

Study Circle Career Development Institute



MPSC Medical Officer Examination

**वैद्यकीय अधिकारी, शासकीय वैद्यकीय महाविद्यालये व रुग्णालये, गट-ब
Medical Officer, Government Medical Colleges and Hospitals, Group B**

- परीक्षेचे टप्पे: १) लेखी परीक्षा - २०० गुण
२) मुलाखत- ५० गुण

-: परीक्षा योजना :-

विषय व सांकेतिक (१८५)	माध्यम	प्रश्नसंख्या	गुण	कालावधी	दर्जा	प्रश्नपत्रिकेचे स्वरूप
वैद्यकीय ज्ञानावर आधारित	इंग्रजी	१००	२००	एक तास	पदवी	वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपर्यायी

अ) नकारात्मक गुणदान -

- प्रत्येक चुकीच्या उत्तराकरीता २५% किंवा १/४ एवढे गुण एकूण गुणांमधून वजा/ कमी करण्यात येतील.
- एखाद्या प्रश्नाची एकापेक्षा अधिक उत्तरे दिली असल्यास अथवा ज्या उमेदवाराने उत्तरपत्रिकेत पूर्ण बर्तुळ चिन्हांकित केले नसेल अशा प्रश्नाचे उत्तर चुकीचे समजण्यात येऊन त्या प्रश्नाच्या उत्तराकरीता २५% किंवा १/४ एवढे गुण एकूण गुणांमधून वजा/कमी करण्यात येतील.
- बरोलप्रमाणे कार्यपध्दतीचा अवलंब करताना एकूण अंतिम गुणांची बेरीज अपूर्णाकात आली तरीही ती अपूर्णाकातच राहिल व पुढील कार्यवाही त्याच्या आधारे करण्यात येईल.
- एखाद्या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर अनुत्तरित असेल तर, अशा प्रकरणी नकारात्मक गुणांची पध्दत लागू असणार नाही.

ब) अंतिम गुणवत्ता पादी ही वस्तुनिष्ठ परीक्षेतील व मुलाखतीतील एकत्रित गुणांवर आधारीत राहिल.

-: अभ्यासक्रम :-

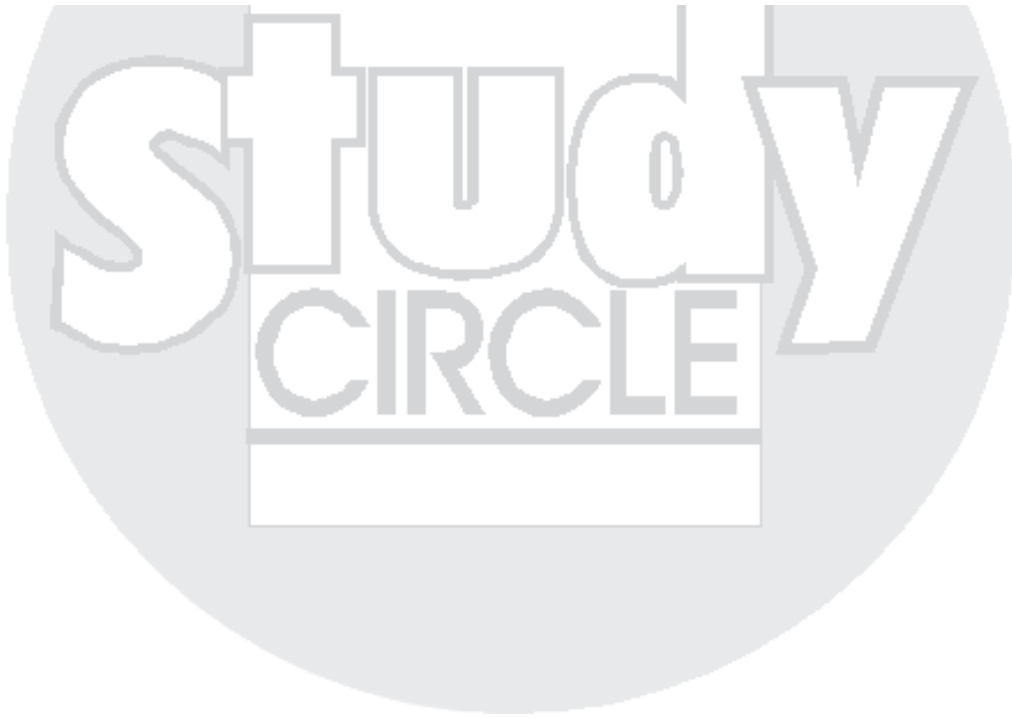
वैद्यकीय ज्ञानावर आधारित या विषयामध्ये खालील घटक व उपघटकांचा समावेश असेल.

अनु. क्र.	घटक व उप घटक
1	Pharmacology
2	Forensic Medicine & Toxicology with special emphasis on post mortem findings, injury report, age determination and examination of rape victim
3	General Medicine and allied subjects with special emphasis on emergencies in Medicine
4	Pediatrics with special emphasis on emergencies in pediatrics and immunization
5	General Surgery with special emphasis on emergencies in Surgery
6	Orthopedics with special emphasis on primary treatment of fractures

7	Otorhinolaryngology (ENT) with special emphasis on emergencies in ENT
8	Ophthalmology with special emphasis on emergencies in Ophthalmology
9	Obstetrics and Gynecology special emphasis on normal labor, PPH and emergencies in Obstetrics and Gynecology.
10	Microbiology with special emphasis on sterilization and disinfection of OT, instruments and equipments and biomedical waste management also special emphasis on functioning of Central Clinical Laboratory
11	Acts related to medical sciences and National & State health schemes and National & State health programs

दिनांक - २८/०४/२०२३

अवर सचिव
महाराष्ट्र लोकसेवा आयोग



MPSC Medical Officer Examination 2023
Topics & Subtopics of the Syllabus
Preparation & Guidance

