

৪৮তম বিশেষ বিসিএস (স্বাস্থ্য)

Medical Part

প্রশ্ন, উত্তর ও সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা

পরীক্ষার তারিখ: ১৮ জুলাই ২০২৫

মোট প্রশ্ন	১০০টি
অংশ	মেডিকেল অংশ
প্রশ্ন	১০১-২০০



SYNAPSE
MEDICAL ACADEMY

প্রশ্ন 101. Symptoms of mild shock is

- ক) Rise of respiratory rate
- খ) Fall of blood pressure
- গ) Reduced Urinary output
- ঘ) Coma

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Rise of respiratory rate**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Rise of respiratory rate: In mild (compensated) shock, the body attempts to maintain perfusion by increasing respiratory rate and heart rate.

TABLE 2.2 Clinical features of shock.				
	Compensated	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Lactic acidosis	+	++	++	+++
Urine output	Normal	Normal	Reduced	Anuric
Conscious level	Normal	Mild anxiety	Drowsy	Comatose
Respiratory rate	Normal	Increased	Increased	Laboured
Pulse rate	Mild increase	Increased	Increased	Increased
Blood pressure	Normal	Normal	Mild hypotension	Severe hypotension

প্রশ্ন 102. Majority of body fluid remains in

- ক) Blood
- খ) Intra cellular fluid
- গ) Interstitial fluid
- ঘ) Lymph

সঠিক উত্তর: খ) **Intra cellular fluid**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Intracellular fluid: About 2/3 of total body water is inside cell.

প্রশ্ন 103. Complication of Caesarean section is

- ক) Postpartum Hemorrhage
- খ) Vaginal stenosis
- গ) Low platelet count
- ঘ) Injury to liver

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Postpartum Hemorrhage**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Postpartum Hemorrhage: Common complication due to uterine atony or surgical trauma.

খ) Vaginal stenosis: Not related to C-section.

গ) Low platelet count: Not a direct complication.

ঘ) Injury to liver: Rare and usually only with very difficult upper-segment surgeries.

প্রশ্ন 104. The antigen presenting cell on skin is

- ক) Basal cells
- খ) Keralinocytes
- গ) Langerhan cells

ঘ) Melanocytes

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Langerhan cells**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Langerhan cells: Dendritic cells in the epidermis; present antigen to T-cells.

ক) Basal cells: Keratinocyte precursors.

গ) Keratinocytes: Structural role, not APCs.

ঘ) Melanocytes: Pigment-producing, not immune cells.

প্রশ্ন 105. **The largest tributaries that drain into inferior Vena Cava is**

ক) Left renal Vein

খ) Lumbar Veins

গ) Hepatic Veins

ঘ) Right Renal Vein

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Hepatic Veins**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Hepatic veins: Large vessels draining blood from liver directly into IVC.

প্রশ্ন 106. **Carpal tunnel consists of**

ক) Median nerve

খ) Musculocutaneous nerve

গ) Radial nerve

ঘ) Ulnar nerve

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Median nerve**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Median nerve: Passes through carpal tunnel and is compressed in carpal tunnel syndrome.

Structures passing superficial to flexor retinaculum	The structures passing deep to the flexor retinaculum
1. From medial to lateral side these are	1. The median nerve
2. Ulnar nerve	2. Four tendons of the flexor digitorum superficialis.
3. Ulnar artery	3. Four tendons of the flexor digitorum profundus.
4. Palmar cutaneous branch of ulnar nerve	4. The tendon of the flexor pollicis longus.
5. Tendon of palmaris longus	5. The ulnar bursa.
6. Palmar cutaneous branch of median nerve	6. The radial bursa.
7. Superficial palmar branch of radial artery	7. **The tendon of the flexor carpi radialis

প্রশ্ন 107. **Late sign of death is**

ক) adipocere formation

খ) cooling of body

গ) dilatation of pupils

ঘ) rigor mortis

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **adipocere formation**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Adipocere formation: Postmortem change occurring after days/weeks; sign of late

decomposition. খ) Cooling of body: Early sign (algor mortis). গ) Dilatation of pupils: Early sign. ঘ) Rigor

mortis: Appears within hours. প্রশ্ন 108. **Genital fistula can be prevented by**

ক) Improving essential obstetric care

খ) Early operations of fibroid uterus

গ) Treating PID cases

ঘ) correcting maternal anaemia

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Improving essential obstetric care**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Improving essential obstetric care: Prevents obstructed labor, the most common cause

প্রশ্ন 109. Detection of hidden disease among apparently healthy population is done by

- ক) Screening
- খ) Intervention
- গ) Contact tracing
- ঘ) Follow-up

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) Screening

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Screening: Early detection among asymptomatic people (e.g., breast cancer screening). খ) Intervention: Comes after detection.

