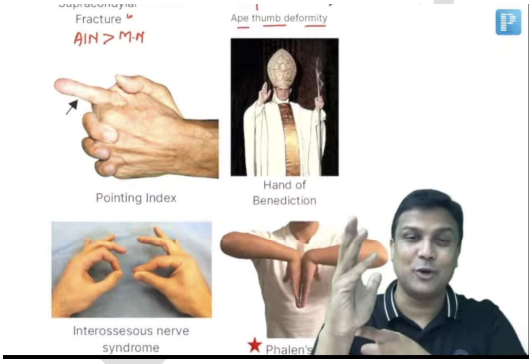
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

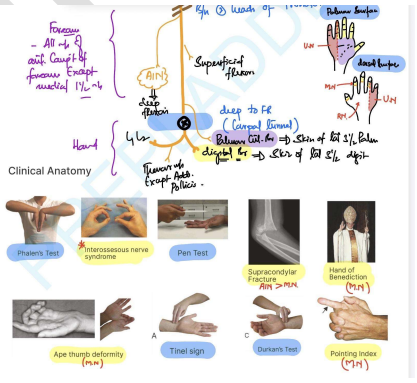
## ANATOMY

1. A patient is asked to perform the maneuver shown in the image. The finding is suggestive of injury to which of the following nerves?



a. Radial nerve
**b. Median nerve**
c. Ulnar nerve
d. Axillary nerve



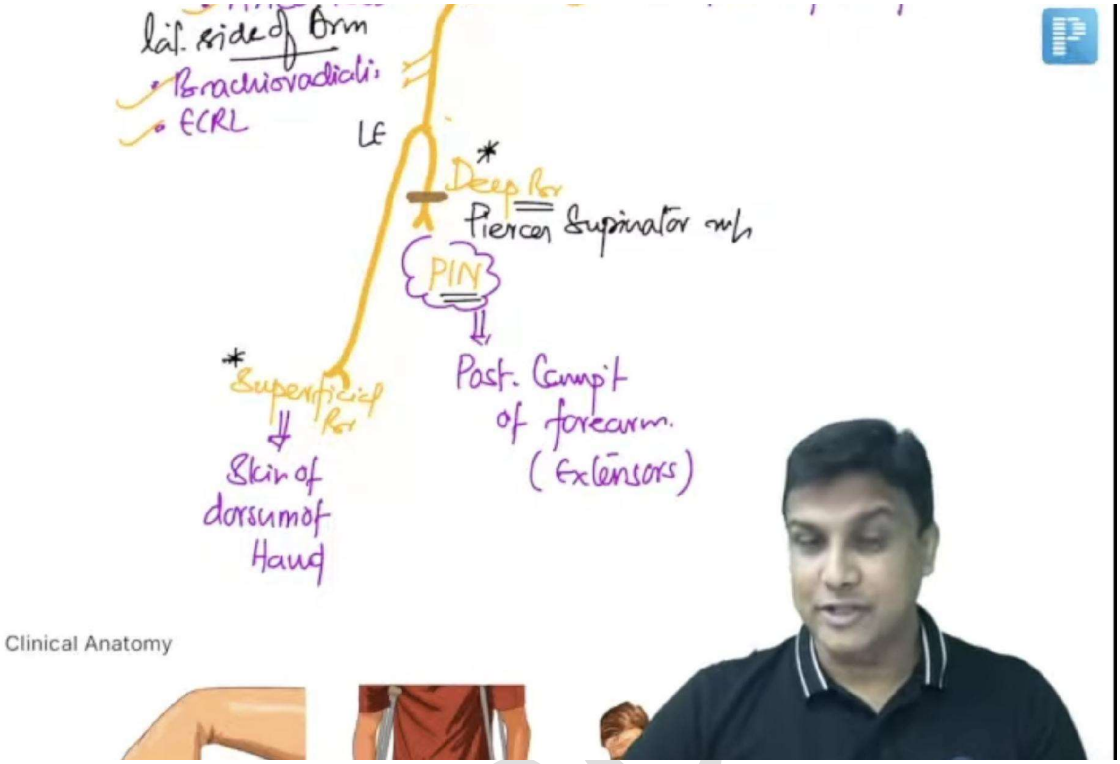




2. A patient develops inability to extend the fingers while wrist extension is preserved following surgery for a fracture of the neck of the radius. Injury to which of the following nerves is the most likely cause?

a. Ulnar nerve
b. Radial nerve
**c. Posterior interosseous nerve**
d. Median nerve

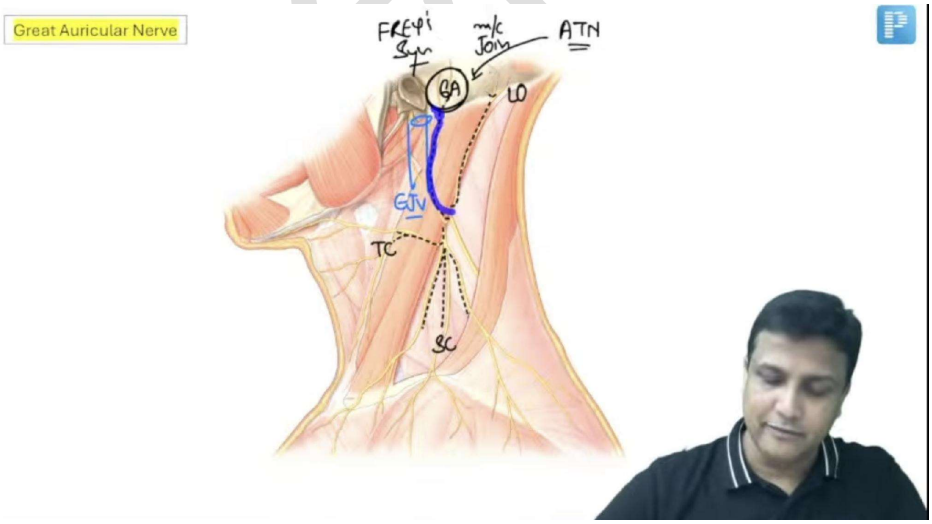
Preloader

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




3. A patient undergoes parotid gland surgery and subsequently develops loss of cutaneous sensation over the angle of the mandible and the lower part of the external ear. Which of the following nerves is most likely to have been injured during the procedure?

