

NEET SS Pediatrics 2022

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Glomerular Diseases

Subtopic: Post-streptococcal Glomerulonephritis

Question Number: Q.1

A child with post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis (PSGN) has nephrotic-range proteinuria. Renal biopsy is indicated if proteinuria persists beyond:

Options:

- A) Two weeks
- B) Six weeks
- C) Eight weeks
- D) 12 weeks

Correct Answer: B) Six weeks

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Inborn Errors of Metabolism

Subtopic: Lysosomal Storage Disorders

Question Number: Q.2

A child presents with irritability, regression of milestones, opisthotonus, intermittent hyperpyrexia, and optic atrophy. Which enzyme deficiency is most likely associated with this condition?

Options:

- A) Galactocerebroside β -galactosidase
- B) Alpha neuraminidase
- C) Arylsulfatase A
- D) Arylsulfatase B

Correct Answer: A) Galactocerebroside β -galactosidase

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Infectious Dermatology

Subtopic: Scabies

Question Number: Q.3

All are true regarding scabies in children except:

Options:

- A) Causative agent is *Sarcoptes scabiei*, an arthropod
- B) Rarely spreads via fomites
- C) Nodular scabies is seen in AIDS patients
- D) Topical 1% permethrin cream is applied

Correct Answer: D) Topical 1% permethrin cream is applied

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neurocutaneous Syndromes

Subtopic: Tuberous Sclerosis Complex

Question Number: Q.4

A child presents with a skin lesion (as shown in the image) and epileptic spasms. What is the diagnosis and treatment?



Options:

- A) Tuberous sclerosis and ACTH
- B) Tuberous sclerosis and Vigabatrin
- C) Hypomelanosis of Ito and ACTH
- D) Hypomelanosis of Ito and Vigabatrin

Correct Answer: B) Tuberous sclerosis and Vigabatrin

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nutrition and Malnutrition

Subtopic: Refeeding Syndrome in Severe Acute Malnutrition

Question Number: Q.5

A child with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) on day three of admission develops tachycardia, tachypnea, and hepatomegaly after initial stabilization. What is the most likely electrolyte abnormality?

Options:

- A) Hypophosphatemia
- B) Hypoglycemia
- C) Hypokalemia
- D) Hyponatremia

Correct Answer: A) Hypophosphatemia

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Emergency Medicine

Subtopic: Drowning and Near-Drowning

Question Number: Q.6

After post-drowning CPR, cerebral edema typically develops after how much time?

Options:

- A) 15 minutes
- B) 30 minutes
- C) 2 hours
- D) 12 hours

Correct Answer: D) 12 hours

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetic and Inherited Disorders

Subtopic: Dyskeratosis Congenita

Question Number: Q.7

In dyskeratosis congenita (DKC), which feature is least commonly seen?

Options:

- A) Leukoplakia
- B) Nail dysplasia
- C) Tooth abnormalities
- D) Skeletal malformations

Correct Answer: C) Tooth abnormalities

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetic Disorders

Subtopic: Chromosomal Trisomies

Question Number: Q.8

Lenticular opacities are not seen in which trisomy?

Options:

- A) Trisomy 21
- B) Trisomy 18
- C) Trisomy 13
- D) Trisomy 5

Correct Answer: D) Trisomy 5

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Infectious Diseases

Subtopic: Rickettsial Infections

Question Number: Q.9

A 6-year-old boy presents with high-grade fever, severe headache, myalgias, and a petechial rash starting on the wrists and ankles, progressing centripetally. Serologic testing confirms Rocky Mountain spotted fever. He reports a history of urticarial rash to doxycycline. What is the alternative drug of choice for treatment?

Options:

- A) Ciprofloxacin
- B) Other tetracyclines
- C) Azithromycin
- D) Chloramphenicol

Correct Answer: D) Chloramphenicol

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neurodevelopmental Disorders

Subtopic: Dyslexia

Question Number: Q.10

Which of the following statements is true regarding dyslexia in children?

Options:

- A) Not all cases have a heritable basis
- B) Re-evaluation is not needed
- C) Functional MRI is the investigation of choice
- D) Fluency improves better than accuracy with therapy

Correct Answer: A) Not all cases have a heritable basis

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Autoimmune Disorders

Subtopic: Sjögren Syndrome

Question Number: Q.11

What is the most common symptom of Sjögren syndrome in children?

Options:

- A) Sicca symptoms
- B) Polyarthrititis
- C) Recurrent parotitis
- D) Hepatitis

Correct Answer: C) Recurrent parotitis

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Autoimmune Disorders

Subtopic: Polyarteritis Nodosa

Question Number: Q.12

Which artery is not typically involved in polyarteritis nodosa?

Options:

- A) Pulmonary vasculature
- B) Renal
- C) Bronchial
- D) Coronary

Correct Answer: A) Pulmonary vasculature

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Renal Disorders

Subtopic: Bartter Syndrome

Question Number: Q.13

Bartter syndrome is associated with which of the following?