প্রশ্ন 110. Feature of atropinization is

- ক) Mild dilated pupil
- খ) Tachycardia
- গ) Creptitation in Lungs
- ঘ) Bronchorrhoea

সঠিক উত্তর: খ) Tachycardia

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Tachycardia: Classic sign due to vagal inhibition. ক) Mild dilated pupil: Atropine causes marked dilatation. গ) Creptitation in lungs: Suggestive of pulmonary

প্রশ্ন 111. Indication of hospitalization of a burn patient is

- ক) 5% burn in the trunk of an adult patient
- খ) 10% burn in the trunk of a child
- গ) Inhalation burn
- ঘ) 10% Circumferential burn in the lower limb

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) Inhalation burn

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Inhalation burn: Serious complication, needs airway management, oxygenation, and ICU.

TABLE 46.1 The criteria for acute admission to a burns unit.

- Suspected airway or inhalational injury
- Any burn likely to require fluid resuscitation
- Any burn likely to require surgery
- Patients with burns of any significance to the hands, face, feet or perineum
- Patients whose psychiatric or social background makes it inadvisable to send them home
- Any suspicion of non-accidental injury
- Any burn in a patient at the extremes of age
- Any burn with associated potentially serious sequelae, including high-tension electrical burns and concentrated hydrofluoric acid burns

প্রশ্ন 112. The most common type of anaemia in pregnancy is

- ক) Thalassemia
- খ) Hereditary Spherocytosis
- গ) Iron deficiency anemia
- ঘ) Folic acid deficiency anaemia

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) Iron deficiency anemia

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Iron deficiency anemia: Due to increased demand and dietary insufficiency in pregnancy.

Thalassemia: Genetic and less common.

প্রশ্ন 113. Oligo hydromnios is sever in

ক) Gestational Diabetes

খ) Anencephaly

গ) Nulliparous women

ঘ) Renal agenesis of fetus

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) **Renal agenesis of fetus**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Renal agenesis: Kidneys produce urine, which is a major component of amniotic fluid. Without kidneys severe oligohydramnios.

প্রশ্ন 114. Which of the following is not a typical presentation of pain in acute pancreatitis?

ক) Severe constant upper abdominal pain

খ) Radiation pain to back

গ) Absent muscle guarding

ঘ) Presence of rebound tenderness

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Absent muscle guarding**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Absent muscle guarding: Typically there is muscle guarding (peritonitis sign).

প্রশ্ন 115. Which of the following signs is characteristic for Stevens-Johnson syndrome?

ক) Koebner phenomenon

খ) Auspitz sign

গ) Dimple sign

ঘ) Nikolsky sign

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) **Nikolsky sign**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Nikolsky sign: Skin sloughs off with slight rubbing seen in SJS, TEN.

ক) Koebner phenomenon: Seen in psoriasis and lichen planus.

খ) Auspitz sign: Pinpoint bleeding in psoriasis.

প্রশ্ন 116. Nerve responsible for sensation of smell is

ক) Olfactory

খ) Trigeminal

গ) Facial

ঘ) Oculomotor

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Olfactory**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Olfactory: CN I — purely sensory, for smell. খ) Trigeminal: Touch/pain/temp of face. গ) Facial: Taste (anterior 2/3 tongue), not smell.

প্রশ্ন 117. Lining of urinary tract is

ক) Ciliated Columnar epithelium

খ) Endothelium

গ) Mesothelium

ঘ) Transitional epithelium

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) Transitional epithelium

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Transitional epithelium: Specialized to stretch — seen in renal pelvis, ureter, bladder.

প্রশ্ন 118. The base of heart is formed mainly by

ক) Left atrium

খ) Left Ventricle

গ) Right atrium

ঘ) Right Ventricle

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) Left atrium

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Left atrium: Lies posteriorly, forms base of heart (posterior surface). খ) Left ventricle: Forms apex and part of diaphragmatic surface. গ) Right atrium: Right border. ঘ) Right ventricle: Forms anterior surface.

প্রশ্ন 119. Causative Organism responsible for Cervical cancer

ক) HSV

খ) HPV

গ) Chlamydia

ঘ) Herpes zoster

সঠিক উত্তর: খ) HPV

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: HPV: Especially high-risk types 16 & 18 cause cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN). ক) HSV: Not linked to cervical cancer.

প্রশ্ন 120. Feature of a malignant ulcer is

ক) Undermined edge

খ) Punched out edge

গ) Everted edge

ঘ) sloping edge

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) Everted edge

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Everted edge: Typical of squamous cell carcinoma

ক) Undermined edge: Seen in TB ulcers.

খ) Punched out edge: Common in trophic or gummatous syphilitic ulcers.

ঘ) Sloping edge: Found in healing ulcers.

প্রশ্ন 121. Part of Parasympathetic nervous system is

ক) Celiac ganglion

খ) Cervical ganglion

গ) Ciliary ganglion

ঘ) Sacral ganglion

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) Ciliary ganglion

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Ciliary ganglion: A parasympathetic ganglion supplying the eye

প্রশ্ন 122. Example of probability sampling is

- ক) Stratified random sampling
- খ) Quota sampling
- গ) Purposive sampling
- ঘ) Accidental sampling

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Stratified random sampling**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Stratified random sampling: Population is divided into strata, then randomly sampled — a type of probability sampling.