Syllabus

- 1) Pharmacology
- 2) Forensic Medicine & Toxicology with special emphasis on post mortem findings, injury report, age determination and examination of rape victim
- 3) General Medicine and allied subjects with special emphasis on emergencies in Medicine
- 4) Pediatrics with special emphasis on emergencies in pediatrics and immunization
- 5) General Surgery with special emphasis on emergencies in Surgery
- 6) Orthopedics with special emphasis on primary treatment of fractures
- 7) Otorhinolaryngology (ENT) with special emphasis on emergencies in ENT
- 8) Ophthalmology with special emphasis on emergencies in Ophthalmology
- 9) Obstetrics and Gynecology special emphasis on normal labor, PPH and emergencies in Obstetrics and Gynecology.
- 10) Microbiology with special emphasis on sterilization and disinfection of OT, instruments and equipments and biomedical waste management also special emphasis on functioning of Central Clinical Laboratory
- 11) Acts related to medical sciences and National & State health schemes and National & State health programs

Detailed Syllabus for MHMS exam based on CMSE & PYQs

100 Topics for MMHS ClassII Medical officer Examination

- 1) Pharmacology /5
- 2) Forensic Medicine & Toxicology /5
- 3) General Medicine and allied subjects /15
- 4) Pediatrics /5
- 5) General Surgery /15
- 6) Orthopedics /5
- 7) Otorhinolaryngology (ENT) /5
- 8) Ophthalmology /5
- 9) Obstetrics and Gynecology /10
- 10) Microbiology /5
- 11) Acts related to medical sciences /5
- 12) National / State health schemes and programs/ 10
- 13) PSM - Preventive & Social Medicine /10

(1) Pharmacology / 5

- 1) Physiology, Patho-physiology, General Knowledge related to Pharmaceuticals
- 2) Pharmacology of drugs
- 3) Toxicology
- 4) Biochemistry & Chemistry of drugs/ Pharmaceuticals, Clinical Pharmacy
- 5) Pharmaceutics, Dispensing and Hospital Pharmacy

(2) Forensic Medicine & Toxicology / 5

- 6) Post mortem findings, Injury report
- 7) Age determination
- 8) Examination of rape victim
- 9) Common Poisoning, Snake bite
- 10) Medico legal and ethical issues

(3) General Medicine and allied subjects / 15

- 11) Cardiology
- 12) Haematology
- 13) Respiratory diseases
- 14) Gastro-intestinal
- 15) Endocrinology
- 16) Metabolic Disorders and Malnutrition
- 17) Genito-Urinary
- 18) Neurology
- 19) Psychiatry
- 20) Diseases of the skin (Dermatology)

- 21) Tropical Medicine
- 22) General Medicine
- 23) Emergency Medicine & Emergencies in Medicine
- 24) Critical Care Medicine
- 25) Emphasis on medical procedures

(4) Pediatrics / 5

- 26) Immunization in children
- 27) Normal developmental milestones, Basic new born care
- 28) Malnutrition, Accidents and poisonings in children
- 29) Birth defects and counselling including autism
- 30) Emergencies in pediatrics/ Common childhood emergencies

(5) General Surgery / 15

- 31) General Surgery - Wounds, Infections, Lymphatic, Blood vessels
- 32) General Surgery - Tumours, Cysts/sinuses, Breast
- 33) General Surgery - Alimentary tract, Oesophagus, Stomach, Intestines, Anus
- 34) General Surgery - Liver, Bile, Pancreas, Spleen, Developmental
- 35) General Surgery -Peritoneum, Abdominal wall, Abdominal injuries
- 36) Urological Surgery
- 37) Neuro Surgery
- 38) Thoracic surgery
- 39) Anaesthesiology
- 40) Emergencies in Surgery
- 41) Pre-operative and post operative care of surgical patients
- 42) Wound healing
- 43) Fluid and electrolyte management in surgery
- 44) Shock patho-physiology and management
- 45) Diagnosis and management of common surgical ailments

(6) Orthopedics / 5

- 46) Orthopaedic surgery
- 47) Musculoskeletal System
- 48) Traumatology
- 49) Primary treatment of fractures
- 50) Radiology, Dentistry

(7) Otorhinolaryngology (ENT) / 5

- 51) Ear and Audiology
- 52) Nose and Special senses
- 53) Oral cavity - Pharynx and larynx
- 54) Head and neck
- 55) Trauma and Emergency in ENT

(8) Ophthalmology / 5

- 56) Eye and Vision - Errors of Refraction
- 57) Diseases & Disorders of - Lens, Cornea, Conjunctiva, Sclera, eyelids, orbit, lacrimal drainage apparatus, Oculoplasty
- 58) Diseases of Retina and Vitreous, Glaucoma, Ocular Pharmacology
- 59) Disorders of Ocular Motility, Optic Nerve, Community Ophthalmology
- 60) Emergencies in Ophthalmology

(9) Obstetrics and Gynecology / 10

- 61) Applied anatomy, physiology of menstruation and fertilization
- 62) Infections, neoplasm in the genital tract
- 63) Ante-natal, Intra-natal, Post-natal conditions
- 64) Normal delivery and safe delivery practices
- 65) Management of complicated labour, High risk pregnancy
- 66) PPH and Abortions
- 67) Displacement of the uterus, Intrauterine growth retardation
- 68) Operative procedure, sterilization programs in the urban and rural area
- 69) Conventional contraceptives, U.D. and oral pills
- 70) Medico legal examination in obgy and Gynaec including Rape

(10) Microbiology / 5

- 71) Infections/Communicable Diseases/Pathogenic organism of common occurrence
- 72) Patho physiological basis of diseases
- 73) Microbiological Media, Functioning of Central Clinical Laboratory
- 74) Sterilization and disinfection of OT, instruments and equipments
- 75) Biomedical waste management