Options:

- A) Hypomagnesemia
- B) Low prostaglandin levels
- C) Low urinary calcium
- D) Increased renal prostaglandin E2 production

Correct Answer: D) Increased renal prostaglandin E2 production

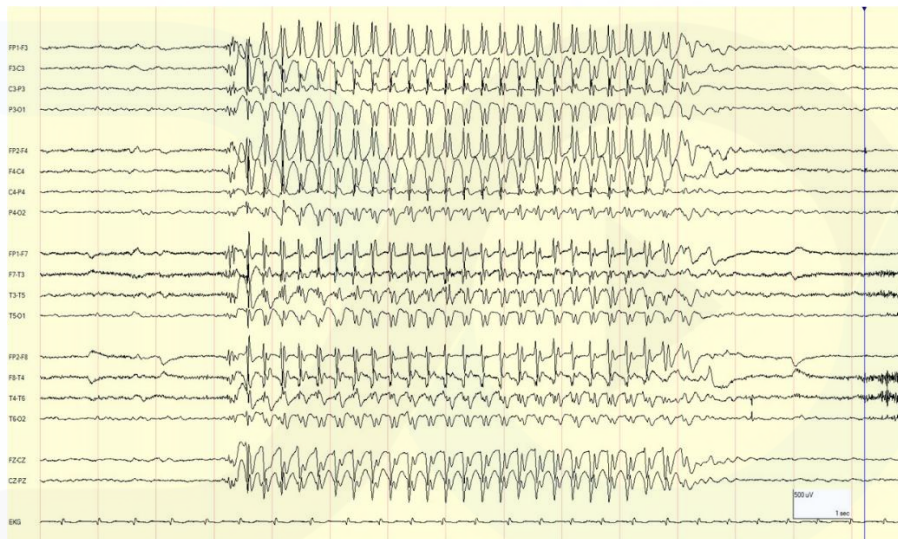
Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neurology - Epilepsy

Subtopic: Infantile Spasms (West Syndrome)

Question Number: Q.14

A child undergoes EEG, as shown below Which of the following drugs is not indicated for treatment?



Options:

- A) Ethosuximide
- B) Valproate
- C) Levetiracetam / Lamotrigine
- D) Carbamazepine

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Cardiology

Subtopic: Pericardial Diseases

Question Number: Q.15

Pulsus paradoxus can be seen in:

Options:

- A) Pericarditis
- B) Myocarditis
- C) Endocarditis
- D) Severe asthma

Correct Answer: A) Pericarditis

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nephrology

Subtopic: Renal Morphogenesis

Question Number: Q.16

True statement regarding renal morphogenesis:

Options:

- A) Nephron growth is completed by 36–40 weeks and continues postnatally for two years
- B) Nephron number per kidney varies between 0.2–1.8 million
- C) Glomerular basement membrane has six layers
- D) Postnatal iteration is common in renal development

Correct Answer: B) Nephron number per kidney varies between 0.2–1.8 million

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Transplant Medicine

Subtopic: Liver Transplantation Complications

Question Number: Q.17

A baby underwent liver transplantation for extrahepatic biliary atresia and developed gram-negative sepsis. Later, a non-anastomotic biliary stricture developed. What is the likely etiology?

Options:

- A) Hepatic artery thrombosis
- B) Portal vein thrombosis
- C) Hepatic vein thrombosis
- D) Acute cellular rejection

Correct Answer: A) Hepatic artery thrombosis

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Congenital Heart Disease

Subtopic: Congenital Heart Block in Neonatal Lupus

Question Number: 18

A mother with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) delivers a baby with second-degree heart block at birth. What is the next step in management?

Options:

- A) Start dexamethasone
- B) Repeat echocardiogram
- C) Start IVIG
- D) Consider plasmapheresis

Correct Answer: A) Start dexamethasone

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neuromuscular Disorders

Subtopic: Dystrophinopathies and Proximal Weakness

Question Number: 19

A 10-year-old child presents with proximal muscle weakness and positive Gowers' sign. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) SMA Type 3
- B) Myotonic dystrophy
- C) Becker muscular dystrophy
- D) Nemaline rod congenital myopathy

Correct Answer: C) Becker muscular dystrophy

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Pediatric Cardiology

Subtopic: Innocent Heart Murmurs

Question Number: 20

Which of the following is a feature of benign innocent murmurs in children?

Options:

- A) Intensity changes with position
- B) Diastolic rumbling murmur
- C) Often radiates to apex
- D) Often radiates to back

Correct Answer: A) Intensity changes with position

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neonatal Hematomas and Bleeding

Subtopic: Subgaleal Hemorrhage

Question Number: 21

One centimeter increase in subgaleal space can accommodate approximately how much blood in a subgaleal hematoma?

Options:

- A) 260 mL
- B) 40 mL
- C) 60 mL
- D) 80 mL

Correct Answer: B) 40 mL

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetic Disorders

Subtopic: Types of Pathogenic Mutations

Question Number: 22

What is the most common type of genetic mutation producing disease overall?

Options:

- A) Missense mutation
- B) Nonsense mutation
- C) Frameshift mutation
- D) Splice site mutation

Correct Answer: A) Missense mutation

Subject: Rheumatology

Topic: Biologic Therapies in Autoimmune Diseases

Subtopic: Cytokine-Targeted Agents

Question Number: 23

Which of the following is an IL-6 antagonist?

Options:

- A) Tocilizumab
- B) Ibalizumab
- C) Bevacizumab
- D) Adalimumab

Correct Answer: A) Tocilizumab

Subject: Medical Genetics

Topic: Principles of Inheritance

Subtopic: Penetrance and Expressivity

Question Number: 24

A gene that is present but is not expressed phenotypically. This is called as:

Options:

- A) Variable expressivity
- B) Pleiotropy
- C) Non-penetrance
- D) None of the above

Correct Answer: C) Non-penetrance

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Immunodeficiency Disorders

Subtopic: Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type 2 (LAD-2) – Clinical Associations

Question Number: 25

Question:

Which blood group phenotype is uniquely associated with Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency Type 2 (LAD-2)?