প্রশ্ন 123. Indication of Circumcision

- ক) Epispadias
- খ) Hypospadias
- গ) Undescended Testes
- ঘ) Phimosis

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) **Phimosis**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Phimosis: Tight foreskin that can't be retracted — most common indication for circumcision.

প্রশ্ন 124. Congenital malformation can be attributed to maternal infection with-

- ক) poliomyelitis
- খ) Measles
- গ) Chicken Pox
- ঘ) Toxoplasmosis

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) **Toxoplasmosis**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: T = Toxoplasmosis O = Other (Syphilis, VZV) R = Rubella

প্রশ্ন 125. Programmed cell death is regulated by

- ক) Endoplasmic reticulum
- খ) Golgi apparatus
- গ) Lysosome
- ঘ) Mitochondria

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) **Mitochondria**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Mitochondria: Release cytochrome c, activating caspases a poptosis . ক) Endoplasmic reticulum: Involved in protein

প্রশ্ন 126. Utero-vaginal prolapse

- ক) is a very painful condition
- খ) is worse in erect posture
- গ) is common in nulliparous women
- ঘ) may resolve spontaneously

সঠিক উত্তর: খ) **is worse in erect posture**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Worse in erect posture: Gravity worsens the prolapse symptoms.

ক) Very painful: Usually painless; heaviness or dragging sensation is common.

গ) Common in nulliparous: More common in multiparous women.

ঘ) May resolve spontaneously: Usually requires pelvic floor exercises or surgery.

প্রশ্ন 127. Fever is mediated by

- ক) Bradykinin
- খ) Complements
- গ) Hageman factor
- ঘ) Interleukin-1

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) Interleukin-1

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Interleukin-1: A pyrogen that acts on the hypothalamus to raise body temperature. ক) Bradykinin: Involved in pain and vasodilation.

প্রশ্ন 128. In Ectopic pregnancy

- ক) Bleeding precedes pain
- খ) Isthmus of fallopian tube in the commonest site of ectopic implantation
- গ) incidence is more common among women taking oral contraceptives for long time
- ঘ) Abdominal pain preceded by amenorrhoea

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) Abdominal pain preceded by amenorrhoea

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: amenorrhoea Abdominal pain preceded by amenorrhoea: Classical triad — amenorrhoea □ pain b leeding .

প্রশ্ন 129. Primary blood buffer system is

- ক) Ammonia buffer
- খ) Bicarbonate buffer
- গ) Phosphate buffer
- ঘ) Protein buffer

সঠিক উত্তর: খ) Bicarbonate buffer

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Bicarbonate buffer: Main buffer in plasma. $\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{H}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightleftharpoons \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

প্রশ্ন 130. Absolute indication of splenectomy is

- ক) Lymphoma
- খ) Thalassemia
- গ) Leukemia
- ঘ) Grade V spleen injury

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) Grade V spleen injury

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Grade V spleen injury: Massive injury with shattered spleen — life-saving splenectomy.

প্রশ্ন 131. Leukocyte induced acute tissue injury is

- ক) Arthritis
- খ) Asthma
- গ) Atherosclerosis
- ঘ) Pulmonary fibrosis

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) Arthritis

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Arthritis: Correct. In acute inflammatory arthritis (like gout or septic arthritis), neutrophils infiltrate joints and release enzymes and ROS causing tissue damage.

প্রশ্ন 132. **Most common cause of Epistaxis is**

- ক) Idiopathic
- খ) Hypertension
- গ) Thrombocytopenia
- ঘ) Coagulation disorder

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Idiopathic**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Idiopathic: Most common cause,

খ) Hypertension: A known cause, especially in older adults, but not the most common.

গ) Thrombocytopenia: Rare, usually associated with generalized bleeding.

ঘ) Coagulation disorder: Less common and usually seen in known bleeding disorders. প্র

প্রশ্ন 133. **Choice of intravenous fluid in burn patient is**

- ক) Hartman's solution
- খ) 5% Dextrose in Aqua
- গ) 5% Dextrose in normal saline
- ঘ) Hypertonic Normal saline

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Hartman's solution**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Hartmann's (Ringer's lactate): Best fluid for initial resuscitation in burns — closely mimics plasma.

প্রশ্ন 134. **Most activity growing area of a long bone is**

- ক) Diaphysis
- খ) Epiphysis
- গ) Epiphysial Cartilage
- ঘ) Metaphysis

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Epiphysial Cartilage**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Epiphyseal cartilage (growth plate): Site of longitudinal ক) Diaphysis: Shaft of the bone, not growth center. খ) Epiphysis: End part of bone but not the main growth

প্রশ্ন 135. **In ECG, which feature is indicative for thrombolytic therapy?**

- ক) New onset LBBB
- খ) ST depression
- গ) Appearance of Q wave
- ঘ) T inversion

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **New onset LBBB**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: New onset LBBB: Considered a STEMI equivalent immediate thrombolysis or PCI is warranted. খ) ST depression: Indicates ischemia but not a trigger