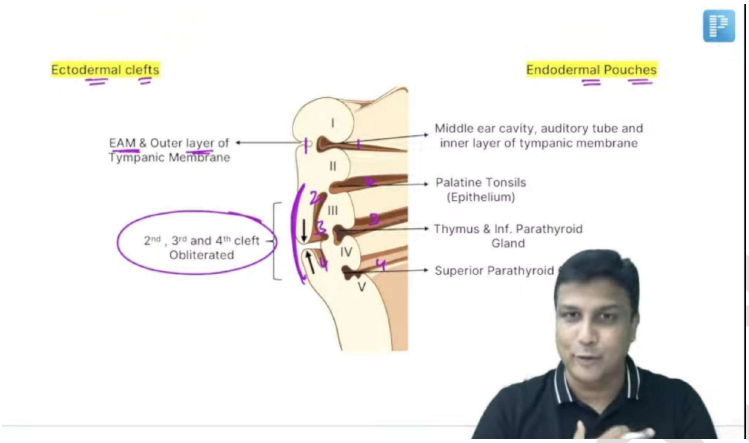
a. Marginal mandibular nerve
b. Temporofacial branch of the facial nerve
c. Auriculotemporal nerve
**d. Great auricular nerve**



# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

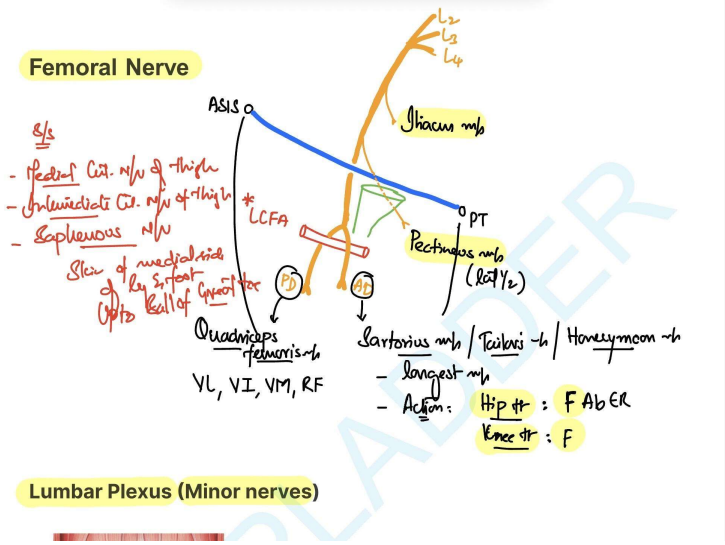
4. A newborn presents with hypoplasia of the zygomatic bones, micrognathia, malformed external ears, and downward-slanting palpebral fissures. The condition results from abnormal development of which of the following pharyngeal arches?

a. First pharyngeal arch only
b. Second pharyngeal arch only
**c. First and second pharyngeal arches**
d. Third and fourth pharyngeal arches




5. A patient is unable to flex the hip and knee following trauma to the anterior thigh. Injury to which of the following muscles is most likely responsible for this combined deficit?

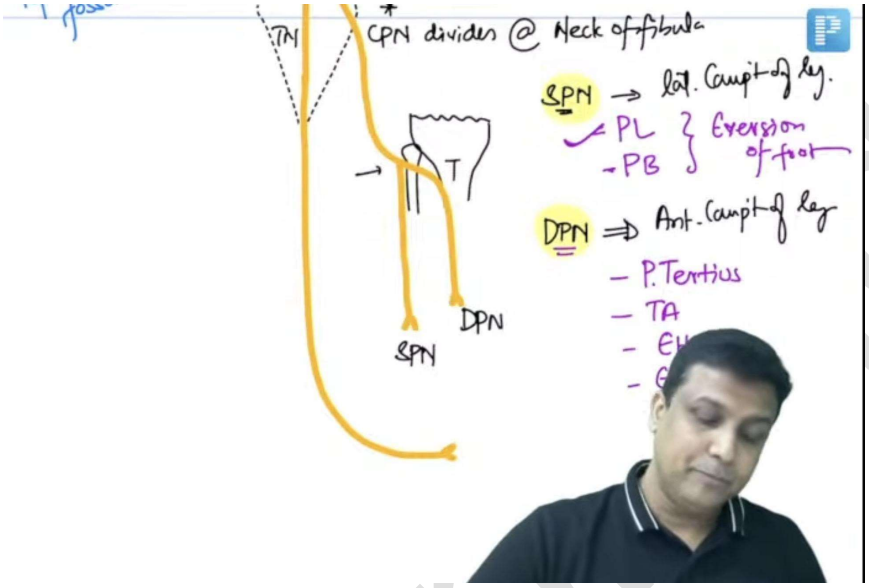
**a. Sartorius**
b. Rectus femoris
c. Tensor fasciae latae
d. Gracilis



# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

6. A 32-year-old man sustains a fracture of the neck of the fibula following a road traffic accident. A few days later, he develops foot drop with weakness of dorsiflexion and eversion of the foot. Sensory examination reveals loss of sensation over the dorsum of the foot and the lateral aspect of the leg. Which of the following nerves is most likely injured?

a. Tibial nerve
b. Superficial peroneal nerve
c. Deep peroneal nerve
**d. Common peroneal nerve**

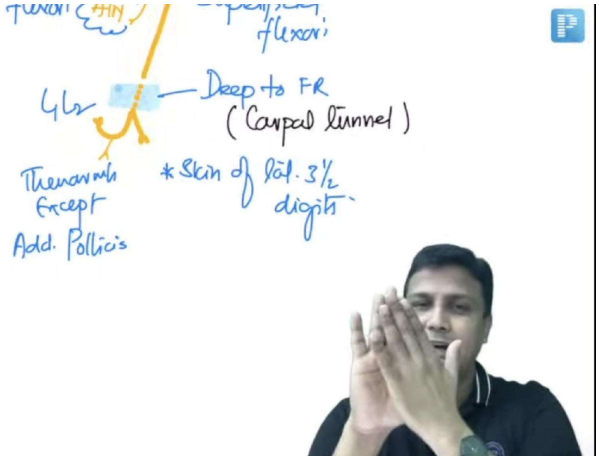



7. A patient presents with numbness and tingling over the thumb, index, middle, and lateral half of the ring finger due to compression of the median nerve at the wrist. What is the most likely diagnosis?