(11) Acts related to medical sciences / 5

- 76) The Epidemic Disease Act 1897
- 77) National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Act 2021, Clinical Establishments Act, Indian Medical Council Act, 1956
- 78) Prosecuted under IPC sections - 269, 270, 304-A or 338, Consumer Protection Act, Right to Information Act, Mental healthcare (Rights of Persons with Mental Illness) Rules, 2018
- 79) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, PCPNDT, Transplantation of Human Organs Acts and Rules, Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, Pharmacy Act 1948
- 80) Drugs and cosmetics act 1940 and its addendum, Narcotic & Psychotropic substances, Act and Rules 1985, Tobacco Control Act 2003

(12) National/State health schemes and programs /10

- 81) Concept of Health, Disease and Preventive Medicine - causative agents and prevention
- 82) Health Administration and Planning
- 83) Medical Sociology and Health Education
- 84) Maternal and Child Health
- 85) National programs related to child health
- 86) National Programs - Ability to monitor national health programs
- 87) Management of common health problems
- 88) Knowledge of maternal and child wellness
- 89) Ability to recognize, investigate, report, plan and manage community health problems including malnutrition and emergencies
- 90) Recognizing children with special needs and management

(13) PSM - Preventive & Social Medicine / 10

- 91) Social and Community Medicine
- 92) General Epidemiology
- 93) Demography and Health Statistics
- 94) Communicable Diseases -Brief outline, models of transmission and prevention.
- 95) Environmental Health
- 96) Nutrition and Health
- 97) Non-communicable diseases
- 98) Occupational Health
- 99) Genetics and Health
- 100) International Health

Useful for MPSC Medical Officer Examination 2023

Topics & Subtopicswise Analysis of PYQs

Deputy Director Health Services Exam 13 August 2014

- 1) Pharmacology /5
- 2) Forensic Medicine & Toxicology /5
- 3) General Medicine and allied subjects /15
- 4) Pediatrics /5
- 5) General Surgery /15
- 6) Orthopedics /5
- 7) Otorhinolaryngology (ENT) /5
- 8) Ophthalmology /5
- 9) Obstetrics and Gynecology /10
- 10) Microbiology /5
- 11) Acts related to medical sciences /5
- 12) National / State health schemes and programs/ 10
- 13) PSM - Preventive & Social Medicine /10

(1) Pharmacology / 5

- 1) Physiology, Patho-physiology, General Knowledge related to Pharmaceuticals 1
- 2) Pharmacology of drugs 1
- 3) Toxicology 1
- 4) Biochemistry & Chemistry of drugs/ Pharmaceuticals, Clinical Pharmacy 1
- 5) Pharmaceutics, Dispensing and Hospital Pharmacy 1

1) Physiology, Pathophysiology, GK wrt Pharmaceuticals

- 1) Under the MDG, the proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis had been included in the
- 1) Goal No. 1 2) Goal No. 5 3) Goal No. 8 4) None of the above

2) Pharmacology of drugs

- 1) When we give the factors predisposing a patient to cause Delirium, which of the following is *not* a correct answer ?
 - 1) COPD, Polydrug use and Alcohol use
 - 2) Visual impairment, Hypertension and use of bladder catheter
 - 3) Abnormal Glucose Test, COPD and Visual impairment
 - 4) Polydrug use, Visual impairment and Hypertension

3) Toxicology

- 1) Pesticide with prolonged duration of action is
- 1) DDT 2) Malathion 3) Parathion 4) Celphos

4) Biochemistry & Chemistry of drugs, Clinical Pharmacy

- 1) The number of patients required in clinical trial to treat specific disease increases as
- 1) incidence of disease decreases
2) significance level increases
3) the size of the expected treatment effect increases
4) the dropout rate increases

5) Pharmaceutics, Dispensing and Hospital Pharmacy

- 1) Following properties of drugs are taken into consideration for management of drugs by VED analysis :
- 1) Venomous, Essential, Depressant 2) Very cheap, Expensive, Donated
3) Vital, Essential, Desirable 4) Very difficult, Easy, Difficult (to be available)

(2) Forensic Medicine & Toxicology / 4

- 6) **Post mortem findings, Injury report 1**
7) *Age determination*
8) *Examination of rape victim*
9) *Common Poisoning, Snake bite*
10) **Medico legal and ethical issues 3**

6) Post mortem findings, Injury report

- 1) Gastric aspirate for analysis is stored in
- 1) Saturated salt solution 2) Normal saline
3) 10% formaline 4) No preservative needed

10) Medico legal and ethical issues

- 1) In Lie-detector Test, which one of the following is *not* included as an arousal indicator ?
1) Heart Rate 2) Skin Conductance 3) Pupil Size 4) Breathing Rate
- 2) In healthy adult sitting with eyes closed, which of the following EEG rhythms will be seen when electrode is placed in occipital region ?
1) Delta 2) Theta 3) Alpha 4) Fast, irregular, low voltage
- 3) Blunting effect is seen in
- 1) Schizophrenia 2) Depression 3) Mania 4) Delirium

(3) General Medicine and allied subjects / 10

- 11) **Cardiology 2**
- 12) **Haematology 1**
- 13) **Respiratory diseases 2**
- 14) *Gastro-intestinal*
- 15) **Endocrinology 1**
- 16) **Metabolic Disorders and Malnutrition 2**
- 17) *Genito-Urinary*
- 18) **Neurology 2**
- 19) *Psychiatry*
- 20) *Diseases of the skin (Dermatology)*
- 21) *Tropical Medicine*
- 22) *General Medicine*
- 23) *Emergency Medicine & Emergencies in Medicine*
- 24) *Critical Care Medicine*
- 25) *Emphasis on medical procedures*

11) Cardiology

- 1) Which of the following is/are modifiable risk factors/s for Coronary Heart Disease ?
a) Cigarette smoking b) Age c) Obesity d) High blood pressure

Answer Options :

- 1) Only d 2) b and d 3) a,c and d 4) a,b,c and d
- 2) Which of the following sentence(s) is/are true ?
a) Framingham Study did not include research on Coronary Heart Disease risk factors.
b) Doll and Hill proved relationship between smoking and lung cancer.