Options:

- A) O blood group
- B) Bombay blood group
- C) AB blood group
- D) Rh-negative blood group

Correct Answer: B) Bombay blood group

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Pediatric Gastroenterology

Subtopic: Cyclic Vomiting Syndrome – Diagnostic Criteria

Question Number: 26

Which of the following is TRUE regarding the diagnostic criteria for cyclic vomiting syndrome in children, as per NASPGHAN and Rome IV?

Options:

- A) At least two discrete episodes in the prior year, each episode lasting at least 2 weeks
- B) Episodes last hours to days, are separated by weeks to months, and child returns to baseline health between episodes
- C) Presence of structural GI disease is required
- D) Diagnosis requires episodes of vomiting at least daily for 6 months

Correct Answer: B) Episodes last hours to days, are separated by weeks to months, and child returns to baseline health between episodes

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Pediatric Oncology

Subtopic: Radiology Signs in Tumor Diagnosis

Question Number: 27

A light bulb sign on MRI is suggestive of which malignancy?

Options:

- A) Adrenal Pheochromocytoma
- B) Retroperitoneal Neuroblastoma
- C) Cerebellar Medulloblastoma
- D) Wilms Tumour

Correct Answer: A) Adrenal Pheochromocytoma

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nephrology

Subtopic: Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) – Volume and Electrolyte Management

Question Number: 28

Question (Clinical question):

A 5-year-old child developed AKI with ATN. The child was advised fluid restriction as per protocol and monitored daily. On day 3 of admission, he was found to have a weight loss of 3% in 24 hours, and his corresponding serum sodium was found to shoot to 149 mEq/L. Which among the following is likely a reason?

Options:

- A) Central Diabetes Insipidus
- B) Inadequate daily fluid replacement
- C) Excess daily fluid replacement
- D) Normal phenomenon not requiring any specific therapy

Correct Answer: B) Inadequate daily fluid replacement

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Pediatric Nephrology

Subtopic: Congenital Renal Malformations – Recurrence Risk

Question Number: 29

A lady delivered a baby with bilateral renal agenesis. The baby had features of Potter Syndrome and died soon after birth due to a pulmonary complication. What is the recurrence risk in subsequent pregnancies?

Options:

- A) 5%
- B) 15%
- C) 25%
- D) 50%

Correct Answer: A) 5%

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetics and Metabolic Disorders

Subtopic: Syndromic Sensorineural Hearing Loss – Pendred Syndrome

Question Number: 30

Gene involved in the pathogenesis of Pendred syndrome?

Options:

- A) SLC26A4 (PDS GENE)
- B) FGFR3
- C) AAT
- D) MECP2

Correct Answer: A) SLC26A4 (PDS GENE)

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Pediatric Oncology

Subtopic: Neuroblastoma – Clinical Features and Diagnosis

Question Number: 31

Clinical question:

A baby presents with nodules, a mass in the abdomen, hypertension, diarrhoea, and periorbital edema/ecchymoses. X-ray shows calcification. What's the diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Lymphoma
- B) Neuroblastoma
- C) Wilms Tumour
- D) Congenital mesoblastic nephroma

Correct Answer: B) Neuroblastoma

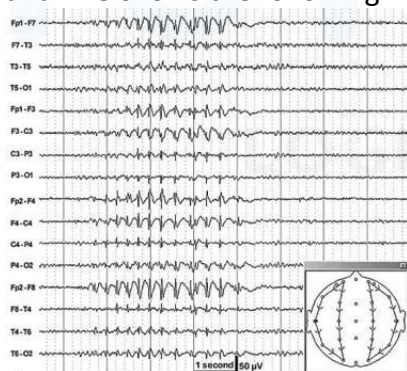
Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neurology – Epilepsy Syndromes in Children

Subtopic: Absence Seizures – EEG and Clinical Features

Question Number: 32

A six-year-old patient has attacks precipitated by hyperventilation, no post-ictal confusion, and EEG shows the following. Mark the correct diagnosis.



Options:

- A. Absence seizure
- B. Juvenile myoclonic epilepsy
- C. Infantile spasms
- D. Focal seizure

Correct Answer: A. Absence seizure

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nephrology – Recurrent Urinary Tract Infections (UTI)

Subtopic: Most Common Cause in Children

Question Number: 33

Most common cause of recurrent UTI in children is?

Options:

- A. PUV
- B. PUJ obstruction
- C. Kidney stones
- D. VUR

Correct Answer: D) VUR

Subject: Pediatric Surgery

Topic: Congenital Tracheoesophageal Fistula (TEF) Repair

Subtopic: Azygos Vein Preservation – Surgical Outcomes

Question Number: 34

The azygos vein is preserved during congenital tracheoesophageal fistula repair. What is the advantage of doing so?

Options:

- A. Less recurrence
- B. Prevent injury of thoracic duct
- C. Make future surgery easier
- D. Good venous drainage of the repair area

Correct Answer: D) Good venous drainage of the repair area

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Gastroenterology – Intussusception

Subtopic: Diagnostic Approach in Suspected Intussusception

Question Number: 35

Clinical question:

A baby presented with pain and mucus mixed with bloody discharge in the stools. The baby was found to have a palpable mass near the umbilicus. What is the next investigation?

