Annexure I

(Sample MCQ, SAQ, SEQ Papers, & AV OSPE)

Note: These sample papers aim to facilitate comprehension. However, it's important to note that the content and format of actual assessment papers may differ

RAWALPINDI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, RWP
ANATOMY DEPARTMENT
1ST YEAR MBBS MCQS CVS MODULE EXAM

1. A medical student while studying a lung specimen noticed number of grooves on the mediastinal surface of left lung, most likely structure producing these grooves is
   a. Azygous vein
   b. Inferior vena cava
   c. Right lymphatic duct
   d. Ascending aorta
   e. Esophagus

Note: MCQs on USMLE Pattern

2. The structure of right ventricle that lodges RBB of conducting system is
   a. Supraventricular crest
   b. Septomarginal trabeculae
   c. Trabeculae carnii
   d. Septal papillary muscle
   e. Chordate tendinae

3. The direct branches of descending thoracic aorta are
   a. Inferior thyroid artery
   b. left subclavian artery
   c. Internal thoracic artery
   d. Right bronchial artery
   e. Posterior intercostals for 3-11 intercostal spaces

4. In anteroseptal wall MI the posterior 1/3rd of interventricular septum was spared because it receives its blood supply from
   a. Marginal branch of RCA
   b. Anterior descending artery
   c. Posterior descending artery
   d. Circumflex artery
   e. Diagonal artery

5. In anteroseptal wall MI the posterior 1/3rd of interventricular septum was spared because it receives its blood supply from
   a. Marginal branch of RCA
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RAWALPINDI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
CVS MODULE EXAMINATION
1ST YEAR MBBS
ANATOMY, SEQ'S PAPER

1. a. Give characteristic features of interior of right ventricle. (4)

   b. What is a moderator band? (2)

   c. Define sudden death syndrome. (3)

2. a. What is Secondery Heart Field (2)

   b. Discuss formation and partitioning of heart tube. (4)

   c. Enlist different types of interatrial septal defects. (3)

RAWALPINDI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

CVS MODULE EXAMINATION

1ST YEAR MBBS

PHYSIOLOGY, MCQ PAPER

1. When the radius of resistance vessels is increased there will be increase in:
   a. Capillary blood flow
   b. Diastolic blood pressure
   c. Hematocrit
   d. Systolic blood pressure
   e. Viscosity of blood

2. Turbulence in a blood vessel is inversely proportional to the:
   a. Viscosity of blood
   b. Velocity of blood flow
   c. Diameter of the vessel
   d. Density of fluid inside the vessel
   e. Reynolds' number

3. A physiologist while teaching the concept of Starling forces directs his students with the subsequent data to calculate the net force. Pressure in the capillary in muscle= 35 mm Hg at the arteriolar end, 14 mm Hg at the venular end. The interstitial pressure= 0 mm Hg. The colloid osmotic pressure is 25 mm Hg in capillary and 1 mm Hg in interstitium. The net force producing fluid movement across the capillary wall at its arteriolar end is:
   a. 10mmHg filtration
   b. 11mmHg filtration
   c. 11mmHg reabsorption
   d. 3mmHg filtration
   e. 3mmHg reabsorption

4. In local control of blood flow the most significant regulatory mechanism is the:
   a. Release of adrenal medullary catecholamines
   b. Local concentration of metabolites
   c. Local concentration of cellular nutrients
   d. Sympathetic activation of blood vessels
   e. Sympathetic inhibition of blood vessels

Note: MCQs on USMLE Pattern

5. Neural control of circulation predominates over local control in the:
   a. Brain
   b. Heart
   c. Kidney
   d. Skeletal muscle
   e. Skin

RAWALPINDI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
CVS MODULE EXAMINATION
1ST YEAR MBBS
PHYSIOLOGY, SEQ'S PAPER

Q.1 a. Draw and label a normal electrocardiogram. (6)

b. Give the normal duration of PR Interval, (2)

c. In which condition the PR Interval is prolonged. (1)

Q.2 a. Define cardiac output. (2)

b. Give its normal values in males and females. (1)

c. Discuss factors causing hypoeffective heart. (6)

Physiology Sample of EMQ

Hypertension Physiology and Management
Instructions: Match the following options (A-E) with the descriptions or statements (1-5) below.
Options:
A. Nitric Oxide
B. Aldosterone
C. Amlodipine
D. Lifestyle Modifications
E. Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARBs)
Statements: -
1. This hormone increases sodium reabsorption in the kidneys, leading to increased blood volume and blood pressure.
2. Medications that block the effects of angiotensin II on blood vessels, promoting vasodilation and lowering blood pressure.
3. Important strategies including diet and exercise to manage hypertension.
4. A calcium channel blocker that relaxes blood vessels by inhibiting calcium influx into vascular smooth muscle.
5. Endogenous vasodilator released by endothelial cells that helps regulate blood pressure.
Match the options with the statements:
Answers:
A-5
B-1
C-4
D-3
E-2

RAWALPINDI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY
1ST YEAR MBBS
CVS MODULE

1. The process of interconversion of anomeric forms of sugars is called as
    a. Fermentation
    b. Epimerism
    a. Mutarotation
    c. Ester formation
    d. Autorotation

2. The following is the dimer of glucose only
    a. Sucrose
    b. Lactose
    b. Maltose
    c. Mannose
    d. Ribose

3. The following sugar does not form the osazone crystals
    a. Lactose
    b. Maltose
    c. Glucose
    d. Fructose
    c. Sucrose

4. Cholesterol is involved in the synthesis of the following type of hormones
    a. Peptide
    d. Steroid
    b. Amine derivative
    c. Protein
    d. Glycoprotein

SEQ

Q. a. Define with examples: anomers and epimers. 03

b. Describe structure Glycolipids 03

c. Discuss functions of glycolipids. 03

RAWALPINDI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

CVS MODULE EXAMINATION

1ST YEAR MBBS

EMQs PAPER

A 50-year-old man arrives at the emergency department complaining of sudden chest pain that radiates to his left arm. He appears sweaty and distressed. The nurse notes his blood pressure is 160/90 mmHg, pulse is 100 bpm, and respiratory rate is 22/min. An ECG shows ST-segment elevation in leads II, III, and aVF.