Answer Options :

- 1) Only a 2) Only b 3) Both a and b 4) Neither a nor b

12) Haematology

- 1) Which clotting factor deficiency is asymptomatic ?
1) II 2) V 3) XII 4) XI

13) Respiratory diseases

- 1) New case of tuberculosis is
- 1) A patient who has never taken treatment for TB or taken treatment for less than one month.
 - 2) A patient who has left treatment after one month
 - 3) A patient returns to DOT centre after default of two months on treatment
 - 4) A person who is first time exposed to TB bacilli

- 2) Legionella Pneumonia is characterised by
- 1) Hyponatremia 2) Hypernatremia 3) Hypokalemia 4) Hypocalcemia

15) Endocrinology

- 1) Commonest mode of Inheritance in G6PD deficiency is
- 1) X-linked recessive 2) Autosomal dominant
3) Mitochondrial 4) Autosomal recessive

16) Metabolic Disorders and Malnutrition

- 1) Citrullinemia is a metabolic defect in urea cycle occurring due to defect in which enzyme?
- 1) Arginase 2) Arginosuccinate synthetase
3) Arginosuccinase 4) Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase I
- 2) The deficiency of which vitamin causes Pellagra ?
- 1) B₁ 2) B₂ 3) B₃ 4) B₆

18) Neurology

- 1) Which of the following is *not* correct about Hypertensive Encephalopathy ?
- 1) Absence of local localising signs
2) C.S.F. is normal
3) MRI shows posterior occipital brain edema
4) Anterior brain is less severely involved than posterior brain on MRI
- 2) Which is the most likely side effect seen in slow acetylators on treatment with I.N.H. for pulmonary tuberculosis ?
- 1) Hepotoxicity 2) Thrombocytopenia
3) Peripheral Neuropathy 4) Nephrotoxicity

(4) Pediatrics / 7

- 26) Immunization in children 3
27) Normal developmental milestones, Basic new born care 1
28) Malnutrition, Accidents and poisonings in children 2
29) Birth defects and counselling including autism 1
30) Emergencies in pediatrics/ Common childhood emergencies

26) Immunization in children

- 1) Which of the following statements are true about live vaccine ?
- a) More potent than killed vaccine because organism can multiply in host resulting in larger antigenic dose.
 - b) More potent than killed vaccine because it has all the major and minor antigenic components.
 - c) Produces durable immunity
 - d) Boosters are required to maintain immunity

Answer Options :

- 1) a and b only 2) a,b and c 3) b,c and d 4) c and d only
- 2) All of the following vaccinations are essential prior to splenectomy *except*
- 1) Pneumococcal 2) Typhoid 3) Meningococcal 4) Hib
- 3) Herd immunity does *not* protect an individual in
- a) Diphtheria b) Poliomyelitis c) Measles d) Tetanus

Answer Options :

- 1) a,b and c 2) d only 3) b and c only 4) d, b and a

27) Normal developmental milestones, Basic new born care

- 1) Number of deciduous teeth in a child are
- 1) 20 2) 15 3) 12 4) 18

28) Malnutrition, Accidents and poisonings in children

- 1) Pseudoparalysis of lower limbs in infancy is seen in the following condition :
- 1) Vitamin A deficiency 2) Vitamin C deficiency
 - 3) Vitamin D deficiency 4) Vitamin E deficiency
- 2) In IMNCI, a 3-year-old child with some pallor is given iron-folate therapy for days
- 1) 10 2) 12 3) 14 4) 21

29) Birth defects and counselling including autism

- 1) All of the following are seen in Turner's Syndrome *except*
- 1) Streak gonads 2) Shield chest 3) Mental retardation 4) Webbed neck

(5) General Surgery / 4

- 31) *General Surgery - Wounds, Infections, Lymphatic, Blood vessels*
- 32) **General Surgery - Tumours, Cysts/sinuses, Breast 1**
- 33) **General Surgery - Alimentary tract, Oesophagus, Stomach, Intestines, Anus 1**
- 34) **General Surgery - Liver, Bile, Pancreas, Spleen, Developmental 1**
- 35) *General Surgery- Peritoneum, Abdominal wall, Abdominal injuries*
- 36) *Urological Surgery*
- 37) *Neuro Surgery*
- 38) *Thoracic surgery*
- 39) *Anaesthesiology*
- 40) *Emergencies in Surgery*
- 41) *Pre-operative and post operative care of surgical patients*
- 42) **Wound healing 1**
- 43) *Fluid and electrolyte management in surgery*
- 44) *Shock patho-physiology and management*
- 45) *Diagnosis and management of common surgical ailments*

32) General Surgery - Tumours, Cysts/sinuses, Breast

- 1) In case of Breast Carcinoma, ER-PR receptor status is useful in which of the following ?
 - 1) Predicting prognosis
 - 2) To predict response to R_x
 - 3) Familial predisposition
 - 4) Recurrence rate of tumour

33) General Surgery - Oesophagus, Stomach, Intestines, Anus

- 1) Most diagnostic test for *H. Pylori* infection is
 - 1) Urea breath test
 - 2) Rapid urease assay
 - 3) Antigen in stool
 - 4) Histology

34) General Surgery - Liver, Bile, Pancreas, Spleen, Developmental

- 1) Liver is attached above posterosuperiorly to the diaphragm by which of the following ligaments?
 - 1) Falciform ligament
 - 2) Coronary ligament
 - 3) Ligament venosum
 - 4) Ligamentum arteriosum

41) Pre-operative and post operative care of surgical patients

- 1) Most common late post-operative complication of appendisectomy is
 - 1) Pelvic abscess
 - 2) Fecal fistula
 - 3) Bowel perforation
 - 4) Small bowel obstruction

(6) Orthopedics / 3

- 46) Orthopaedic surgery 1
- 47) Musculoskeletal System 1
- 48) Traumatology
- 49) Primary treatment of fractures
- 50) Radiology, Dentistry 1

46) Orthopaedic surgery

- 1) Commonest site of Bunion is
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Head of first metatarsal | 2) Head of first metacarpal |
| 3) Tibial tuberosity | 4) Olecranon process |

