, but the pulses are present. Despite removing the plaster and elevating the limb there is no improvement after 2 hours.

The appropriate management at this stage is

- A) Continue the elevation and review after 2 hours
- B) Closed reduction and nailing
- C) Open reduction of the fracture with nailing.
- D) Decompress the compartment and keep wound open.

D

Q27) A 60-year-old diabetic patient presents with floaters and reduced vision. Fundus exam shows neovascularization and vitreous hemorrhage. What is the best immediate management?

- A. Anti-VEGF injection
- B. Panretinal photocoagulation
- C. Vitrectomy
- D. Observation

A

Q28) Which of the following drugs is contraindicated in a patient with narrow-angle glaucoma?

- A. Timolol
- B. Atropine
- C. Brimonidine
- D. Pilocarpine

B

Q29) The Argyll Robertson pupil is characteristically seen in:

- A. Multiple sclerosis
- B. Tabes dorsalis
- C. Horner's syndrome
- D. Diabetic retinopathy

B

Q30) 5. A 35-year-old woman presents with fatigue, heat intolerance, and weight loss. Her TSH is undetectable, and free T4 is elevated. Radioiodine uptake is diffusely increased.

What is the diagnosis?

- A. Toxic multinodular goiter
- B. Thyroiditis
- C. Graves' disease
- D. Exogenous thyroxine intake

C

Q31) Which of the following is NOT a feature of nephrotic syndrome?

- A. Hyperlipidemia
- B. Hypoalbuminemia
- C. Hematuria with RBC casts
- D. Proteinuria >3.5 g/day

C

Signature of the candidate_____

Q32) A 32 year old man has recurrent DVT's. His lab work shows normal PT and APTT and elevated homocysteine levels. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Factor V Leiden mutation.
- B) Protein C deficiency.
- C) Hyperhomocystenemia.
- D) Antiphospholipid syndrome.

C

Q33) Which of the following is most suggestive of tension pneumothorax?

- A. Hyperresonance on percussion
- B. Tracheal deviation to the same side
- C. Bradycardia and hypotension
- D. Flattened diaphragm on chest X-ray

A

Q34) A 55 Yr old man with cirrhosis develops confusion. His serum ammonia is elevated. What is the first-line treatment?

- A) Rifaximine
- B) Neomycin
- C) Lactulose
- D) Metronidazole

C

Q35) Which of the following ECG changes is most characteristic of hyperkalemia?

- A. ST depression
- B. Prolonged QT interval
- C. Peaked T waves
- D. U waves

C

Q36) A 32-year-old primigravida at 38 weeks presents acute abdominal pain, hypotension (80/50 mmHg), and fetal bradycardia (80 bpm). Ultrasound reveals free fluid in the abdomen. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A) Placental abruption
- B) Uterine rupture
- C) Ovarian torsion
- D) HELLP syndrome

B

Q37) BRCA1 mutation carrier undergoes risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy. Histopathology reveals a 2-mm focus of serous carcinoma in the fimbriae. What is the next best step?

- A) Adjuvant chemotherapy
- B) Completion hysterectomy + staging
- C) Observation only
- D) Radiation therapy

B

Signature of the candidate_____

Q38. A diabetic woman (Type 1 DM) at 30 weeks has a fetal ultrasound showing abdominal circumference >95th percentile, polyhydramnios, and macrosomia. Which complication is most likely to occur?

- A. Shoulder dystocia
- B. Placenta previa
- C. Chorioamnionitis
- D. Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR)

A

Q39) A 35-year-old woman with infertility has elevated FSH (18 mIU/mL), low AMH (0.2 ng/mL), and irregular cycles. Which treatment is contraindicated?

- A) Clomiphene citrate
- B) Letrozole
- C) IVF with donor eggs
- D) Gonadotropin

D

Q 40) A postmenopausal woman with stage III pelvic organ prolapse desires surgical management but wants to preserve her uterus. The best procedure is:

- A) Vaginal hysterectomy + sacrospinous fixation
- B) Manchester repair
- C) Abdominal sacrocolpopexy
- D) LeFort colpocleisis

B

Q41) A new diabetes screening test has high sensitivity but low specificity. What is the most likely consequence?

- A) Many false negatives
- B) Many false positives
- C) Low positive predictive value
- D) High negative predictive value

B

Q42. The last stage of polio eradication (as per WHO) focuses on.