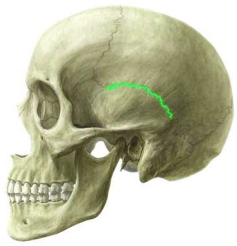
a. Cubital tunnel syndrome
**b. Carpal tunnel syndrome**
c. Guyon's canal syndrome
d. Pronator syndrome

Prep Finder

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



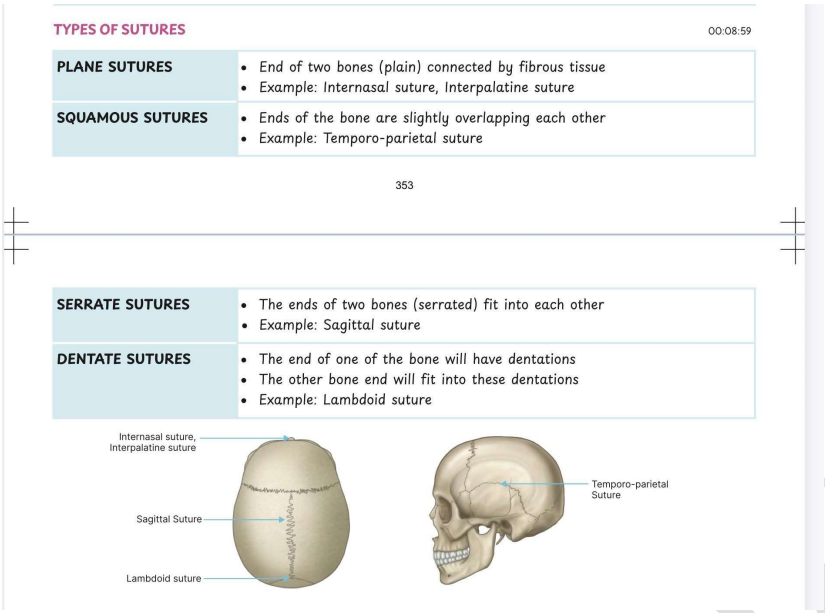

8. Identify the type of suture shown in the image.



a. Plane suture
b. Schindylesis
c. Serrate suture
**d. Squamous suture**

Preplader

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



**TYPES OF SUTURES** 00:08:59

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLANE SUTURES** | • End of two bones (plain) connected by fibrous tissue<br>• Example: Internasal suture, Interpalatine suture |
| **SQUAMOUS SUTURES** | • Ends of the bone are slightly overlapping each other<br>• Example: Temporo-parietal suture |

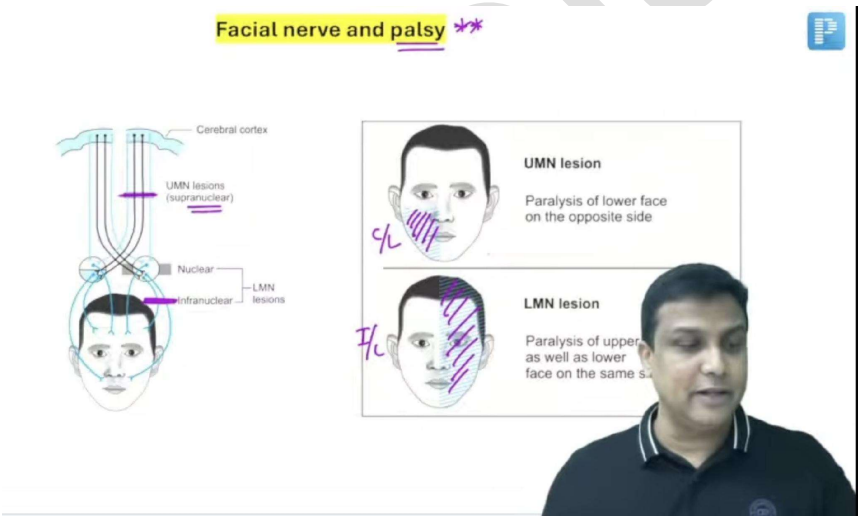
353

| | |
|---|---|
| **SERRATE SUTURES** | • The ends of two bones (serrated) fit into each other<br>• Example: Sagittal suture |
| **DENTATE SUTURES** | • The end of one of the bone will have dentations<br>• The other bone end will fit into these dentations<br>• Example: Lambdoid suture |



9. A patient presents with weakness of the lower half of the face on the right side, while forehead wrinkling is preserved. The lesion is most likely located in which of the following?

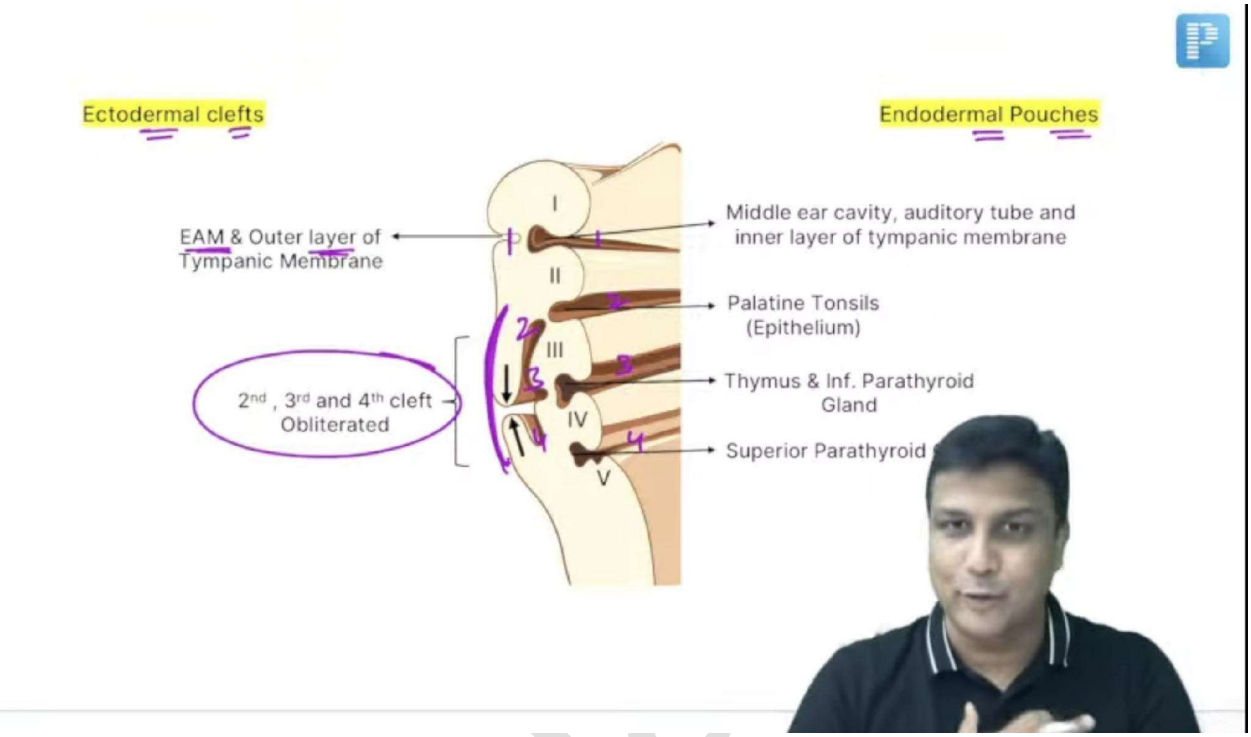
**a. Upper motor neuron of the facial nerve**
b. Lower motor neuron of the facial nerve
c. Trigeminal nerve
d. Hypoglossal nerve




10. A 20-year-old man presents with intermittent mucoid discharge from a small opening along the lower third of the anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle since childhood. This congenital anomaly most commonly results from the persistence of which of the following?