47) Musculoskeletal System

- 1) Ewing's Sarcoma is malignancy arising from
- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| 1) Kidney | 2) Bronchus | 3) Bone | 4) Breast |
|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|

50) Radiology, Dentistry

- 1) In Barium study, 'Bird beak' appearance is seen in
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Oesophagus Carcinoma | 2) Achalasia Cardia |
| 3) Hiatus Hernia | 4) Carcinoma Stomach |

(7) Otorhinolaryngology (ENT) / 3

- 51) Ear and Audiology
- 52) Nose and Special senses
- 53) Oral cavity - Pharynx and larynx 1
- 54) Head and neck 1
- 55) Trauma and Emergency Ophthalmology 1

53) Oral cavity - Pharynx and larynx

- 1) Which of the following is/are precancerous condition/s for oral cancer ?
- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Leukoplakia | b) Melanoplakia |
| c) Erythroplakia | d) Oral submucous fibrosis |

Answer Options :

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1) a and b | 2) Only c | 3) a,b and c | 4) a,c and d |
|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|

54) Head and neck

- 1) In Radical Neck Dissection, which of the following structures is preserved ?
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Spinal Accessory Nerve | 2) Sternocleidomastoid Muscle |
| 3) Internal Jugular Vein | 4) None of the above |

55) Trauma and Emergency in ENT

- 1) Secondary haemorrhage after tonsillectomy is usually present on
- 1) 1st day 2) 3rd day 3) 6th day 4) 12th day

(8) Ophthalmology / 3

- 56) *Eye and Vision- Errors of Refraction*
57) *Diseases & Disorders of - Lens, Cornea, Conjunctiva, Sclera, eyelids, orbit, lacrimal drainage apparatus, Occuloplasty*
58) **Diseases of Retina and Vitreous, Glaucoma, Ocular Pharmacology 2**
59) **Disorders of Ocular Motility, Optic Nerve, Community Ophthalmology 1**
60) *Emergencies in Ophthalmology*

58) Diseases of Retina, Vitreous, Glaucoma, Ocular Pharmacology

- 1) Secondary Glaucoma due to Uveitis is treated with
- 1) Timolol + Pilocarpine 2) Atropine + Pilocarpine
3) Latanoprost + Brinzolamide 4) tropine + Corticosteroids
- 2) Ring Scotoma is seen in
- 1) Chronic Simple Glaucoma 2) Papillitis
3) Optic Atrophy 4) Choroidal Degeneration

59) Disorders of Ocular Motility, Optic Nerve

- 1) Which of the following eye symptoms are commonly detected in untreated patients of schizophrenia ?
- 1) Retinal pigmentation and Conjunctival pigmentation
2) Conjunctival pigmentation and Elevated blinking rate
3) Saccadic movements and Elevated blinking rate
4) None of the above

(9) Obstetrics and Gynecology / 4

- 61) **Applied anatomy, physiology of menstruation and fertilization 2**
62) **Infections, neoplasm in the genital tract 1**
63) *Ante-natal, Intra-natal, Post-natal conditions*
64) *Normal delivery and safe delivery practices*
65) **Management of complicated labour, High risk pregnancy 1**
66) *PPH and Abortions*
67) *Displacement of the uterus, Intrauterine growth retardation*
68) *Operative procedure, sterilization programs in the urban and rural area*
69) *Conventional contraceptives, U.D. and oral pills*
70) *Medico legal examination in obgy and Gynaec including Rape*

62) Infections, neoplasm in genital tract

- 1) Which of the following is *not* true about tubercular salpingitis ?
 - 1) Usually unilateral
 - 2) Tubal occlusion is most commonly at isthmic level
 - 3) Infection is usually acquired by hematogenous spread
 - 4) None of the above

- 2) Which of the following are risk factors for Carcinoma Cervix ?
 - a) High socio-economic status
 - b) Early age at first sexual intercourse
 - c) HPV infection
 - d) Monogamous relationship

Answer Options :

- 1) a and c
- 2) b and d
- 3) b and c
- 4) a and d

63) Ante-natal, Intra-natal, Post-natal conditions

- 1) WHO recommends one of the following for prevention of maternal and neonatal tetanus in pregnant women :
 - 1) One dose of inj. TT in one month
 - 2) Two doses of TT at least one month apart
 - 3) Three doses of TT at least months apart
 - 4) Four doses of TT at least four months apart

65) Management of complicated labour, High risk pregnancy

- 1) All of the following are included in the expectant management of placenta previa
 - 1) Blood transfusion
 - 2) Cervical encirclage
 - 3) Corticosteroids
 - 4) Anti-D administration

(10) Microbiology / 5

- 71) **Infections/Communicable Diseases/Pathogenic organism of common occurrence 3**
- 72) *Patho physiological basis of diseases*
- 73) **Microbiological Media, Functioning of Central Clinical Laboratory 1**
- 74) **Sterilization and disinfection of OT, instruments and equipments 1**
- 75) *Biomedical waste management*

71) Infections/Communicable Diseases/Pathogenic organisms

- 1) Below mentioned is the list of few Rickettsial diseases and various Rickettsial agents causative for them. Select the option giving correct matched pairs :

<i>Rickettsial Disease</i>	<i>Rickettsial Agent</i>
a) Epidemic typhus	I) <i>Rickettsia akari</i>
b) Scrub typhus	II) <i>Rickettsia prowazekii</i>
c) Rickettsial pox	III) <i>Rickettsia tsutsugamushi</i>
d) Q fever	IV) <i>C. burnetii</i>

Answer Options :

- | | a | b | c | d |
|----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1) | I | II | III | IV |
| 2) | II | III | I | IV |
| 3) | II | III | IV | I |
| 4) | I | II | IV | III |

- 2) Hydatid disease is caused by the following *except*
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) <i>E. Granulosus</i> | 2) <i>E. Multilocularis</i> |
| 3) <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> | 4) <i>E. Vogeli</i> |

- 3) Which of the following are Zoonotic diseases ?
- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------|
| a) Yellow fever | b) Japanese encephalitis | c) Leptospirosis | d) Cholera |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------|