প্রশ্ন 136. **Secondary hypertension is caused by**

- ক) Conn's Syndrome

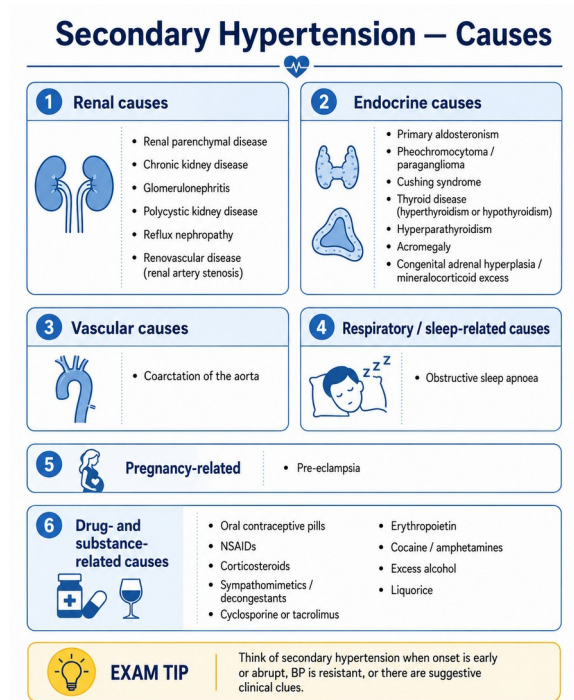
খ) Burn

গ) Renal ischemia

ঘ) Septic Shock

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Conn's Syndrome**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Conn's Syndrome: Primary hyperaldosteronism s odium retention H TN s econdary HTN.



প্রশ্ন 137. Component of Active management of third stage of labour (AMTSL) is

ক) Aortic compression

খ) inj. Oxytocin 10 units IM

গ) Perineal massage

ঘ) examination of cervix

সঠিক উত্তর: খ) **inj. Oxytocin 10 units IM**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Oxytocin 10 units IM: Gold standard to prevent postpartum hemorrhage.

প্রশ্ন 138. **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** is stained by

ক) Giemsa stain

খ) Gram stain

গ) Silver stain

ঘ) Ziehl-Neelson stain

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) **Ziehl-Neelson stain**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Ziehl-Neelsen stain: Acid-fast stain — stains mycolic acid in MTB cell wall.

ক) Giemsa: Used for parasites like malaria.

খ) Gram stain: Mycobacteria are gram-indeterminate.

গ) Silver stain: For fungi, pneumocystis.

প্রশ্ন 139. **Cephalosporin** appropriate for renal impairment is

- ক) Cefazolin
- খ) Cefotetan
- গ) Ceftriaxone
- ঘ) Cefuroxime

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Ceftriaxone**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Ceftriaxone: Mostly excreted by liver & safe in renal impairment.

প্রশ্ন 140. First step in blood coagulation is

- ক) Activation of clotting factors
- খ) Clot retraction
- গ) Fibrin mesh formation
- ঘ) Platelet aggregation

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) **Platelet aggregation**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Platelet aggregation: Initial step — forms the temporary hemostatic plug. ক) Activation of clotting factors: Occurs after platelet

প্রশ্ন 141. Acid-Peptic disease include

- ক) Inflammatory bowel disease
- খ) Irritable bowel syndrome
- গ) Non-ulcer dyspepsia
- ঘ) Pyloric stenosis

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Non-ulcer dyspepsia**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Non-ulcer dyspepsia: A functional disorder under acid peptic spectrum (includes gastritis, GERD, peptic ulcer). S

প্রশ্ন 142. Cause of maternal death in Eclampsia is

- ক) Retained Placenta
- খ) Ruptured Uterus
- গ) Cerebral hemorrhage
- ঘ) Septicemia

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Cerebral hemorrhage**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Cerebral hemorrhage: Raised BP & hemorrhage & coma /death — commonest direct cause in eclampsia.

প্রশ্ন 143. Which of the following drug can be used in a pregnant lady with Rheumatoid Arthritis?

- ক) Methotrexate
- খ) Sulfasalazine
- গ) Leflunamide
- ঘ) Mycophenolate Mofetil

সঠিক উত্তর: খ) **Sulfasalazine**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Sulfasalazine: Safe in pregnancy; commonly used in inflammatory arthritis.

Methotrexate: Teratogenic — contraindicated.

প্রশ্ন 144. **Fibrinolysis is done by**

- ক) Plasminogen
- খ) Prothrombin
- গ) Fibrinogen
- ঘ) Haptoglobin

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Plasminogen**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Plasminogen: Converted to plasmin & breaks down fibrin clots

- খ) Prothrombin: Involved in coagulation, not fibrinolysis.
- গ) Fibrinogen: Precursor to fibrin (forms clots), not breakdown.
- ঘ) Haptoglobin: Binds free hemoglobin, unrelated to clotting.

প্রশ্ন 145. **Which of the following is true for wound healing by secondary intention?**

- ক) Takes place in clean wound
- খ) Fine scar formation
- গ) Applicable for infected wound
- ঘ) Less evidence of inflammation

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Applicable for infected wound**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Applicable for infected wound: Left open to heal from base — e.g., abscess cavity.