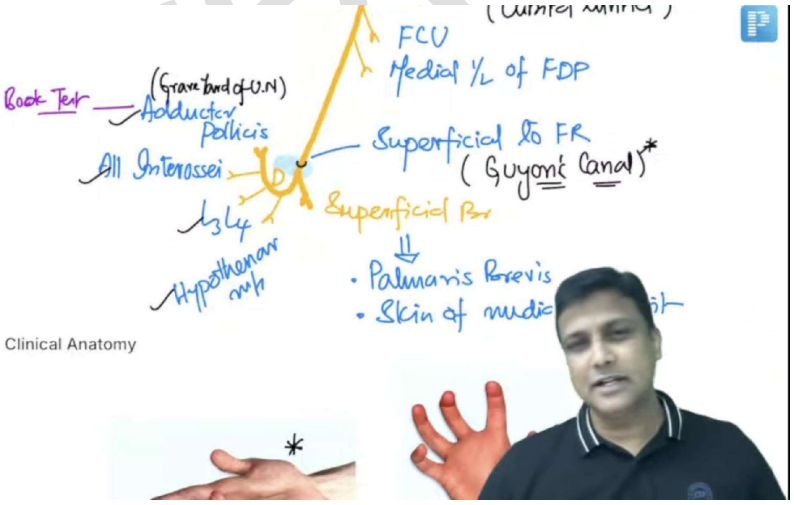
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

a. First pharyngeal cleft
b. Second pharyngeal cleft
**c. Third pharyngeal cleft**
d. Fourth pharyngeal cleft




11. The cutaneous sensation over the little finger and the medial half of the ring finger is supplied by which of the following nerves?

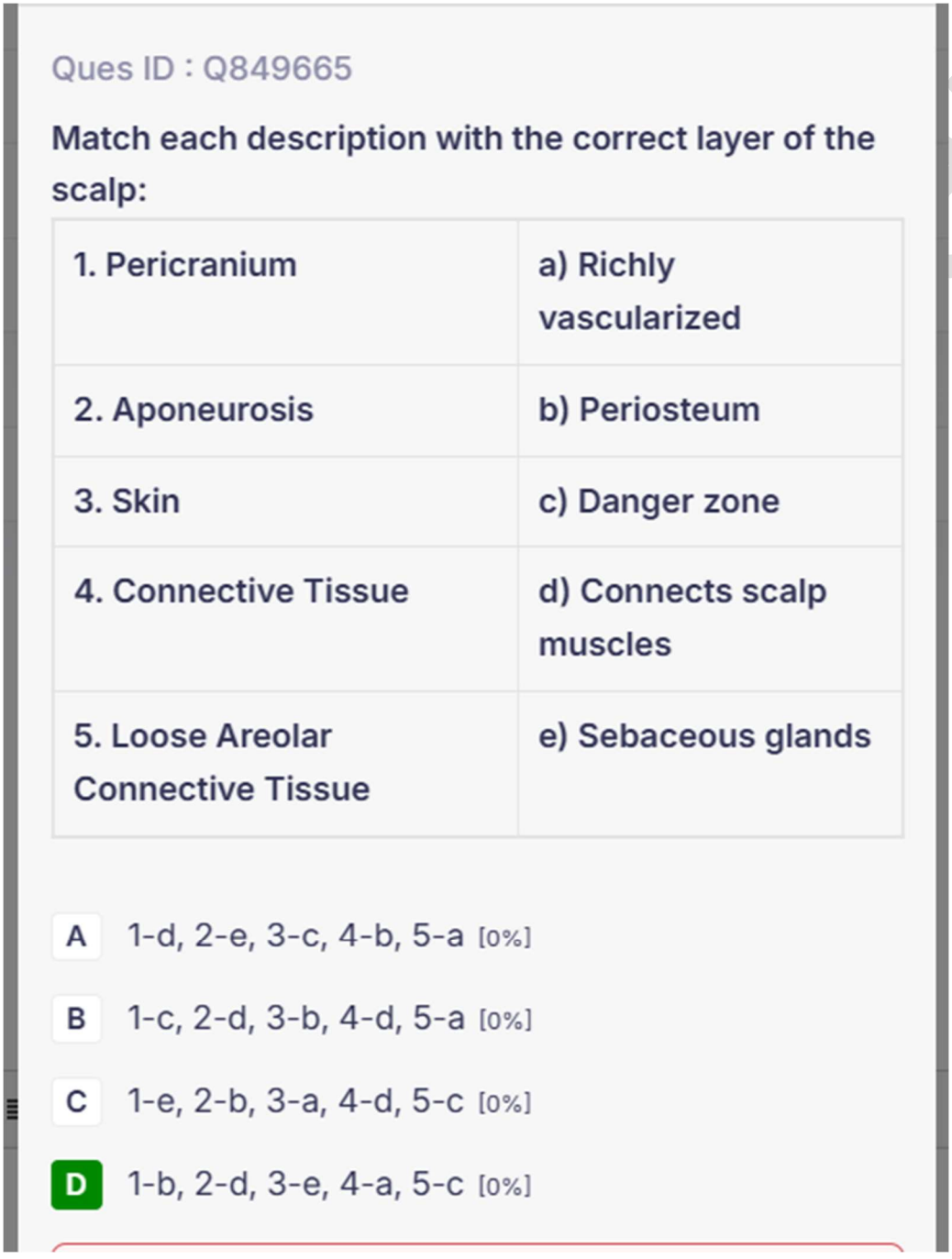
**a. Ulnar nerve**
b. Radial nerve
c. Posterior interosseous nerve
d. Median nerve



# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

12. A patient sustains a deep laceration over the eyebrow. Separation of the wound margins occurs due to injury to which of the following layers of the scalp?

a. Skin
b. Dense connective tissue
**c. Aponeurosis (galea aponeurotica)**
d. Loose areolar tissue



Ques ID : Q849665

**Match each description with the correct layer of the scalp:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Pericranium | a) Richly vascularized |
| 2. Aponeurosis | b) Periosteum |
| 3. Skin | c) Danger zone |
| 4. Connective Tissue | d) Connects scalp muscles |
| 5. Loose Areolar Connective Tissue | e) Sebaceous glands |