Answer Options :

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1) a,b,c and d | 2) a,b and c | 3) c and d | 4) a,b and d |
|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|

73) Microbiological Media, Central Clinical Laboratory

- 1) Among the following, which is the first preferred diagnostic tool for MDRTB as per the National Laboratory Committee ?
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1) Molecular DST (eg. LPADST) | 2) Liquid Culture isolation and LPADST |
| 3) Solid Culture isolation and LPADST | 4) Liquid Culture isolation and Liquid DST |

74) Sterilization and disinfection of OT, instruments and equipments

- 1) Sputum containers used for sputum collection in RNTCP can be disposed of by
- | |
|--|
| a) Keeping in 5% phenol. |
| b) Keeping in 5% freshly prepared hypochlorite solution. |
| c) Autoclaving |
| d) Burial |

Answer Options :

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1) a or b | 2) a,b or c | 3) c or d | 4) b or d |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|

(11) Acts related to medical sciences / 0

- 76) *The Epidemic Disease Act 1897*
77) *National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Act 2021, Clinical Establishments Act , Indian Medical Council Act, 1956*
78) *Prosecuted under IPC sections - 269, 270, 304-A or 338 , Consumer Protection Act, Right to Information Act, Mental healthcare (Rights of Persons with Mental Illness) Rules, 2018*
79) *Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, PCPNDT, Transplantation of Human Organs Acts and Rules, Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, Pharmacy Act 1948*
80) *Drugs and cosmetics act 1940 and its addendum, Narcotic & Psychotropic substances, Act and Rules 1985, Tobacco Control Act 2003*

(12) National/State health schemes and programs / 26

- 81) **Concept of Health, Disease and Preventive Medicine - causative agents and prevention 2**
- 82) **Health Administration and Planning 5**
- 83) **Medical Sociology and Health Education 3**
- 84) **Maternal and Child Health 2**
- 85) **National programs related to child health 3**
- 86) **National Programs - Ability to monitor national health programs 4**
- 87) **Management of common health problems 3**
- 88) **Knowledge of maternal and child wellness 1**
- 89) **Ability to recognize, investigate, report, plan and manage community health problems including malnutrition and emergencies 3**
- 90) **Recognizing children with special needs and management 2**

81) Concept of Health, Disease and Preventive Medicine

- 1) The term "disease control" means operations aimed at reducing
 - a) Incidence of disease
 - b) Duration of disease
 - c) Transmission of disease
 - d) Financial burden to the community
- Answer Options :**
- 1) a, b, c and d
 - 2) a, c and d
 - 3) a and b
 - 4) b, c and d
- 2) Secular trends of disease refer to it's
 - 1) changes of pattern over a long period of time
 - 2) seasonal trend
 - 3) occurs due to naturally occurring variation in herd immunity
 - 4) current disease status problem

82) Health Administration and Planning

- 1) The public expenditure on health as a percent of GDP currently is
 - 1) 1.2%
 - 2) 3.9%
 - 3) 5%
 - 4) 12%
 - 2) Following are/were the goals to be achieved, as per the National Health Policy, 2002 :
 - a) Eradicate Leprosy by 2015
 - b) Eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis by 2015
 - c) Reduce IMR to 30 per 1,000 live births by 2010
 - d) Eradicate Kala - Azar by 2015
- Answer Options :**
- 1) b and c
 - 2) a,b and d
 - 3) c and d
 - 4) a,b and d
- 3) Which of the following health goals set by the National Health Policy, 2002 is/are correctly matched ?
 - a) Eradicate Polio and Yaws by 2010
 - b) Achieve zero level growth of HIV AIDS by 2009
 - c) Eliminate Kala - Azar by 2010
- Answer Options :**
- 1) Only b is correct
 - 2) a and b are correct
 - 3) b and c are correct
 - 4) Only a is correct

- 4) By the end of the year 2015, our country aimed to eliminate
- 1) Malaria 2) TB 3) Filariasis 4) HIV
- 5) First Referral Units (FRUs) are established to provide level of health care.
- 1) Primary 2) Secondary 3) Tertiary 4) None of the above

83) Medical Sociology and Health Education

- 1) The Health Sector Reforms in our country have taken special measures to reduce the impact of Structural Adjustment Programmes on the poor people. This is known as
- 1) Social Safety Net 2) Social Defence
3) Economic Safety Plan 4) Social Subsidy
- 2) Following statements are true about didactic method of communication *except*
- a) Class-room lecture is an example of didactic method.
b) Knowledge is imposed upon the audience
c) Learning is authoritative
d) Audience can participate by adding their own information, ideas and opinions on the subject.

Answer Options :

- 1) b and d 2) b and c 3) a,b and c 4) Only d
- 3) Following statements are true about group discussion :
- a) It is a didactic method of communication
b) It is useful to identify and solve problems.
c) Brainstorming is a form of group discussion
d) Each member is free to suggest any idea, even if it is untenable at face value.

Answer Options :

- 1) b and c 2) b,c and d 3) a and d 4) a,b and d

84) Maternal and Child Health

- 1) Presently which of the following institutes/organisations acts as a think tank and is the apex technical institute for the promotion of family welfare programmes in India ?
- 1) National Institute of Family Planning
2) National Institute of Health Administration and Education
3) National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
4) National Institute of population Sciences
- 2) In a group of 100 children, the weight of child is 15 kg. The standard error of mean is 1.5 kg. Which of the following statements is/are true ?
- a) 95% of all children weigh between 12 and 18 kg.
b) 95% of all children weigh between 13.5 and 16.5 kg.
c) 99% of all children weigh between 12 and 18 kg.
d) 99% of all children weigh between 13.5 and 16.5 kg.