প্রশ্ন 146. **A 35-year-old woman presented with palpitation, excessive sweating and heat intolerance for 02 weeks; her serum FT3 & FT4 levels were high and TSH level was undetectable; radio iodine uptake of thyroid gland was low. The most likely diagnosis is**

- ক) Graves disease
- খ) Toxic adenoma
- গ) Toxic multi-nodular goitre
- ঘ) Sub acute thyroiditis

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) **Sub acute thyroiditis**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Subacute thyroiditis: Preformed hormone release & low TSH, low uptake, and self-limiting.

Graves disease: High iodine uptake.

প্রশ্ন 147. **Clinical feature of minor surgical site infection is**

- ক) Mild sero-sanguineous discharge
- খ) Copious purulent discharge
- গ) Fever
- ঘ) Formation of huge granulation tissue

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Mild sero-sanguineous discharge**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Mild serosanguinous discharge: Common in minor, superficial infections.

Copious purulent discharge: Suggests major or deep

প্রশ্ন 148. **Megaloblastic anemia with peripheral neuropathy occur due to deficiency of**

- ক) Folic acid

খ) Iron

গ) Pyridoxine

ঘ) Vit B12

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) Vit B12

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Vitamin B12: Megaloblastic anemia + posterior column neuropathy (tingling, numbness, gait issues). ক) Folic acid: Causes megaloblastic anemia but not but not neuropathy.

খ) Iron: Microcytic anemia, no neuropathy.

গ) Pyridoxine (B6): Neuropathy, yes — but not megaloblastic anemia.

প্রশ্ন 149. A45-year-old man has been suffering from cirrhosis of liver due to Hepatitis B Virus; the sign of decompression of cirrhosis is

ক) Loss of hair

খ) Splenomegaly

গ) Ascites

ঘ) Testicular atrophy

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) Ascites

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Ascites: Indicates portal hypertension and hepatic dysfunction — hallmark of decompensation.

প্রশ্ন 150. Causes of painless jaundice in surgical ward is

ক) Cholelithiasis

খ) Cholangitis

গ) Mucocele of gall bladder

ঘ) Peri-ampullary carcinoma

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) Peri-ampullary carcinoma

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Periapillary carcinoma: Obstructs bile flow without pain — “painless progressive jaundice”.

Cholelithiasis: Painful jaundice due to obstruction.

প্রশ্ন 151. Autoimmune disease includes

ক) Bronchial asthma

খ) Hypertension

গ) Heart failure

ঘ) Rheumatic fever

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) Rheumatic fever

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Rheumatic fever: Autoimmune response to group A streptococcal infection m olecular mimicry causes heart, joint, skin, and brain involvement.

প্রশ্ন 152. Cause of intrauterine death (IUD) is

ক) Diabetes Mellitus

খ) Respiratory distress syndrome

গ) Breech presentation

ঘ) Bicornuate Uterus

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Diabetes Mellitus**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Diabetes Mellitus: Poorly controlled maternal diabetes can cause fetal hypoxia, macrosomia, congenital malformations I UD .

প্রশ্ন 153. A 40-year old man presented at Medicine OPD with recurrent haemoptysis for last 05 years: general examination revealed clubbing. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis

ক) Bronchiectasis

খ) Interstitial Lung disease

গ) Mitral Stenosis

ঘ) Lung Cancer

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Bronchiectasis**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Bronchiectasis: Chronic productive cough, hemoptysis, clubbing — hallmark triad.

প্রশ্ন 154. The largest gland of human body is

ক) Adrenal

খ) Liver

গ) Pancreas

ঘ) Thyroid

সঠিক উত্তর: খ) **Liver**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Liver: Largest gland — both endocrine (glucose metabolism, albumin) and exocrine (bile).

প্রশ্ন 155. The following layer of digestive tract contains nerves & vessels

ক) Mucosa

খ) Muscular Layer

গ) Serous Layer

ঘ) Submucosa

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) **Submucosa**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Submucosa: Contains Meissner's nerve plexus, blood vessels, lymphatics.

প্রশ্ন 156. Consent become invalid if taken from

ক) Insane person

খ) Elderly person

গ) Illiterate person

ঘ) Sick person

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Insane person**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Insane person: Lacks legal capacity to understand c onsent is invalid

প্রশ্ন 157. The EPI vaccine given at birth is

ক) BCG

খ) Diphtheria

গ) Measles

ঘ) Tetanus

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) BCG

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: BCG: Given at birth to prevent severe forms of tuberculosis. খ) Diphtheria: Part of DPT — given at 6 weeks. গ) Measles: Given at 9 months.

প্রশ্ন 158. **Ligature mark in typical hanging is**

ক) Completely encircling neck

খ) Contineous

গ) Oblique

ঘ) Transverse

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) Oblique

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Oblique: Typical of hanging — runs upward and obliquely due to suspension.

প্রশ্ন 159. **Which of the following is a common complication of SGLT2 inhibitors?**

ক) Genital infection

খ) Lactic acidosis

গ) Fluid retention

ঘ) Peripheral neuropathy

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) Genital infection

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Genital infection: Due to glycosuria, common in both males and females. খ) Lactic acidosis: More associated with metformin.