A 1-d, 2-e, 3-c, 4-b, 5-a [0%]

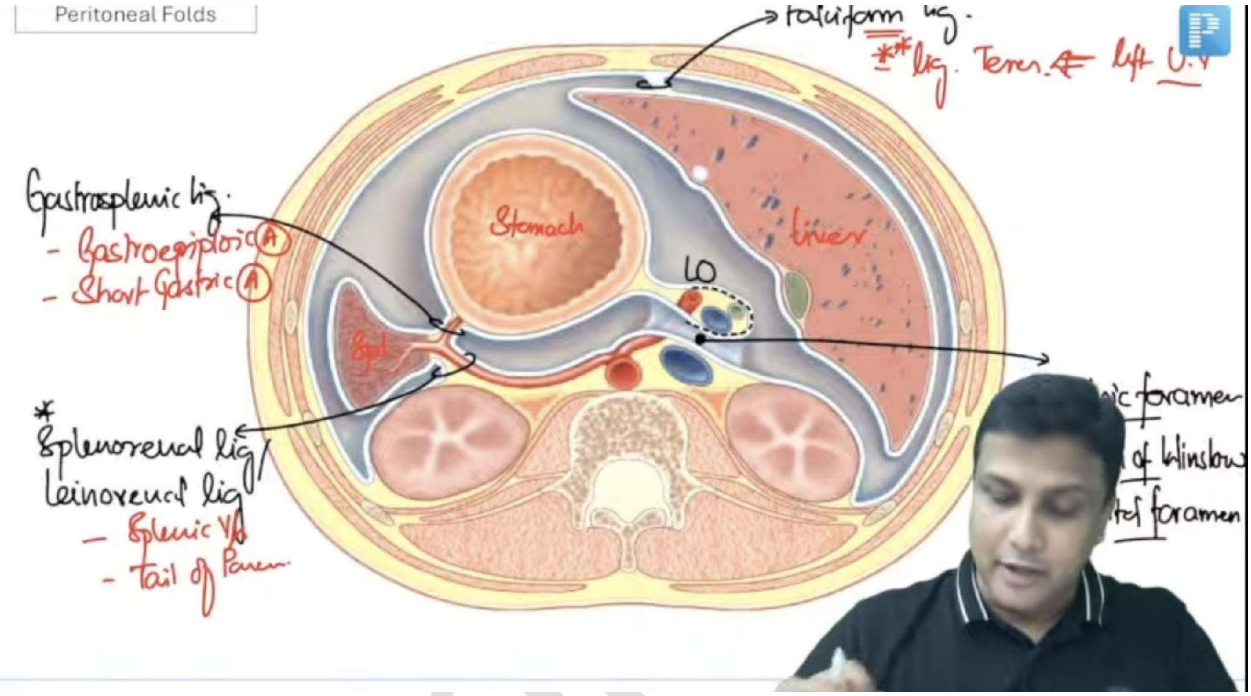
B 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-d, 5-a [0%]

C 1-e, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d, 5-c [0%]

D 1-b, 2-d, 3-e, 4-a, 5-c [0%]

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

13. Which of the following arteries passes through the splenorenal (lienorenal) ligament?
    a. Left gastric artery
    **b. Splenic artery**
    c. Common hepatic artery
    d. Superior mesenteric artery

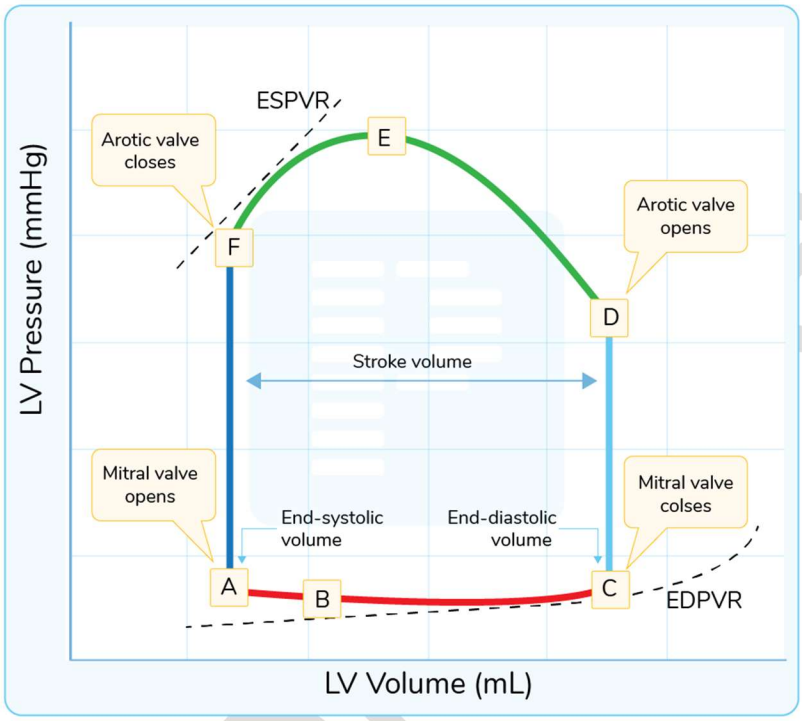



Prep

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

## PHYSIOLOGY

1. The area marked in green in the image is:




A. Isovolumetric contraction phase
**B. Ejection phase**
C. Isovolumetric relaxation phase
D. Rapid ventricular filling phase

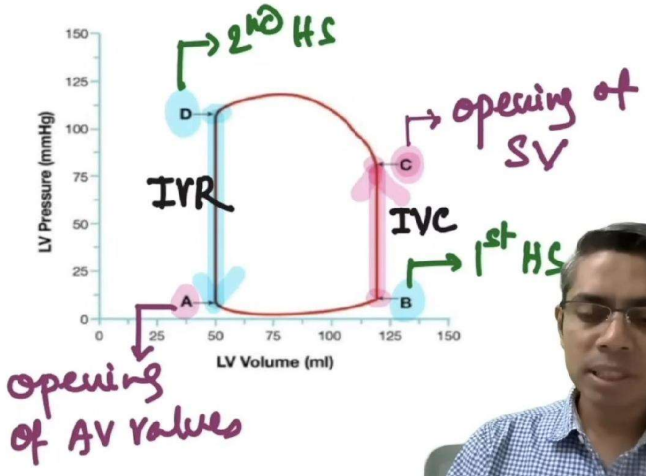
Prep Master

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

## IBQ

In the following LV pressure – volume loop diagram, point C denotes –

a) Mitral valve closes
b) Aortic valve opens
c) Aortic valve closes
d) Mitral valve opens





