

01. Which kidney Disease is a "Global Public Health" Problem Worldwide ?

- (1) Acute Kidney Injury (AKI)
- (2) Kidney Stone
- (3) Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)
- (4) Renal Papillary Necrosis

02. Which Virus affects mainly Human Immune System ?

- (1) Hepatitis A Virus (HAV)
- (2) Parvo Virus B19
- (3) Cytomegla Virus (CMV)
- (4) Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

03. Which BHU Alumnus is honoured with "Bharat Ratna" ?

- (1) Prof.K.N.Udappa
- (2) Prof.O.N.Srivastava
- (3) Prof.C.N.R.Rao
- (4) Prof.R.D.Dwivedi

04. Which of the following drug is used as "Immunosuppression" ?

- (1) Citrofloxocin
- (2) Aspirin
- (3) Ampicellin
- (4) Cyclosporine

05. The Probability of a particle to cross a barrier of height more than the kinetic energy of the particle is :

- (1) zero
- (2) one
- (3) between zero and one
- (4) 50%

06. Deficiency of which of the following mineral nutrients induces dental carries and mottled enamel ?
- (1) Molybdenum (2) Cobalt
(3) Fluorine (4) Iron
07. Oxidation number of Iodine is highest in which compound ?
- (1) KI (2) KI₃
(3) IF₅ (4) KIO₄
08. In which part of our body, antibodies are formed ?
- (1) Brain (2) Lungs
(3) Bone marrow (4) Spleen
09. Which of the following sensations is not generated by impulses initiated in naked nerve endings ?
- (1) Touch (2) Pain
(3) Cold (4) Smell
10. Sound cannot travel through :
- (1) Air (2) Water
(3) Fire (4) Vacuum
11. Oculomasticatory Myorhythmia is pathognomonic of :
- (1) Huntington's disease (2) Whipple's disease
(3) Wilson's disease (4) Diffuse lewy body disease

- 17.** Early disinhibited behaviour is seen in :
- (1) Alzheimer's Disease
 - (2) Fronto Temporal Dementia
 - (3) Progressive Supranuclear Palsy
 - (4) Parkinson's Disease Dementia.
- 18.** Which ataxia is also called Lincoln's ataxia ?
- (1) SCA 5
 - (2) episodic ataxia 1
 - (3) SCA12
 - (4) Freidreich's ataxia
- 19.** Which of the following parkinsonism syndrome has an asymmetrical onset ?
- (1) drug induced parkinsonism
 - (2) Multiple system atrophy
 - (3) Progressive supranuclear palsy
 - (4) corticobasal syndrome
- 20.** The dentorubral and dentothalamic pathways are carried in :
- (1) Superior cerebellar peduncle
 - (2) middle cerebellar peduncle
 - (3) inferior cerebellar peduncle
 - (4) fasciculus gracilis
- 21.** Kennedy's disease is an :
- (1) Autosomal recessive
 - (2) X-linked
 - (3) Associated with a contraction of D4Z4 region on 4q
 - (4) Associated with abnormalities in the nesprin gene

- 22.** Jaundice with prominent neuropsychiatric features is seen in :
- (1) Vascular dementia
 - (2) Huntingtons disease
 - (3) Wilsons disease
 - (4) Sydenhams chorea
- 23.** Which of the following muscle disorders may have asymmetric involvement ?
- (1) becker's muscular dystrophy
 - (2) myotonic dystrophy
 - (3) fascio scapulo humeral muscular dystrophy
 - (4) hypothyroid myopathy.
- 24.** Winging of scapula is found in which muscle disease :
- (1) polymyositis
 - (2) duchenne muscular dystrophy
 - (3) emery driefuss muscular dystrophy
 - (4) calpainopathy
- 25.** Anti-musk antibody positive MG is associated with :
- (1) predominant cranial and bulbar involvement
 - (2) good response to ChE inhibitors
 - (3) is usually associated with thymoma
 - (4) predominantly affects males

- 26.** Dense hemiplegia is found in :
- (1) corona radiata lesions. (2) internal capsule lesion
(3) thalamic lesions. (4) brainstem lesions.
- 27.** Papilloedema is found in all the below mentioned conditions except :
- (1) idiopathic intracranial hypertension
(2) cerebral venous thrombosis
(3) normal pressure hydrocephalous.
(4) cerebellar space occupying lesion.
- 28.** All of the following is true for wernicke's aphasia except :
- (1) non fluent speech (2) logorrhoea is present
(3) paraphasia are present (4) word repetition is impaired
- 29.** What percent of frontotemporal dementia have a positive family history ?
- (1) 10% (2) 20% (3) 50% (4) 70%
- 30.** Which of the following is not true for horner's syndrome ?
- (1) Pupillary miosis (2) Anhidrosis
(3) Exophthalmos (4) Ptosis
- 31.** Apneustic breathing is seen with lesions of :
- (1) forebrain (2) Midbrain
(3) Dorsolateral pons (4) Medullar

32. Asymmetrical fluctuating diplopia and ptosis is a feature of :

- (1) Myotonic dystrophy
- (2) Myasthenia gravis
- (3) Fascioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy
- (4) CIDP

33. Amnesic syndrome results in impairment of :

- (1) Immediate memory
- (2) Episodic memory
- (3) Remote memory
- (4) Implicit memory

34. Repetition is disproportionately impaired in which aphasia :

- (1) Conduction
- (2) Transcortical motor
- (3) Wernicke's
- (4) Broca's

35. Pure alexia may be seen with lesions of :

- (1) Parietal lobe
- (2) Frontal lobe
- (3) Midbrain
- (4) Splenium of corpus callosum

36. Marcus Gunn pupil is a feature of :

- (1) Optic nerve disease
- (2) Occipital lobe
- (3) Parietal lobe
- (4) Oculomotor nerve lesion

37. Which of the following is not true for parinaud's syndrome ?

- (1) Upgaze paralysis
- (2) Light near dissociation of pupils
- (3) Convergence retraction nystagmus
- (4) Lesion in ventral midbrain

38. All of following are true for freidreich's ataxia except :

- (1) Autosomal Recessive
- (2) GCG repeat
- (3) Loss of proprioception in lower limbs
- (4) Absent reflexes in lower limbs

39. Which of the following episodic ataxias is associated with hemiplegic migraine ?

- (1) EA1
- (2) EA2
- (3) EA4
- (4) EA6

40. Pisa syndrome is seen in which of the following disorders :

- (1) Multiple System Atrophy
- (2) Progressive supranuclear Palsy
- (3) Parkinson's Disease
- (4) Fronto Temporal Dementia

Short Answer Questions

Note: Attempt any **five** questions. Write answer in **150-200** words. Each question carries **16** marks. Answer each question on separate page, after writing Question Number.

01. Mitochondrial dysfunction in parkinsons disease
02. Genetics of Wilsons disease
03. Procedural memory
04. Neuroanatomical basis of gait disorders
05. Cognitive behaviour therapy in Parkinsons disease
06. Classification of frontotemporal dementias
07. Genetics of stroke
08. Chemokines in epilepsy
09. Pathogenesis of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
10. Biomarkers in Parkinsons disease MCI