Options:

- A. X-ray Abdomen
- B. USG abdomen
- C. CECT abdomen
- D. Diagnostic laparoscopy

Correct Answer: B. USG abdomen

Subject: Pediatric Surgery

Topic: Inguinal Hernia in Children

Subtopic: Timing of Surgical Repair

Question Number: 36

Clinical question:

When should you operate on an inguinal hernia in children or infants?

Options:

- A. After six months
- B. Around two years
- C. After five years
- D. As soon as it is diagnosed

Correct Answer: D) As soon as it is diagnosed

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Cardiology – Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)

Subtopic: Management and Timing of Closure

Question Number: 37

Clinical question:

A four-year-old child with failure to thrive was diagnosed with ASD one year ago and now comes with lower respiratory tract infection (pneumonia). Which of the following is an incorrect statement?

Options:

- A. Treat LRTI as per routine protocol
- B. Early closure of ASD is advised
- C. 2D echo can be repeated
- D. Look for other alternative causes of FTT

Correct Answer: D. Look for other alternative causes of FTT

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Pharmacology – Acetaminophen in Premature Infants

Subtopic: Half-life and Duration of Action

Question Number: 38

Question:

Half-life and duration of acetaminophen in premature infants is:

Options:

- A. Same as adults
- B. More than adults
- C. Less than adults
- D. (Not specified)

Correct Answer: B. More than adults

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nephrology – Bartter Syndrome Subtypes

Subtopic: Sensorineural Hearing Loss in Bartter Syndrome

Question Number: 39

Bartter syndrome subtype associated with sensorineural hearing loss.

Options:

- A. Type 1
- B. Type 2
- C. Type 3
- D. Type 4

Correct Answer: D) Type 4

Subject: Neonatology

Topic: Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia (CDH)

Subtopic: Immediate Management in Neonates

Question Number: 40

Clinical question:

A neonate presented with a left-sided diaphragmatic hernia. What is the immediate next step in management?

Options:

- A. Wait and watch
- B. ICD Placement
- C. NG Tube Insertion and stabilization
- D. Immediate Surgery

Correct Answer: C) NG Tube Insertion and stabilization

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetics – Multisystem Syndromes

Subtopic: Alagille Syndrome – Clinical Diagnosis

Question Number: 41

Clinical question:

A 3-year-old male patient has a history of prolonged jaundice with failure to thrive. On examination, there is a heart murmur. Other findings are triangular faces with a pointed chin. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Congenital hepatic fibrosis
- B. Polycystic Kidney Disease
- C. Alagille Syndrome
- D. Tyrosinemia

Correct Answer: C. Alagille Syndrome

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neurology – Neural Tube Defects and Associated Malformations

Subtopic: Myelomeningocele and Chiari Malformations

Question Number: 42

A child with meningomyelocele was operated on with the placement of a shunt. Later, he developed weakness and an ataxic gait. The VP shunt is working. What could be the likely malformation?

Options:

- A. Chiari 1
- B. Chiari 2
- C. Epidural abscess
- D. Cord tethering

Correct Answer: B. Chiari 2

Subtopic: Cardiac Defects in Alagille Syndrome

Question Number: 43

A 6-month-old baby with failure to thrive, having a posterior embryotoxon and butterfly-shaped vertebra. Which of the following heart defects is most commonly associated with this given disease?

Options:

- A. Peripheral pulmonary stenosis
- B. Mitral stenosis
- C. Tetralogy of Fallot
- D. Coarctation of the aorta

Correct Answer: Peripheral pulmonary stenosis

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nephrology – Obstructive Uropathy in Children

Subtopic: Posterior Urethral Valves (PUV) – Diagnosis

Question Number: 44

Clinical question:

A baby presents with a thickened bladder with bilateral hydronephrosis. A keyhole sign in USG is seen. What's the best investigation to diagnose this condition?

Options:

- A. X-ray
- B. IVP
- C. MCU
- D. Renal Scan

Correct Answer: C) MCU

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Hepatology – Cirrhosis Types

Subtopic: Micronodular Cirrhosis – Nodule Size

Question Number: 45

Question:

Size of Micronodular cirrhosis is?

Options:

- A. 5 cm
- B. 3 cm
- C. 2 cm
- D. <1 cm

Correct Answer: <1 cm

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nephrology

Subtopic: Proteinuria Evaluation

Question Number: 46

Which of the following causes a false positive result on urine dipstick for proteinuria?

Options:

- A) Alkaline urine (pH >8)
- B) Hematuria
- C) Concentrated urine
- D) Radiographic contrast media

Correct Answer: A) Alkaline urine (pH >8)

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Rheumatology

Subtopic: Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis

Question Number: 47

An 8-year-old boy presents with fever persisting for 3 months, significant weight loss, arthritis involving large joints, and rash as shown in the image. What is the most likely diagnosis?



Options:

- A) Tubercular arthritis
- B) Psoriatic Arthritis
- C) Systemic-Onset JIA
- D) IBD-Associated Arthritis

Correct Answer: C) Systemic-Onset JIA

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Gastroenterology – Celiac Disease

Subtopic: Initial Screening for Celiac Disease

Question Number: 48

Question (Clinical question):

A 3-year-old child with iron deficiency anemia and short stature undergoes screening. What is the most appropriate initial test to evaluate for celiac disease?