প্রশ্ন 160. **The structural and functional unit of Lung is**

ক) Alveoli

খ) Bronchiole

গ) Bronchus

ঘ) Trachea

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) Alveoli

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Alveoli: Site of gas exchange — functional unit. খ) Bronchiole: Conducting airways, no gas exchange. গ) Bronchus: Larger conducting airway.

প্রশ্ন 161. **In normal pregnancy**

ক) Factor X increases

খ) Antithrombin III concentration increases

গ) Venous pressure falls

ঘ) Iron binding capacity falls

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) Factor X increases

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Factor X increases: Coagulation factors like fibrinogen, factor VII, VIII, X increase — pregnancy is a hypercoagulable state.

প্রশ্ন 162. **Antigen test for COVID-19 is featured by**

ক) High accuracy

খ) High sensitivity

গ) High specificity

ঘ) Low cost

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) **Low cost**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Low cost: Rapid antigen tests are cheap and used for mass screening.

Less accurate than RT-PCR.

প্রশ্ন 163. **Excess CO₂ retention in blood leads to**

ক) Metabolic acidosis

খ) Metabolic alkalosis

গ) Respiratory acidosis

ঘ) Respiratory alkalosis

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Respiratory acidosis**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Respiratory acidosis: CO₂ buildup → ↓ pH → respiratory acidosis.

প্রশ্ন 164. **Criteria of an ideal suture material is**

ক) Shrinkable

খ) Non Predictable tissue behavior

গ) Non Electrolyte

ঘ) Carcinogenic

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Non Electrolyte**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Non-electrolyte: Reduces tissue reaction and avoids galvanic corrosion with metals.

প্রশ্ন 165. **Adverse drug reaction includes**

ক) Synergism

খ) Antagonism

গ) Idiosyncrasy

ঘ) Enzyme induction

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Idiosyncrasy**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Idiosyncrasy: An unusual, unpredictable reaction due to genetic factors — a type of ADR.

প্রশ্ন 166. **Co-administration of Phenobarbital & warfarin shows**

ক) Antiplatelet effect

খ) Fibrinolytic effect

গ) Increased bleeding tendency

ঘ) Thromboembolic episode

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) **Thromboembolic episode**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Thromboembolic episode: Due to reduced warfarin levels (CYP induction) c lot formation risk

প্রশ্ন 167. **Ideal graft for coronary artery bypass graft is**

ক) Great saphenous vein

খ) Ulnar artery

গ) Radial artery

ঘ) Left internal mammary artery

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) **Left internal mammary artery**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Left internal mammary artery (LIMA): Most durable, with best long-term patency.

Great saphenous vein: Used often but less durable

প্রশ্ন 168. Which of the following is not a feature of acute type II respiratory failure

ক) $\text{PaO}_2 < 8.0 \text{ kPa}$

খ) $\text{PaCO}_2 > 6 \text{ kPa}$

গ) HCO_3^- is increased

ঘ) H^+ is increased

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **HCO_3^-**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: HCO_3^- is increased: Only in chronic compensation. In acute, it remains normal or slightly increased. ক) $\text{PaO}_2 < 8.0 \text{ kPa}$: Hypoxemia — characteristic.

প্রশ্ন 169. Which of the following is a compressible swelling?

ক) Neuro fibroma

খ) Chondroma

গ) Lymphoma

ঘ) Haemangioma

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) **Haemangioma**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Haemangioma: Vascular tumor — soft, compressible, may refill on release. ক) Neurofibroma: Solid and non-compressible.

প্রশ্ন 170. Irreversible sign of vitamin-A deficiency is

ক) Bitot's spot

খ) Xerosis Conjunctive

গ) Keratomalacia

ঘ) Night blindness

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Keratomalacia**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Keratomalacia: Corneal softening p ermanent blindness — irreversible. ক) Bitot's spot: Early and reversible. খ) Xerosis conjunctivae: Reversible. ঘ) Night blindness: Earliest sign, completely reversible with treatment.

প্রশ্ন 171. Common feature to all Spondylo arthritis is

ক) Symmetrical poly arthritis

খ) Conjunctivitis

গ) Positive HLA B27

ঘ) Oral Ulceration

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Positive HLA B27**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Positive HLA-B27: Genetic marker found in most types including ankylosing spondylitis, reactive arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, and IBD-related arthritis.

প্রশ্ন 172. Clinical feature of raised intracranial pressure is

- ক) Raised respiratory rate
- খ) Bradycardia
- গ) Fever
- ঘ) Hypotension

সঠিক উত্তর: খ) **Bradycardia**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Bradycardia: Part of Cushing's triad (bradycardia, hypertension, irregular respiration).

প্রশ্ন 173. **Bony metastasis may occur in**

- ক) Carcinoma gall bladder
- খ) Malignant melanoma
- গ) Squamous Cell Carcinoma of skin
- ঘ) Follicular Carcinoma of thyroid

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) **Follicular Carcinoma of thyroid**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Follicular carcinoma of thyroid: Spreads hematogenously commonly to bone and lungs.