Answer Options :

- 1) Only a 2) a and c 3) b and d 4) Only c

- 4) The cure rate of TB by DOTS is
- 1) 95% 2) 85 % 3) 75% 4) 65%

87) Management of common health problems

- 1) SWOT analysis of an organisation is analysis of its
- 1) Structure, Wealth, Ongoing activities, Time-series
2) Structure, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
3) Shortfalls, Wealth, Opportunities, Threats
4) Strengths, Weaknesses, Ongoing activities, Time-series
- 2) An area is declared free of epidemic
- 1) Till the last secondary case recovers
2) When no new cases are reported for the Incubation Period of the disease since the last case.
3) When no new cases are reported for twice the Incubation Period of the disease since the last case.
4) When no new cases are reported till half a year
- 3) In cause association relationship, most essential criteria is
- 1) strength of association 2) consistency
3) temporal association 4) duration of relationship

88) Knowledge of maternal and child wellness

- 1) Select the correct combination of essential services to be provided at PHC, as per the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for PHC (Revised 2012)
- a) Disinfection of water sources
b) Health education for prevention of STIs
c) Assessment of visual acuity
d) Bacteriological testing of water quality using H₂S strip test

Answer Options :

- 1) a and b 2) a,b,c and d 3) c and d 4) a,b and c

89) Ability to monitor national health programs

- * **Ability to monitor national health programs- recognize, investigate, report, plan and manage community health problems including malnutrition and emergencies**
- 1) Most suitable management technique for planning of a complex health programme at National level, without any prior experience of such a programme is
- 1) Programme Evaluation and Review Technique
2) Critical Path Method
3) Linear Programming
4) Precedence and Arrow Diagramming

- 2) The 'QUE' Model (for Quality, Utilization and Efficiency) focuses on
- 1) rate of production
 - 2) units of care
 - 3) training
 - 4) feedback and behavioural modification
- 3) The process of ensuring that the duties are performed effectively by persons is called as
- 1) Supervision
 - 2) Administration
 - 3) Management
 - 4) Monitoring

90) Recognizing children with special needs and management

- 1) One Disability Adjusted Life Year (DALY) means
- 1) One year of healthy life lost
 - 2) One year of diseased life lost
 - 3) One year of disabled life lost
 - 4) One year of partially disabled life lost
- 2) Which of the following cognitive functions is tested by giving "the odd man out among the group" task to a person ?
- 1) Concentration and Memory
 - 2) Abstract Reasoning and Fund of Knowledge
 - 3) Orientation and Concentration
 - 4) Abstract Reasoning only

(13) PSM - Preventive & Social Medicine / 10

- 91) Social and Community Medicine 3
92) General Epidemiology 7
93) Demography and Health Statistics 3
94) Communicable Diseases -Brief outline, models of transmission and prevention 6
95) Environmental Health 4
96) Nutrition and Health
97) Non-communicable diseases
98) Occupational Health
99) Genetics and Health
100) International Health 1

91) Social and Community Medicine

- 1) From the list given below, select the correct combination of various indicators which compositely form Human Development Index (HDI) :
- a) Life expectancy at age one
 - b) Per capita GDP
 - c) Gross enrolment ratio
 - d) Adult literacy rate
 - e) Life expectancy at birth
 - f) Female literacy rate
 - g) Infant mortality rate
- Option :**
- 1) b,c,d and e
 - 2) a,b,c and d
 - 3) b,c,f and g
 - 4) a,d,f and g

- 2) Which one of the following is *not* included in the Human Poverty Index ?
- 1) Underweight for age
 - 2) Percentage of population surviving upto 40 years
 - 3) Percentage of population using safe water supply
 - 4) Occupation
- 3) All of the following are taken into consideration in the 'Kuppuswamy Scale' for socio-economic status *except*
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Educational status | 2) Occupational status |
| 3) Per capita income | 4) Type of housing |

92) General Epidemiology

- 1) "Epidemic curve" is plotted during investigation of an epidemic to study the distribution of cases.
- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|
| 1) time, place and person | 2) time | 3) time and place | 4) place |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|
- 2) **Statement A :** Strict isolation of cases of Hepatitis A is not a useful control measure in the epidemic.
Statement B : Faecal shedding of virus by the cases of Hepatitis A is highest during the incubation period and early stage of disease.
Answer Options :
- 1) Both statement, A and B are correct and B is the correct explanation of A.
 - 2) Both statement, A and B are correct and B is not the correct explanation of A.
 - 3) A is true, but B is false
 - 4) B is true, but A is false
- 3) The number of Malaria cases reported during last 10 years in a town are given below :
250, 320, 190, 300, 5000, 260, 350, 320, 400 and 160
The epidemiologist wants to find out the average number of Malaria cases reported in that town.
The most appropriate measure of average for this data will be
- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1) Arithmetic mean | 2) Mode | 3) Median | 4) Geometric mean |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|
- 4) Strength of the association in Cohort study is given by
- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) odds ratio | 2) relative risk | 3) attributable risk | 4) population attributable risk |
|---------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
- 5) All are advantages of Cohort studies *except*
- 1) Several possible outcomes related to exposure can be studied simultaneously
 - 2) Does response ratio can be calculated
 - 3) Bias is minimized
 - 4) Suitable for study of rare diseases
- 6) The area under normal distribution curve for 2 SD would be around
- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1) 68% | 2) 99% | 3) 95% | 4) 90% |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

- 7) The correlation between two continuous variables was found to be 2-4. This indicates.....
- 1) very strong correlation
 - 2) moderately strong correlation
 - 3) weak correlation
 - 4) computational mistake in calculating correlation

93) Demography and Health Statistics

- 1) The current life expectancy at birth in our country is
- 1) 60 years
 - 2) 65 years
 - 3) 69 years
 - 4) 70 years
- 2) As a Deputy Director of health services, you want to compare health status of two cities, A and B by comparing their mortality rates. City A is a new city comprising mainly of young working population. City B is known for its retired population. Which of the following mortality rates will you use for the comparison ?
- 1) Crude Death Rate
 - 2) Standardized Mortality Rate
 - 3) Proportional Mortality Rate
 - 4) Specific Mortality Rate
- 3) Sample Registration System (SRS) is to acquire information on which of the following ?
- a) Morbidity rates of various diseases
 - b) Migration statistics
 - c) Death rates from rural areas
 - d) Birth and Death rates for the State and the Country