Options:

- A. TTGA (tissue transglutaminase IgA)
- B. Total IgA levels
- C. Anti-endomysial antibody
- D. Serum ferritin

Correct Answer: A. TTGA (tissue transglutaminase IgA)

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Metabolic Bone Disease – Rickets

Subtopic: X-Linked Hypophosphatemic Rickets (XLH) – Diagnostic Approach

Question Number: 49

A child with refractory rickets, not improving on vitamin D. Values of normal ABG, normal creatinine, normal calcium and normal PTH. What is the next investigation to be done?

Options:

- a. 1,25-DHCC
- b. FGF-23
- c. Urine Ca levels
- d. Urine phosphorus

Correct Answer: d. Urine phosphorus

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Metabolic Disorders – Glycogen Storage Diseases

Subtopic: Glycogen Storage Disease with Cirrhosis

Question Number: 50

Which is the glycogen storage disease with cirrhosis?

Options:

- A. Type 1 GSD
- B. Type 2 GSD
- C. Type 3 GSD
- D. Type 4 GSD

Correct Answer: D. Type 4 GSD

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neonatology – Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia (CDH)

Subtopic: Ventilation Strategy in CDH

Question Number: 51

What is the preferred ventilation strategy in congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH)?

Options:

- A) High-frequency oscillatory ventilation
- B) Conventional mechanical ventilation
- C) Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)
- D) Permissive hypercapnia

Correct Answer: D) Permissive hypercapnia

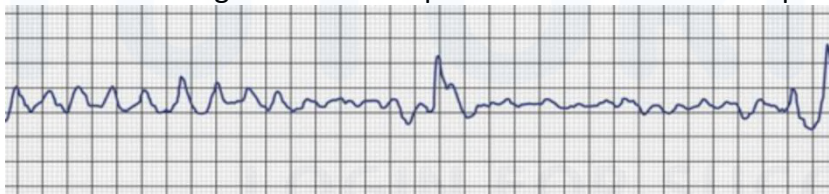
Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Pediatric Critical Care

Subtopic: Cardiac Arrest Rhythms

Question Number: 52

A child involved in a road traffic accident has absent central pulses, heart rate of 115 bpm, and ECG showing wide QRS complexes. What is the next step in management?



Options:

- A) Cardioversion
- B) Defibrillation
- C) Administer epinephrine
- D) CPR/Chest compressions

Correct Answer: B) Defibrillation

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Hematology

Subtopic: Iron Deficiency Anemia

Question Number: 53

Reticulocytosis begins in how many days after initiation of therapy in iron deficiency anemia?

Options:

- A) 12-24 hours
- B) 24-48 hours
- C) 72-96 hours
- D) 48-72 hours

Correct answer: C) 72-96 hours

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Infectious Diseases

Subtopic: Bacterial Gastroenteritis

Question Number: 54

Which microorganism causes diarrheal infection and is particularly associated with iron overload states?

Options:

- A) Campylobacter
- B) Shigella
- C) Salmonella (non-typhoidal)
- D) Yersinia

Correct Answer: D) Yersinia

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Hematology – Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia (APL)

Subtopic: Management of APL with DIC

Question Number: 55

In acute promyelocytic leukemia with DIC, treatment will be?

Options:

- A. Chemotherapy alone
- B. Supportive care only
- C. Arsenic trioxide
- D. Oral retinoid (ATRA)

Correct Answer: D. Oral retinoid (ATRA)

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nephrology

Subtopic: Congenital Renal Disorders

Question Number: 56

A "bouquet of flowers" appearance on imaging is characteristic of which condition?

Options:

- A) Polycystic kidney disease
- B) Renal tubular acidosis
- C) Hydronephrosis
- D) Medullary sponge kidney

Correct Answer: D) Medullary sponge kidney

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nephrology – Bartter Syndrome

Subtopic: Management and Treatment

Question Number: 57

Treatment of Bartter syndrome?

Options:

- A. Spironolactone
- B. Furosemide
- C. Potassium and sodium supplementation
- D. ACE inhibitors

Correct Answer: C. Potassium and sodium supplementation

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Gastroenterology – Portal Hypertension in Children

Subtopic: Extrahepatic Portal Venous Obstruction (EHPVO)

Question Number: 58

A case of an 8-year-old child with oesophageal varices, normal AST, no hepatomegaly, but splenomegaly was present. What is the likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A. Cirrhosis
- B. Non-cirrhotic portal fibrosis
- C. Budd-Chiari syndrome
- D. Extra hepatic portal venous obstruction

Correct Answer: D. Extra hepatic portal venous obstruction

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Hepatology – Biliary Atresia

Subtopic: Diagnosis and Surgical Management

Question Number: 59

A newborn presents with neonatal jaundice, and ultrasound findings reveal fibrosis and the following image. What is the surgery of choice?



Options:

- A. Liver transplantation
- B. Cholecystectomy
- C. Hepaticojejunostomy
- D. Kasai portoenterostomy

Correct Answer: D. Kasai portoenterostomy

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neuromuscular Disorders – Electromyography (EMG) Findings

Subtopic: Classic EMG Sounds in Myotonic Disorders

Question Number: 60

Dive bomber sounds on EMG are characteristic of which condition?

Options:

- A. Myasthenia gravis
- B. Lambert-Eaton syndrome
- C. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- D. Myotonic dystrophy

Correct Answer: D. Myotonic dystrophy

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetics – Chromosome Disorders

Subtopic: Microdeletions in Chromosome 7

Question Number: 61

Microdeletions in chromosome 7 are associated with which disease?