প্রশ্ন 174. **Which one is derived from mesoderm?**

- ক) Muscle
- খ) Skin
- গ) Nail
- ঘ) Mucous membrane

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Muscle**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Muscle: Derived from paraxial mesoderm (somites). খ) Skin: Epidermis comes from ectoderm. গ) Nail: Ectodermal derivative.

প্রশ্ন 175. **Forensic radiology deals with determination of**

- ক) Poison
- খ) Foreign body
- গ) Age
- ঘ) Pregnancy

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Age**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Age: Bone ossification centers, dental X-rays commonly used in age estimation. ক) Poison: Identified by toxicology.

প্রশ্ন 176. **CA-125 is the tumor marker for**

- ক) Breast cancer
- খ) Colon cancer
- গ) Ovarian cancer
- ঘ) Pancreatic cancer

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Ovarian cancer**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Ovarian cancer: Especially in epithelial ovarian cancers (used for diagnosis & follow-up).

ক) Breast cancer: CA 15-3 is used.

খ) Colon cancer: CEA (Carcinoembryonic antigen) is used.

ঘ) Pancreatic cancer: CA 19-9 is used.

প্রশ্ন 177. Cause of severe dysmenorrhea in an adolescent girl is

- ক) Endometriosis
- খ) Polycystic ovary disease
- গ) Adenomyosis
- ঘ) Trichomoniasis

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) Endometriosis

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Endometriosis: Common cause of secondary dysmenorrhea in adolescents.

প্রশ্ন 178. Ethambutol is rarely prescribed in children because it causes

- ক) Peripheral neuropathy
- খ) Hepatitis
- গ) Rash
- ঘ) Retrobulbar neuritis

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) Retrobulbar neuritis

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Retrobulbar neuritis: Dose-dependent optic neuritis affects color vision, visual acuity; hard to detect in young children.

প্রশ্ন 179. In Bangladesh minimum recommended number of antenatal care (ANC) visit is

- ক) Four
- খ) Six
- গ) Eight
- ঘ) Twelve

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) Four

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Four: As per WHO's focused ANC model, minimum 4 visits (though newer guidelines recommend 8).

প্রশ্ন 180. Which one of the following is reproductive organ?

- ক) Uterus
- খ) Urinary bladder
- গ) Urethra
- ঘ) Bone

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) Uterus

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Uterus: Female reproductive organ involved in menstruation and pregnancy.

প্রশ্ন 181. Viral disease that may cause thrombocytopenia is

- ক) SARS-Cov-2
- খ) Influenza
- গ) Dengue
- ঘ) Hepatitis B

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) Dengue

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Dengue: Causes bone marrow suppression and peripheral platelet destruction — hallmark is thrombocytopenia.

প্রশ্ন 182. A 35-year-old man came to you with following reports HbsAg (-VE), Anti HBc IgG (+VE), Anti HBc IgM(-VE), Anti HBs (+VE) which scenario will match with the above mentioned reports

- ক) Acute hepatitis (early)
- খ) Convalescence
- গ) Post infection
- ঘ) Immunization without infection

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Post infection**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Post-infection: Classical serological profile. ○ HbsAg (-): No active infection. ○ Anti-HBc IgG (+): Past exposure.

প্রশ্ন 183. Dose schedule of a drug with half life 03 hours will be

- ক) 3 hourly
- খ) 6 hourly
- গ) 12 hourly
- ঘ) Once daily

সঠিক উত্তর: খ) **6 hourly**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: hourly: Appropriate based on 3-hour half-life. Rule of thumb: Dose interval $\approx$ 1–2 times the half-life for steady-state.

প্রশ্ন 184. Solid tumor of ovary is

- ক) Chocolate cyst of ovary
- খ) Theca Lutein cyst
- গ) Fibroma
- ঘ) Parovarian cyst

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Fibroma**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Fibroma: Solid, benign tumor of ovarian stromal origin. ক) Chocolate cyst: Endometriotic cyst — not solid. খ) Theca lutein cyst: Functional cyst, not solid.

প্রশ্ন 185. Multidrug resistant tuberculosis is treated by

- ক) Amikacin
- খ) Streptomycin
- গ) Tazobactam
- ঘ) Ethambutol

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Amikacin**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Amikacin: Second-line aminoglycoside used in MDR-TB. খ) Streptomycin: First-line but not effective in MDR-TB. গ) Tazobactam: β -lactamase inhibitor — no role in TB.

প্রশ্ন 186. Protein is digested by

- ক) Amylase
- খ) Bile Salt
- গ) Lipase

ঘ) Trypsin

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) Trypsin

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Trypsin: Secreted by pancreas, breaks down proteins into peptides

প্রশ্ন 187. Universally accepted indicator of health status of a population is

ক) Child death rate

খ) Case fatality rate

গ) Infant mortality rate

ঘ) Under-5 mortality rate

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) Infant mortality rate

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Infant mortality rate: Most widely used global health indicator

প্রশ্ন 188. Bone metabolism is the primary concern of

ক) Glucagon

খ) Growth hormone

গ) Parathyroid hormone

ঘ) Thyroid stimulating hormone

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) Parathyroid hormone

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Parathyroid hormone: Regulates calcium/phosphate balance, increases bone resorption.