- A) Routine immunization with OPV
- B) Switch from tOPV to bOPV
- C) Containment of wild poliovirus in labs
- D) Surveillance for acute flaccid paralysis (AFP)

C

Q43) The WHO Best Buys for NCD control include all except:

- A) Taxing tobacco and alcohol
- B) Reducing salt intake
- C) HPV vaccination
- D) Trans-fat elimination

C

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Q 44) Under Ayushman Bharat what is the annual health cover per family for secondary/tertiary care?

- A) ₹50,000
- B) ₹1,00,000
- C) ₹5,00,000
- D) ₹10,00,000

C

Q45) Redundant skin over the posterior part of the neck is common in the following syndromes except

- A. Ehler-Danlos
- B. Turner
- C. Noonan
- D. Down

A

Q46) A 25 day old neonate presented with bright red protuberant, compressible, and sharply demarcated lesion on right cheek, most likely diagnosis in this patient is

- A. Strawberry hemangioma
- B. cavernous hemangioma
- C. Superficial infantile hemangioma
- D. Tufted angioma

C

Q47) Slow, writing, continuous, and involuntary movements are called

- A. Sterotypies
- B. Tics
- C. Chorea
- D. Athetosis

D

48) In FPHL, what is the characteristic pattern of hair thinning, often described as a "Christmas tree pattern" or "diffuse thinning"?

- A) Central parting of hair
- B) Hair loss along the frontal hairline
- C) Hair loss in a linear pattern
- D) Patchy hair loss

B

Q49) Clinically, pale, scaling macules developed insidiously over the back and chest in a young adult male. There is history of increased sweating and oil application on scalp. THE MOST LIKELY diagnosis is

- A) Vitiligo
- B) Pityriasis versicolor
- C) Seborrheic dermatitis
- D) Leprosy

B

Signature of the candidate_____

Q50) A 55-year-old male presents with painless jaundice and weight loss. On examination, he has a palpable gallbladder. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Chronic cholecystitis
- B. Gallbladder carcinoma
- C. Cholangiocarcinoma
- D. Carcinoma head of pancreas

D

Q51) In trauma patients, which of the following is the first line imaging modality for detecting intra-abdominal bleeding in an unstable patient?

- A. CT abdomen with contrast
- B. Diagnostic peritoneal lavage
- C. Focused assessment with sonography for trauma (FAST)
- D. X-ray abdomen

C

Q52) Which of the following is not a component of Whipple's procedure

- A. Cholecystectomy
- B. Distal gastrectomy
- C. Splenectomy
- D. Pancreatic head resection

C

Q53) A patient undergoing thyroidectomy suddenly develops hoarseness of voice post-operatively. Which nerve is most likely injured?

- A. Hypoglossal nerve
- B. Spinal accessory nerve
- C. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- D. External branch of superior laryngeal.

C

54). A 70-year-old man with atrial fibrillation presents with sudden onset abdominal pain out of proportion to examination findings. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute pancreatitis
- B. Small bowel obstruction
- C. Acute mesenteric ischemia
- D. Perforated duodenal ulcer

C

Q55) Which cranial nerve is most commonly involved in jugular foramen syndrome (Vernet's syndrome)?

- A. VII
- B. IX
- C. V
- D. XII

B

Signature of the candidate_____

Q56) The "Tuning fork test" finding in a patient with unilateral conductive hearing loss will show which result?

- A. Rinne's test positive bilaterally
- B. Weber lateralizes to the normal ear
- C. Weber lateralizes to the affected ear
- D. Rinne's test negative on the normal side

C

Q57) Which imaging modality is most sensitive for early detection of scaphoid fractures?

- A. X-ray
- B. CT scan
- C. Bone scan
- D. MRI

D

Q58) The 'halo sign' on chest CT is most commonly associated with which pathology?

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. Pulmonary embolism
- C. Invasive aspergillosis
- D. Tuberculosis

C

Q59) Which of the following is the dose-limiting organ for whole-body radiation?

- A. Skin
- B. Lung
- C. Bone marrow
- D. GI tract

C

Q60). The most reliable sign of endobronchial intubation is:

- A. Increased airway pressure
- B. Unilateral chest movement
- C. Desaturation
- D. Unilateral breath sounds

D

Signature of the candidate_____