Options:

- A) Cystic fibrosis
- B) Prader-Willi syndrome
- C) Angelman syndrome
- D) Williams syndrome

Correct Answer: D) Williams syndrome

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Cardiology – Supraventricular Tachycardia (SVT)

Subtopic: Acute Management of SVT – Adenosine Dosing

Question Number: 62

Initial dose of adenosine in a stable patient with SVT?

Options:

- A) 0.05 mg/kg
- B) 0.1 mg/kg (max 6 mg)
- C) 0.2 mg/kg
- D) 0.3 mg/kg

Correct Answer: B) 0.1 mg/kg (max 6 mg)

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Pulmonology – Pleural Disorders

Subtopic: Chylothorax in Children

Question Number: 63

The most common cause of chylothorax in children is?

Options:

- A) Trauma
- B) Birth injury
- C) Post surgery
- D) Lymphoma

Correct Answer: C) Post surgery

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Gastrointestinal Disorders

Subtopic: Pyloric Stenosis

Question Number: 64

A baby with non-bilious vomiting and visible gastric peristalsis is admitted to the NICU. What is the electrolyte imbalance seen in this baby?

Options:

- A) Hypokalemic hypernatremic metabolic alkalosis
- B) Hypokalemic hypochloremic metabolic alkalosis
- C) Hypokalemic hyponatremic hypochloremic metabolic acidosis
- D) Hypokalemic hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis

Correct Answer: B) Hypokalemic hypochloremic metabolic alkalosis

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Gastroenterology – Pancreatic Disorders

Subtopic: Pancreatic Pseudocyst Following Trauma

Question Number: 65

A 5-year-old child had trauma in the epigastric region, following which he complained of abdominal pain radiating to the back and vomiting episodes. Now the child presents with an abdominal mass. What's the likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Pseudocyst pancreas
- B) Neuroblastoma
- C) Acute Kidney Injury
- D) Liver abscess

Correct Answer: A) Pseudocyst pancreas

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neurological Assessment

Subtopic: Coma Scales in Critical Care

Question Number: 66

Which of the following is not a component of the Full Outline of UnResponsiveness (FOUR) Score?

Options:

- A) Eye Response
- B) Motor Response
- C) Verbal Response
- D) Brainstem Reflexes

Correct Answer: C) Verbal Response

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Cardiology – Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)

Subtopic: Causes and Management in Children

Question Number: 67

Identify the incorrect statement?

Options:

- A. Furosemide is the first-line drug in pediatric CCF
- B. ASD can lead to heart failure in 20-40 years
- C. HLHS can cause CCF in neonates
- D. TOF leads to CCF in children

Correct Answer: TOF leads to CCF in children

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nephrology

Subtopic: Renal Vein Thrombosis

Question Number: 68

A child with suspected renal vein thrombosis (RVT) presents with hematuria and flank mass. What is the next essential investigation to confirm the diagnosis?

Options:

- A) USG
- B) Doppler
- C) MRI
- D) Radionuclide Scan

Correct Answer: B) Doppler

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Cardiology – Neonatal Arrhythmias

Subtopic: Congenital Heart Block in Neonates of SLE Mothers

Question Number: 69

A neonate born to a mother with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) presents with bradycardia. An ECG shows complete heart block. What is the most likely cause of this condition?

Options:

- A. Maternal anti-Ro/SSA antibodies
- B. Congenital structural heart defect
- C. Neonatal hypothyroidism
- D. Viral myocarditis

Correct Answer: A. Maternal anti-Ro/SSA antibodies

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Public Health – National Medical Register (NMR) and Pediatric Health Goals

Subtopic: India's 2025 Health Goals

Question Number: 70

As part of the National Medical Register (NMR) implementation, what is a key focus for pediatric healthcare in India's 2025 Health Goals?

Options:

- A) Universal neonatal screening for metabolic disorders
- B) Eradication of polio
- C) Reducing adult cardiovascular mortality
- D) Increasing elective cesarean deliveries

Correct Answer: A) Universal neonatal screening for metabolic disorders

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Genetics – Connective Tissue Disorders

Subtopic: Marfan Syndrome – Clinical Features & Diagnosis

Question Number: 71

A 14-year-old boy presents with tall stature, long limbs, and pectus excavatum. Echocardiography reveals aortic root dilatation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
- B) Marfan syndrome
- C) Homocystinuria
- D) Loeys-Dietz syndrome

Correct Answer: B) Marfan syndrome

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nutrition – Vitamin Toxicity

Subtopic: Hypervitaminosis A (Vitamin A Toxicity)

Question Number: 72

A 2-year-old child presents with irritability, coarse facial features, and hypertrichosis after excessive vitamin A supplementation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Hypervitaminosis A
- B) Rickets
- C) Scurvy
- D) Hypervitaminosis D

Correct Answer: A) Hypervitaminosis A

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nephrology – Renal Stones in Children

Subtopic: Vitamin D–Dependent Rickets

Question Number: 73

Clinical question:

A 6-year-old child presents with recurrent renal stones and increased urinary calcium levels with normal serum calcium. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Primary hyperparathyroidism
- B) Idiopathic hypercalciuria
- C) Distal renal tubular acidosis
- D) Vitamin D–dependent rickets

Correct Answer: D) Vitamin D–dependent rickets

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nephrology – Tubular Disorders

Subtopic: Gitelman Syndrome vs. Chronic Diuretic Use

Question Number: 74

Clinical question:

A 10-year-old child presents with hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia, and metabolic alkalosis. There is no history of diuretic use. What is the key feature that differentiates Gitelman syndrome from chronic diuretic use?