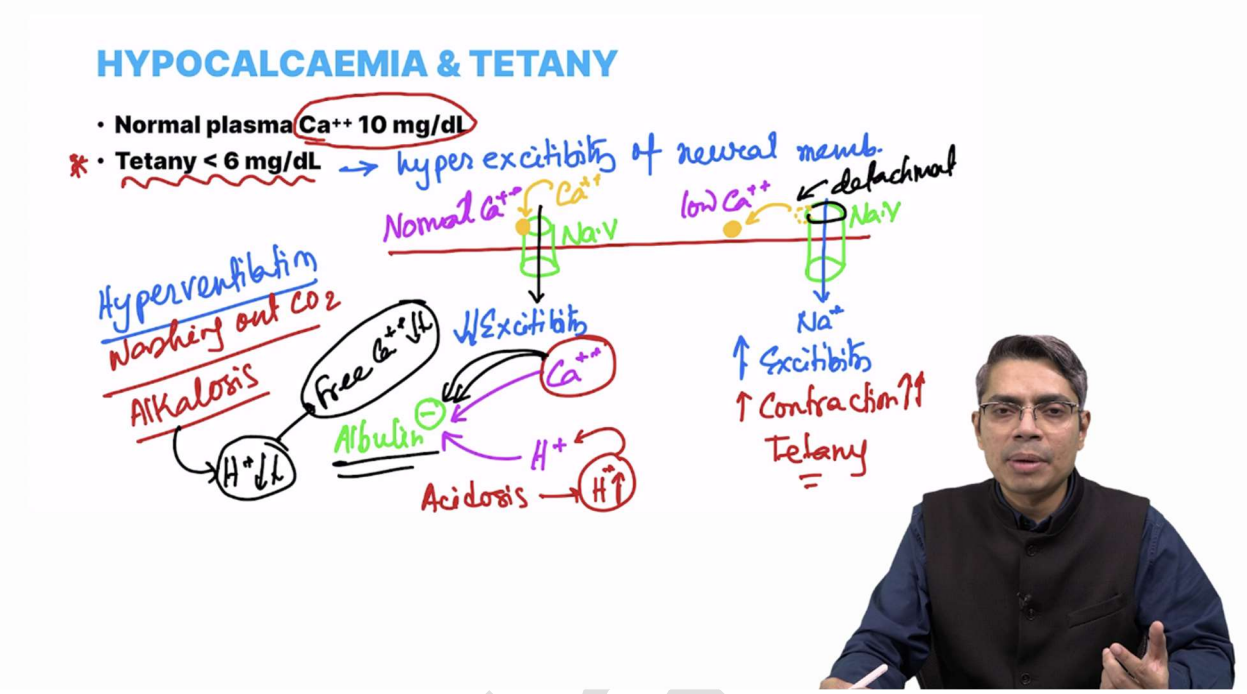

2. What is the sign seen in the image?



A. Babinski Sign
**B. Chvostek Sign**
C. Trousseau Sign

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

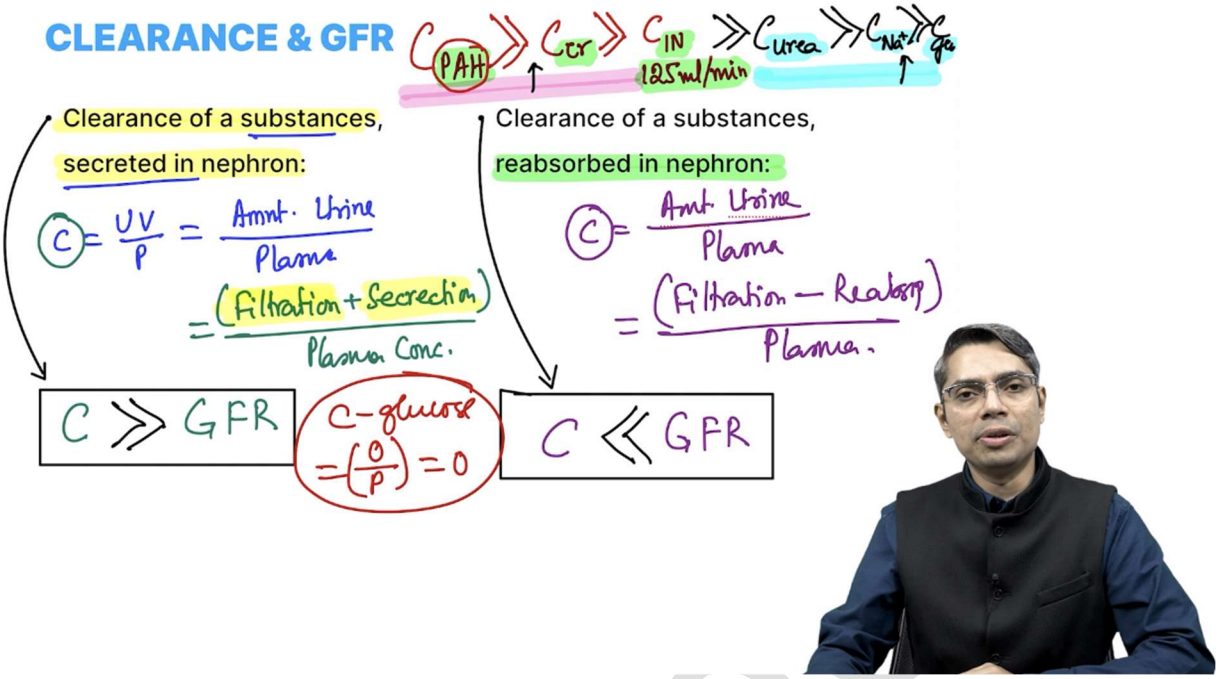
D. Erb's sign




3. Which of the following is true about creatinine clearance in comparison to inulin clearance:
   A. Underestimates GFR
   **B. Overestimates GFR**
   C. Gold standard for GFR measurement
   D. Equal to inulin clearance