Match the types of heart conditions with their descriptions:

Types of Heart Conditions:

A. STEMI (ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction)

B. NSTEMI (Non-ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction)

C. Unstable angina

D. Stable angina

E. Coronary artery spasm

Descriptions:

This condition is characterized by ST-segment elevation on the ECG, indicating a complete blockage of a coronary artery and heart muscle damage.

This condition typically presents with elevated cardiac enzymes and may show ECG changes like ST-segment depression or T-wave inversion, indicating partial blockage of a coronary artery.

Chest pain caused by reduced blood flow to the heart muscle but does not result in permanent damage or elevated cardiac enzymes.

Chest pain due to transient narrowing of coronary arteries, often unrelated to physical exertion or emotional stress.

Chest pain that occurs predictably during physical exertion or stress and resolves with rest or medication.

Matching:

Type A:

Type B:

Type C:

Type D:

Type E:

RAWALPINDI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF BIOEHTICS
1ST YEAR MBBS
CVS MODULE

1. ----Includes rules of conduct that may be used to regulate our activities concerning the biological world.
    a. Bio-piracy
    b. Biosafety
    c. Bioethics
    d. Bio-patents
    e. Bio-logistic

2. The right of patients having self-decision is called.
    a. Justice
    b. Autonomy
    c. Beneficence
    d. Veracity
    e. Fidelity

3. Following is not code of ethics.
    a. Integrity
    b. Objectivity
    c. Confidentiality
    d. Behaviour
    e. Autonomy

4. -------in the context of medical ethics, if it's fair and balanced
    a. Justice
    b. Autonomy
    c. Beneficence
    d. Veracity
    e. Fidelity

5. ------Principle requiring that physicians provide, positive benefits
    a. Justice
    b. Autonomy
    c. Beneficence
    d. Veracity
    e. Fidelity

AV OSPE
DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

Slide 1

Total Marks: 05 marks

Time Allotted: 05 minutes

Requirements: Answer sheet, Pen

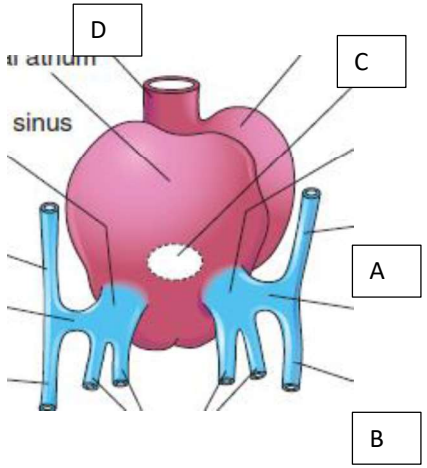
Objectives: _____

Section I: Core Concept
B. Embryology

Slide No. 1

I. Identify on the image
   A (1)
   B (1)
   C (1)
   D (1)

II. What is fate of structure 'B' (1)



AV OSPE
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

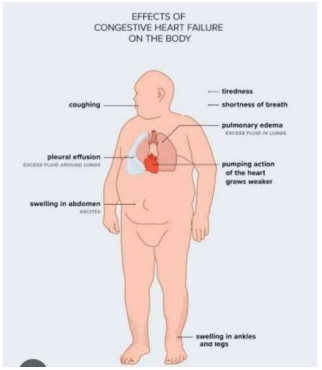
Slide 1

Total Marks: 05 marks

Time Allotted: 05 minutes

Requirements: Answer sheet, Pen

Objectives: _____



Q 1 What could be possible cause of this illness (1)

Q 2. Explain pathophysiology of right sided heart failure (1)

Q3. Explain Pathophysiology of left sided heart failure (1)

Q4. What is Ejection Fraction (1)

Q5. What are Symtopms of right sided heart failure. (1)

AV OSPE
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

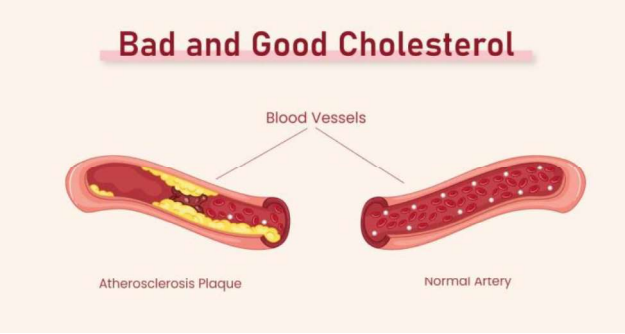
Slide 1

Total Marks: 05 marks

Time Allotted: 05 minutes

Requirements: Answer sheet, Pen

Objectives: _____



a. What is good and bad cholesterol? (1)

b. Briefly discuss the structure of cholesterol. (1)

c. What is normal range of plasma cholesterol. (1)

d. What is the most important carrier of cholesterol in Plasma (1)

e. How is plasma cholesterol level lowered. (1)