Options:

- A) Low urinary calcium in Gitelman syndrome
- B) Elevated serum renin in chronic diuretic use
- C) Normal blood pressure in chronic diuretic use
- D) Absence of hypomagnesemia in Gitelman syndrome

Correct Answer: A) Low urinary calcium in Gitelman syndrome

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Respiratory Infections – Community-Acquired Pneumonia

Subtopic: Atypical Pneumonia in School-Age Children

Question Number: 75

Clinical question:

A 7-year-old child presents with a persistent dry cough, low-grade fever, and bilateral crackles on chest examination. What is the most likely causative organism?

Options:

- A) *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
- B) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- C) *Haemophilus influenzae*
- D) *Chlamydia trachomatis*

Correct Answer: A) *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neonatology – Apnea of Prematurity

Subtopic: Caffeine Therapy – Therapeutic Drug Levels

Question Number: 76

Clinical question:

A preterm neonate is being treated with caffeine for apnea of prematurity. What is the therapeutic serum level of caffeine?

Options:

- A) 2 to 6 µg/mL
- B) 8 to 20 µg/mL
- C) 20 to 30 µg/mL
- D) 30 to 40 µg/mL

Correct Answer: B) 8 to 20 µg/mL

Subject: Neonatology

Topic: Nutrition in Neonates

Subtopic: Daily Protein Requirement

Question Number: 77

Non-clinical question:

What is the recommended daily protein requirement for a neonate?

Options:

- A. 1.5 to 2.5 g/kg
- B. 3 to 3.5 g/kg
- C. 3.5 to 4.5 g/kg
- D. 4.5 to 5.5 g/kg

Correct Answer: B. 3 to 3.5 g/kg

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nephrology – Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Complications

Subtopic: Hyperkalemia in CKD – Pathophysiology

Question Number: 78

Question (Clinical question):

A child with chronic kidney disease (CKD) presents with persistent hyperkalemia despite normal urine output. What is the underlying pathophysiological mechanism?

Options:

- A) Hyporeninemic hypoaldosteronism
- B) Excessive potassium intake
- C) Acute tubular necrosis
- D) Renal tubular acidosis

Correct Answer: A) Hyporeninemic hypoaldosteronism

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Hepatology – Hereditary Hyperbilirubinemia

Subtopic: Gilbert Syndrome and Unconjugated Hyperbilirubinemia

Question Number: 79

Question (Clinical question):

A 15-year-old boy presents with intermittent jaundice and elevated unconjugated bilirubin levels. What is the most common inherited cause of hyperbilirubinemia?

Options:

- A) Crigler-Najjar syndrome
- B) Gilbert syndrome
- C) Dubin-Johnson syndrome
- D) Rotor syndrome

Correct Answer: B) Gilbert syndrome

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neuroendocrine and Autonomic Disorders

Subtopic: ROHHAD Syndrome

Question Number: 80

A 4-year-old child presents with rapid-onset obesity over the past 6 months, central hypoventilation requiring nocturnal ventilation, hyperprolactinemia, and thermal dysregulation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Prader-Willi syndrome
- B) Late-onset congenital central hypoventilation syndrome (LO-CCHS)
- C) Rapid-onset obesity with hypothalamic dysfunction, hypoventilation, and autonomic dysregulation (ROHHAD) syndrome
- D) Cushing syndrome

Correct Answer: C) Rapid-onset obesity with hypothalamic dysfunction, hypoventilation, and autonomic dysregulation (ROHHAD) syndrome

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Pharmacology – Anticonvulsants in Neonates

Subtopic: Cytochrome P450 Enzyme Metabolism

Question Number: 81

Question (Clinical question):

A neonate with seizures is started on phenobarbitone. Which cytochrome P450 enzyme is primarily involved in its metabolism?

Options:

- A) CYP2C9
- B) CYP2C19
- C) CYP2D6
- D) CYP3A4

Correct Answer: A) CYP2C9

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Hematology – Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL)

Subtopic: Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (ALCL) – Cytogenetics

Question Number: 82

Question (Clinical question):

A 10-year-old child with anaplastic large cell lymphoma (NHL) undergoes cytogenetic analysis. What is the characteristic translocation?

Options:

- A) t(8;14)
- B) t(2;5)
- C) t(9;22)
- D) t(15;17)

Correct Answer: B) t(2;5)

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Gastroenterology

Subtopic: Chronic Liver Disease Monitoring

Question Number: 83

Question (Clinical question):

A 7-year-old child with chronic liver disease is scheduled for follow-up monitoring. Which combination is most appropriate for assessing liver function?

Options:

- A) AST/ALT
- B) Albumin/PT
- C) Bilirubin/ALP
- D) GGT/INR

Correct Answer: B) Albumin/PT

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Infectious Diseases – Dengue Fever

Subtopic: Diagnostic Tests in Early Dengue

Question Number: 84

Question (Clinical question):

A 5-year-old child presents with fever and rash 3 days after onset. What is the most useful diagnostic test within the first 4 days of dengue illness?

Options:

- A) Dengue NS1 antigen
- B) IgM antibody
- C) IgG antibody
- D) Viral culture

Correct Answer: A) Dengue NS1 antigen

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neonatology – NICU Environmental Safety

Subtopic: Noise Limits in Neonatal Intensive Care Units

Question Number: 85

What is the maximum allowed decibel level in a neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) to ensure a safe environment?