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




4. Glucose crosses the BBB by using which GLUT?
   **A. GLUT 1**
   B. GLUT 2
   C. GLUT 4
   D. GLUT 5

## Important GLUTS:

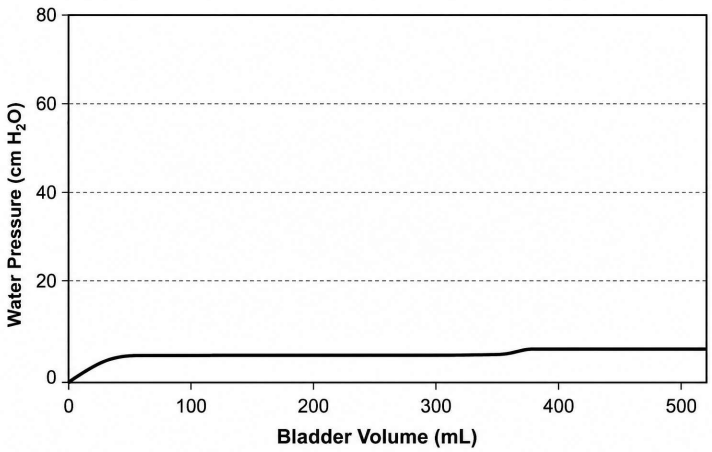
- **Insulin-responsive GLUT: GLUT4 and GLUT 12**
- **Insulin-responsive GLUT in blastocyst: GLUT8**
- **Fructose transporter GLUT: GLUT5 and GLUT 11**

- **GLUT in CNS:**
  - **GLUT 1: Endothelium cell (BBB)**
  - **GLUT 3: Neurones**
  - **GLUT 5: Astrocyte**

- **Major GLUT in placenta & foetus: GLUT 1**

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

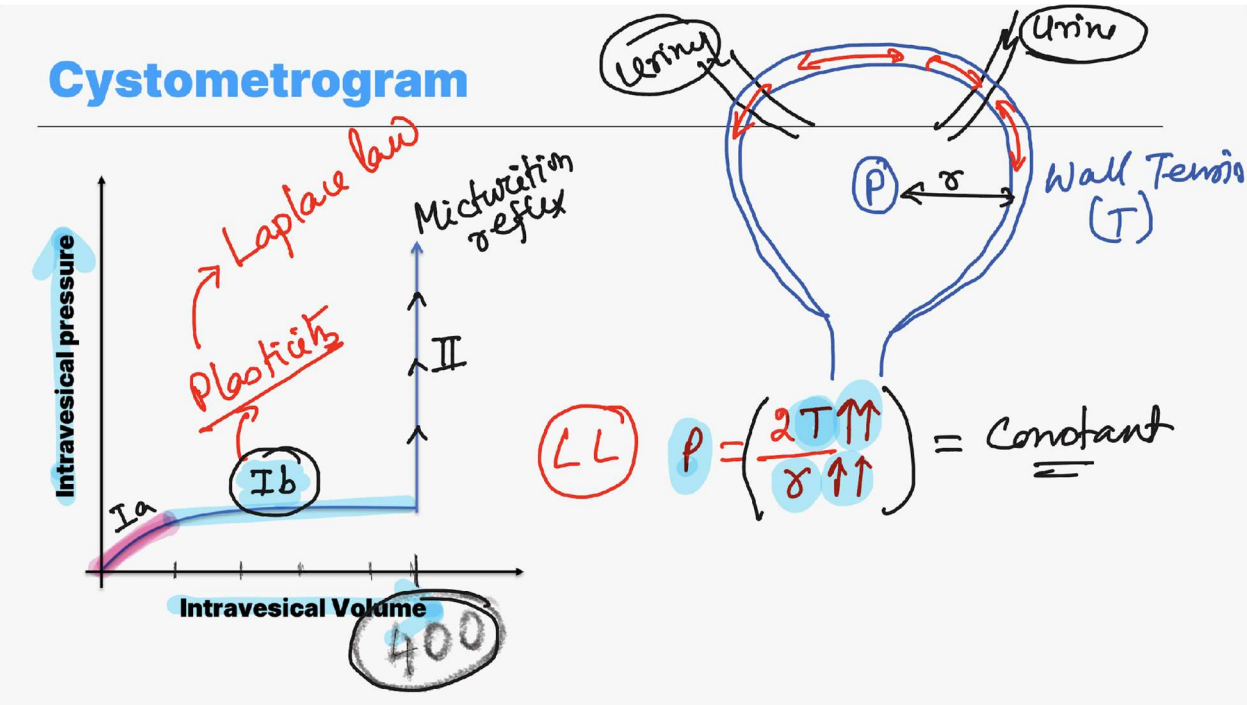
5. A 52-year-old man presents with progressive urinary incontinence and inability to voluntarily empty his bladder. He also complains of an unsteady gait and loss of vibration sensation in both lower limbs. He has a history of untreated syphilis several years ago. On examination, the bladder is distended and flaccid. The following cystoureterogram is obtained. Based on the clinical findings and the graph shown, what is the most likely diagnosis?




A. Automatic bladder
**B. Atonic bladder**
C. Neurogenic bladder
D. Spastic bladder

Preview

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



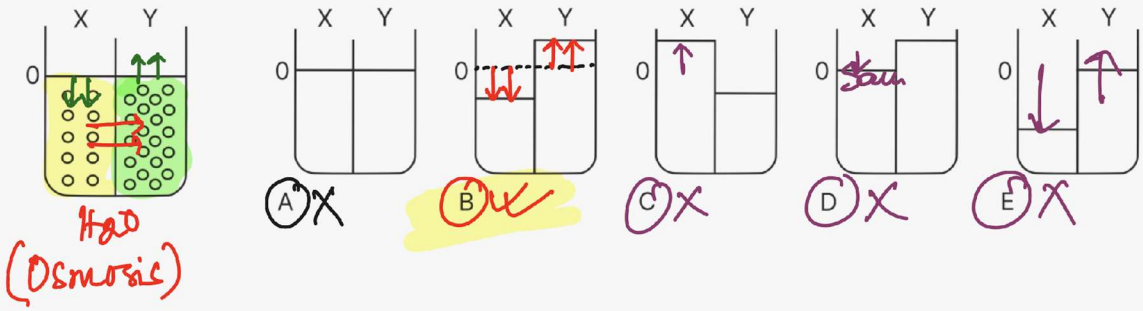

6. Two compartments are separated by a semipermeable membrane that is permeable only to water. One compartment contains **1 mol of glucose**, while the other contains **2 mol of glucose**, with equal initial volumes. After 30 minutes, which of the following is most likely?

A) The compartment containing 1 mol of glucose will have more water.
B) **The compartment containing 2 mol of glucose will have more water.**
C) Both compartments will contain equal amounts of water.
D) No net movement of water will occur.

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Q. In the figure below, two compartments (X and Y) are separated by a typical biological membrane. The concentrations of glucose in compartments X and Y at time zero are shown in the first diagram.
The membrane is impermeable to glucose. Which of the figures below best represent the volumes of compartments X and Y when the system reaches equilibrium?

