

**Objective Type Assessment for the recruitment of
Medical Officer for Addiction Treatment Facilities
(ATFs) on contractual basis held on 17.03.2025**

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

Subject Code: RE/ATF/GMCA/MAR/06

Instructions

- A. Use only black/blue ink.
- B. An answer with over-writing/multiple options will be treated as incorrect.
- C. There is no negative marking.
- D. Fill your Roll Number/Name correctly.
- E. The answer sheet will be considered as invalid if not duly signed by the candidate and the Examination Supervisor along with date.

1. Which of the following medications is excreted unchanged in the urine?
A. Sertraline
B. Olanzapine
C. Gabapentin
D. Lamotrigine
2. A slow rising pulse is typical of:
A. Mitral stenosis
B. Mitral regurgitation
C. Aortic stenosis
D. Aortic regurgitation
3. Which of the following anxiety disorders is most common?
A. Panic disorder
B. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
C. Generalized anxiety disorder
D. Specific phobia
4. The association of skin tumors, Lisch nodules of the iris, and abundant café-au-lait spots are diagnostic of a mutation in which of the following genes?
A. NACP (α -synuclein gene)
B. NF1 (neurofibromatosis 1 gene)
C. ATM (ataxia telangiectasia gene)
D. TSC1 (tuberous sclerosis gene 1)
5. A palsy of the sixth cranial nerve is associated with which one of the following alcohol-related disorders?
A. Cerebellar degeneration
B. Wernicke's encephalopathy
C. Marchiafava-Bignami syndrome
D. Alcohol-related delirium

6. Which of the following brain pathways starts in the ventral tegmental area and projects to the frontal cortex?
A. Tuberoinfundibular pathway
B. Nigrostriatal pathway
C. Mesolimbic pathway
D. Mesocortical pathway
7. All of the following are symptoms of tobacco withdrawal except-
A. Depressed mood
B. Bradycardia
C. Somnolence
D. Increased appetite
8. Which of the following brain imaging techniques measures neuronal glucose metabolism?
A. Functional MRI (fMRI)
B. Magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS)
C. Single-photon emission computerized tomography (SPECT)
D. Positron emission tomography (PET)
9. The classic triad of symptoms present in meningitis includes fever, neck stiffness, and which of the following?
A. Headaches
B. Alteration of sensorium
C. Vomiting
D. Syncope
10. Which one of the following is not usually seen in Guillain-Barré syndrome?
A. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) pleocytosis
B. Elevated CSF protein
C. Ascending paralysis
D. Motor loss with paresthesia
11. Gustatory special sensory auras localize to which area of the brain?
A. Cingulate gyrus
B. Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
C. Occipital neocortex
D. Insular cortex
12. Which one of the following is not a symptom of organophosphate exposure or poisoning?
A. Lacrimation
B. Mydriasis
C. Diarrhea
D. Vomiting
13. The most harmful fats for human health are-
A. Saturated fatty acids
B. Trans fatty acids
C. Omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids
D. Unsaturated fatty acids

33. Mc Evans triangle is the landmark for-
 A. Maxillary sinus B. Mastoid antrum
 C. Frontal sinus D. None of the above
34. HIV target binding site-
 A. gp120, gp41 B. gp120, p24
 C. gp120 D. p24, p40
35. Time dependent pharmacokinetics is shown by all of the following drugs except-
 A. Linezolid B. Daptomycin
 C. Lincosamide D. Meropenem
36. Which of the following are the cell markers T Regulatory cell?
 A. CD4, CD25 B. FOXP3, IL2
 C. CD only D. CD4 only
37. The most common cause of intracerebral hemorrhage is-
 A. Hypertension
 B. Intracranial tumors or metastases
 C. Disorders of coagulation (coagulopathies)
 D. Vascular malformations
38. The probability of finding a true difference between two samples is-
 A. Probability B. Randomization
 C. Percentile rank D. Power
39. Which one of the following is associated with the amyloid precursor protein?
 A. Wilson's disease B. Schizophrenia
 C. Alzheimer's disease D. Huntington's disease
40. Doughnut granuloma is characteristic of-
 A. RMSF B. Q fever
 C. Lyme disease D. Ehrlichiosis
41. Which one of the following primitive reflexes is not generally expected to disappear by about 6 months of age?
 A. Tonic neck reflex B. Moro
 C. Palmar grasp D. Parachute response
42. Melatonin is a neuronal hormone that promotes sleep and is produced in the brain by the:
 A. Pineal gland B. Posterior pituitary gland
 C. Thalamus D. Hypothalamus
43. Which of the following reactions is cell mediated (Type 2 Hypersensitivity Reaction)?
 A. Serum Sickness
 B. Arthus reaction
 C. Anaphylaxis
 D. Hemolytic Disease of Newborn
44. Mumps virus is-
 A. Adenovirus B. Herpes virus
 C. Paramyxovirus D. Picornavirus
45. Major criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever includes:
 A. Fever B. Increase ESR
 C. Positive throat culture D. Sydenham chorea
46. Which one of the following is not a potential risk factor for ischemic stroke?
 A. Prior cardiac disease B. Depression
 C. Obesity D. Family history
47. Study in which a group comes from a well-defined population and is followed over a long period of time is-
 A. Retrospective study B. Cohort study
 C. Cross-sectional study D. Case-control study
48. Atrial fibrillation in which no cause can be found is called-
 A. Transient atrial fibrillation
 B. Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation
 C. Lone atrial fibrillation
 D. Chronic atrial fibrillation
49. Microcytic Hypochromic Anemia is not seen in-
 A. Fanconi Anemia B. Iron Deficiency Anemia
 C. Lead Poisoning D. Thalassemia Major
50. Which one of the following is not used in treating myasthenia gravis?
 A. Pyridostigmine
 B. Edrophonium chloride
 C. Thymectomy
 D. Intravenous immunoglobulin administration
- *****