Options:

- A) 35 dB
- B) 45 dB
- C) 55 dB
- D) 65 dB

Correct Answer: B) 45 dB

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Ophthalmology – Pediatric Eye Signs

Subtopic: White Pupillary Reflex (Leukocoria)

Question Number: 86

A 2-month-old infant is noted to have an abnormal white pupillary reflex during a routine eye examination. What is the most concerning finding?

Options:

- A) Leukocoria
- B) Strabismus
- C) Nystagmus
- D) Ptosis

Correct Answer: A) Leukocoria

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nephrology – Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)

Subtopic: Staging of Chronic Kidney Disease (KDIGO/ KDOQI Guidelines)

Question Number: 87

A 12-year-old child with chronic kidney disease has a serum creatinine level of 4.5 mg/dL. According to KDIGO guidelines, what stage of CKD is this?

Options:

- A) Stage 1
- B) Stage 2
- C) Stage 3
- D) Stage 4

Correct Answer: D) Stage 4

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Pediatric Neurology

Subtopic: Spinal Cord Injuries

Question Number: 88

A 6-year-old child presents with loss of bladder and bowel control, lower limb weakness, and an MRI showing conus medullaris injury. At which spinal level is the nerve lesion most likely located?

Options:

- A) T10
- B) T12/L1
- C) L3
- D) S2

Correct Answer: B) T12/L1

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Hepatology – Biliary Atresia

Subtopic: Classification of Biliary Atresia

Question Number: 89

An infant undergoes an imaging study showing a complete obstruction at the porta hepatis with no patent proximal bile ducts. What is the most common type of biliary atresia?

Options:

- A) Type 1
- B) Type 2
- C) Type 3
- D) Type 4

Correct Answer: C) Type 3

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Nutrition – Celiac Disease

Subtopic: Gluten-Free Diet Standards

Question Number: 90

Non-clinical question:

According to Codex Alimentarius standards, what is the maximum allowable gluten content in foods labeled as gluten-free?

Options:

- A) <10 ppm
- B) <20 ppm
- C) <30 ppm
- D) <40 ppm

Correct Answer: B) <20 ppm

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Hepatology – Autoimmune Hepatitis

Subtopic: Serological Markers in Autoimmune Hepatitis Type 1

Question Number: 91

Clinical Question:

A 14-year-old girl with suspected autoimmune hepatitis type 1 undergoes serological testing. Which marker is most specific?

Options:

- A) Anti-SLA
- B) Anti-LKM
- C) Anti-mitochondrial antibody
- D) Anti-smooth muscle antibody

Correct Answer: D) Anti-smooth muscle antibody

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Metabolic Disorders

Subtopic: Phenylketonuria (PKU)

Question Number: 92

Question (Clinical question):

A 6-month-old infant presents with developmental delay, fair skin, and a musty odor in the urine. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Maple syrup urine disease
- B) Phenylketonuria
- C) Homocystinuria
- D) Galactosemia

Correct Answer: B) Phenylketonuria

Subject: Medicine

Topic: Gastroenterology – Peptic Ulcer Disease

Subtopic: Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome (Gastrinoma)

Question Number: 93

Clinical Question:

A 45-year-old patient with recurrent peptic ulcers and elevated gastrin levels undergoes imaging. What is the most common site of a Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrinoma?

Options:

- A) Pancreas
- B) Duodenum
- C) Stomach
- D) Liver

Correct Answer: B) Duodenum

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neonatology – Neonatal Dermatology

Subtopic: Transient Neonatal Pustular Melanosis

Question Number: 94

Clinical Question:

A newborn presents with pustular lesions that resolve within days, leaving hypopigmented patches. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Transient pustular melanosis
- B) Neonatal acne
- C) Congenital candidiasis
- D) Staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome

Correct Answer: A) Transient pustular melanosis

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Rheumatic Fever

Subtopic: Diagnosis (Jones Criteria, Low-Risk Population)

Question Number: 95

In a low-risk population for rheumatic fever, what is the minimum major criterion required for diagnosis?

Options:

- A) Polyarthritis
- B) Carditis
- C) Chorea
- D) Erythema marginatum

Correct Answer: A) Polyarthritis

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neonatology

Subtopic: Apnea of Prematurity / Preterm Respiratory Patterns

Question Number: 96

A preterm newborn, 30 weeks gestation, is on the mother's side. On day 3 of life, the mother notices an abnormal breathing pattern in the form of normal breathing followed by periods of decreased respiratory effort. The baby is also noted to have hypertension. What important finding should be specifically looked for on examination?

Options:

- A) Tone abnormality
- B) Nasal obstruction
- C) Tachycardia
- D) Bradycardia

Correct Answer: D) Bradycardia

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Endocrine Disorders

Subtopic: Pituitary Adenomas and Growth Abnormalities

Question Number: 97

An 8th-grade boy presented with hyperhidrosis and progressively enlarging shoe size. What is the possible abnormality?

Options:

- A) Somatotrophic adenoma and prolactinoma
- B) Mammosomatotrophic adenoma
- C) Hypothalamic hamartoma and Choristoma
- D) GH

Correct Answer: B) Mammosomatotrophic adenoma

Subject: Pediatrics

Topic: Neonatal Respiratory Support

Subtopic: Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) Indications

Question Number: 98

An absolute indication for CPAP is

Options:

- A) Obstructive apnea
- B) Central apnea
- C) PPHN
- D) Mixed apnea

Correct Answer: A) Obstructive apnea

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