প্রশ্ন 189. Scabies is characterized by

ক) Comedon

খ) Burrow

গ) Silvery Scale

ঘ) Wickman Striae

সঠিক উত্তর: খ) Burrow

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Burrow: Thin, grayish lines in finger webs, wrists diagnostic of scabies. ক) Comedon: Seen in acne.

গ) Silvery scale: Psoriasis. ঘ) Wickham's striae: Lichen planus.

প্রশ্ন 190. Cause of acute starvation is

ক) Self refusal

খ) Dysphasia

গ) Anorexia

ঘ) Entrapment in mine

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) Entrapment in mine

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Entrapment in mine: Sudden unavailability of food a cute starvation.

প্রশ্ন 191. Which of the following is a compelling indication of calcium channel blocker in the management of Hypertension?

ক) Heart failure

খ) Secondary stroke prevention

গ) Older patient

ঘ) Left ventricular dysfunction

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Older patient**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Older patient: CCBs are particularly effective in elderly hypertensives, especially with isolated systolic HTN.

প্রশ্ন 192. **Component of secondary survey in a traumatic patient is**

ক) Airway and cervical spine control

খ) Head to toe examination

গ) Breathing and ventilation

ঘ) Circulation and control of haemorrhage

সঠিক উত্তর: খ) **Head to toe examination**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Head to toe examination: This is done during secondary survey to assess all systems thoroughly after stabilizing the patient.

প্রশ্ন 193. **Diabetes in pregnancy should be treated by**

ক) Glipizide

খ) Metformin

গ) Insulin

ঘ) Rosiglitazone

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) **Insulin**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Insulin: Does not cross placenta, preferred for both gestational and pregestational diabetes.

প্রশ্ন 194. **Which of the following antidepressants does not have any weight gain property?**

ক) Escitalopram

খ) Fluoxetine

গ) Paroxetine

ঘ) Sertraline

সঠিক উত্তর: খ) **Fluoxetine**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Fluoxetine: Known to be weight neutral or even cause weight loss.

Escitalopram: May cause mild weight gain with long term use.

Paroxetine: Commonly associated with weight gain.

Sertraline: Mild weight gain possible with chronic

প্রশ্ন 195. **Respiratory Center is Located in**

ক) Medulla

খ) Spinal Cord

গ) Brain Cortex

ঘ) Cerebellum

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) **Medulla**

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Medulla: Contains dorsal and ventral respiratory groups controls inspiration and expiration.

প্রশ্ন 196. **Amniotic fluid embolism causes**

ক) Hypertension

খ) Bronchodilatation

গ) Cyanosis

ঘ) Sever anaemia

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) Cyanosis

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Cyanosis: Classic sign due to sudden respiratory collapse and hypoxia

প্রশ্ন 197. The most reliable clinical feature of strangulaed inguinal hernia is

ক) Pain

খ) Fever

গ) Tense and tender lump in the inguinal region

ঘ) Vomiting

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) Tense and tender lump in the inguinal

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: inguinal region Tense and tender lump: Non-reducible, irreducible, tender, and tense mass = strangulation.

প্রশ্ন 198. Uterine contractions in labour

ক) are consciously controllable

খ) are efficient at 5 mmHg

গ) start at fundus of uterus

ঘ) are painful due to ischemia

সঠিক উত্তর: গ) start at fundus of uterus

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Start at fundus of uterus: Pacemaker region initiates contraction s preads downward.

প্রশ্ন 199. Normal anion gap metabolic acidosis is found in

ক) Chronic renal failure

খ) Diabetic keto acidosis

গ) Methanol poisoning

ঘ) Renal tubular acidosis

সঠিক উত্তর: ঘ) Renal tubular acidosis

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: Renal tubular acidosis: Normal anion gap due to bicarbonate loss without unmeasured anions

Chronic renal failure: Causes high anion gap acidosis.

Diabetic ketoacidosis: High anion gap acidosis due to ketones.

Methanol poisoning: High anion gap due to formic acid.

প্রশ্ন 200. Plasma albumin helps in

ক) Colloidal osmotic pressure maintenance

খ) Blood clotting

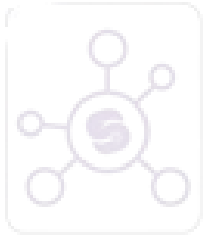
গ) Iron transport

ঘ) Copper transport

সঠিক উত্তর: ক) Colloidal osmotic pressure maintenance

৪৮তম বিশেষ বিসিএস (স্বাস্থ্য) - মেডিকেল অংশ প্রশ্ন, উত্তর ও সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা

সংক্ষিপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা: maintenance Colloidal osmotic pressure maintenance: Maintains oncotic pressure to prevent edema.



SYNAPSE
MEDICAL ACADEMY