Answer Options :

- 1) Only a
- 2) For b and c
- 3) Only b
- 4) Only d

94) Communicable Diseases - Brief outline, models of transmission

- 1) Which of the following emerging infectious diseases has the highest case fatality rate ?
- 1) Avian influenza A (H7N9)
 - 2) Ebola virus disease
 - 3) Influenza A (H1N1)
 - 4) Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV)
- 2) Which of the following are incubatory carriers ?
- a) Measles
 - b) Polio
 - c) Influenza
 - d) KFD
 - e) Hepatitis B

Answer Options :

- 1) a, b, c and d
- 2) a, b, c and e
- 3) b, c, d and e
- 4) d, b, e and a

- 3) Which of the following indicates severity of an acute illness ?
- 1) Case fatality rate
 - 2) Proportional mortality rate
 - 3) Prevalence rate
 - 4) Incidence rate
- 4) Most commonly reported disease in the Post Disaster period is
- 1) Acute Respiratory Infections
 - 2) Gastroenteritis
 - 3) Tetanus
 - 4) Malaria

- 5) Probability of having a disease, if a screening test for the disease reports as positive is given by of the screening test.
- 1) sensitivity
2) specificity
3) positive predictive value
4) negative predictive value
- 6) Interval between onset of primary and secondary case is called
- 1) Latent period
2) Serial interval
3) Generation time
4) Incubation period

95) Environmental Health

- 1) According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS III), the proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitary facilities is
- 1) 33% 2) 43% 3) 47% 4) 49%
- 2) According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS III), the proportion of rural population with access to improved sources of drinking water is
- 1) 83% 2) 85% 3) 87% 4) 90%
- 3) There is no animal reservoir in all *except*
- 1) Hepatitis A 2) Cholera 3) Poliomyelitis 4) Influenza
- 4) "Chernobyl" tragedy is an example of
- 1) point source epidemic 2) propagated epidemic
3) modern epidemic 4) continuous epidemic

100) International Health

- 1) World Hepatitis Day is celebrated on
- 1) 28th July 2) 24th March 3) 28th August 4) 31st October

MPSC Medical Officer Examination

(1) Pharmacology / 5

1) Physiology, Pathophysiology, GK wrt Pharmaceuticals

1-3

2) Pharmacology of drugs

1-1

3) Toxicology

1-1

4) Biochemistry & Chemistry of drugs, Clinical Pharmacy

1-2

5) Pharmaceutics, Dispensing and Hospital Pharmacy

1-3

(2) Forensic Medicine & Toxicology / 4

6) Post mortem findings, Injury report

1-1

10) Medico legal and ethical issues

1-3 2-3 3-1

(3) General Medicine and allied subjects / 10

11) Cardiology

1-3 2-2

12) Haematology

1-3

13) Respiratory diseases

1-1 2-1

15) Endocrinology

1-1

16) Metabolic Disorders and Malnutrition

1-2 2-3

18) Neurology

1-2 2-3

(4) Pediatrics / 7

26) Immunization in children

1-2 2-2 3-2

**27) Normal developmental milestones,
Basic new born care**

1-1

**28) Malnutrition, Accidents and
poisonings in children**

1-2 2-3

**29) Birth defects and counselling
including autism**

1-3

(5) General Surgery / 4

**32) General Surgery - Tumours, Cysts/
sinuses, Breast**

1-2

**33) General Surgery - Oesophagus,
Stomach, Intestines, Anus**

1-2

**34) General Surgery - Liver, Bile,
Pancreas, Spleen, Developmental**

1-2

**41) Pre-operative and post operative
care of surgical patients**

1-4

(6) Orthopedics / 3

46) Orthopaedic surgery

1-1

47) Musculoskeletal System

1-3

50) Radiology, Dentistry

1-2

**(7) Otorhinolaryngology
(ENT) / 3**

53) Oral cavity - Pharynx and larynx

1-4

54) Head and neck

1-4

55) Trauma and Emergency in ENT

1-3

(8) Ophthalmology / 3

**58) Diseases of Retina, Vitreous,
Glaucoma, Ocular Pharmacology**

1-4 2-1

**59) Disorders of Ocular Motility, Optic
Nerve**

1-3

(9) Obstetrics and Gynecology / 4

62) Infections, neoplasm in genital tract

1-1 2-3

63) Ante-natal, Intra-natal, Post-natal conditions

1-2

65) Management of complicated labour, High risk pregnancy

1-2

(10) Microbiology / 5

71) Infections/Communicable Diseases/ Pathogenic organisms

1-2 2-3 3-2

73) Microbiological Media, Central Clinical Laboratory

1-1

74) Sterilization and disinfection of OT, instruments and equipments

1-2

(11) Acts related to medical sciences / 0

(12) National/State health schemes and programs / 26

81) Concept of Health, Disease and Preventive Medicine

1-1 2-1

82) Health Administration and Planning

1-3 2-1 3-2 4-3 5-2

83) Medical Sociology and Health Education

1-1 2-4 3-2

84) Maternal and Child Health

1-3 2-1

85) National programs related to child health

1-1 2-2 3-3

86) National Health Programs

1-3 2-2 3-2 4-2

87) Management of common health problems

1-2 2-3 3-2

88) Knowledge of maternal and child wellness

1-4

89) Ability to monitor national health programs

1-1 2-2 3-1

90) Recognizing children with special needs and management

1-1 2-4

(13) PSM - Preventive & Social Medicine / 10

91) Social and Community Medicine

1-1 2-4 3-4

92) General Epidemiology

1-2 2-1 3-3 4-2 5-4 6-3
7-4

93) Demography and Health Statistics

1-2 2-2 3-4

94) Communicable Diseases - Brief outline, models of transmission

1-2 2-2 3-1 4-2 5-3 6-2

95) Environmental Health

1-1 2-4 3-4 4-1

100) International Health

1-1

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