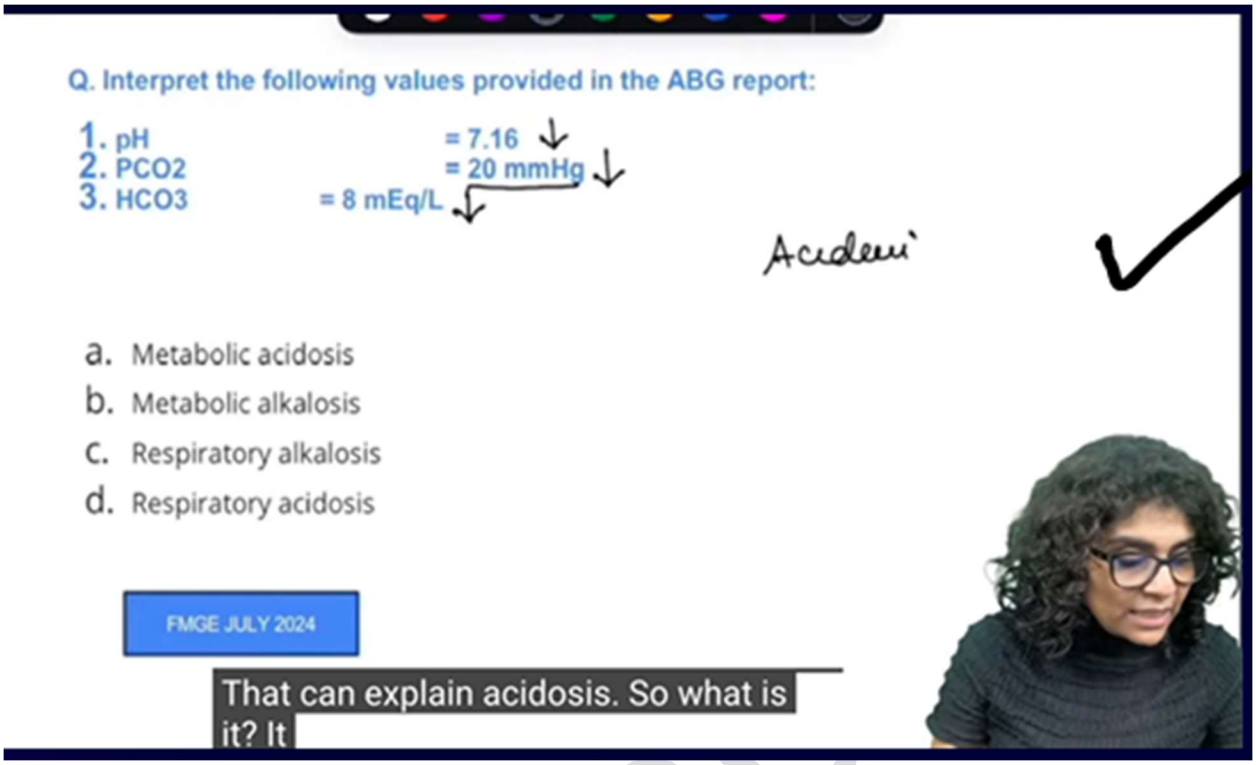



Preplac

## BIOCHEMISTRY

1. Interpret the given ABG analysis. pH- 7.2, pCO2- 25, HCO3- 16, Anion gap-12.
   - **A. NAGMA**
   - B. HAGMA
   - C. Respiratory acidosis
   - D. Respiratory alkalosis

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

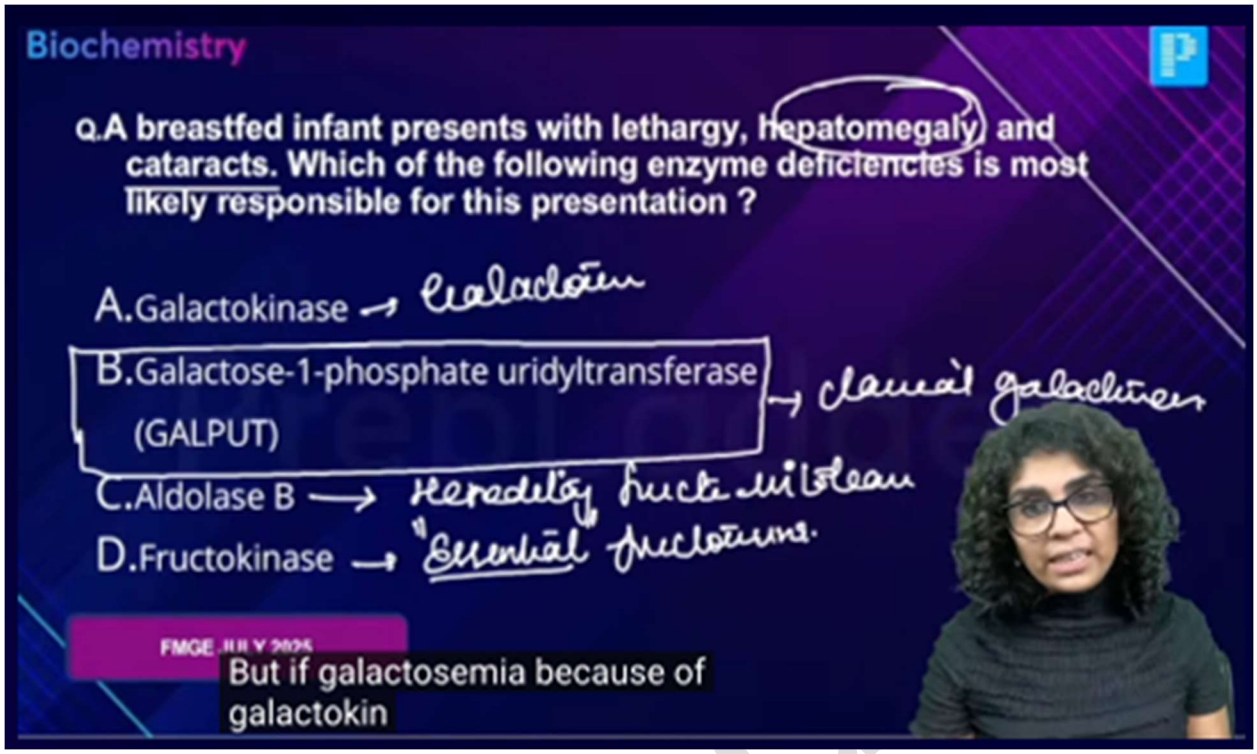



2. A 6-month- old infant presented with vomiting after having fruit juice. What sugar is most likely to be seen?

A. Glucose
**B. Fructose**
C. Sucrose
D. Galactose

Preplac

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

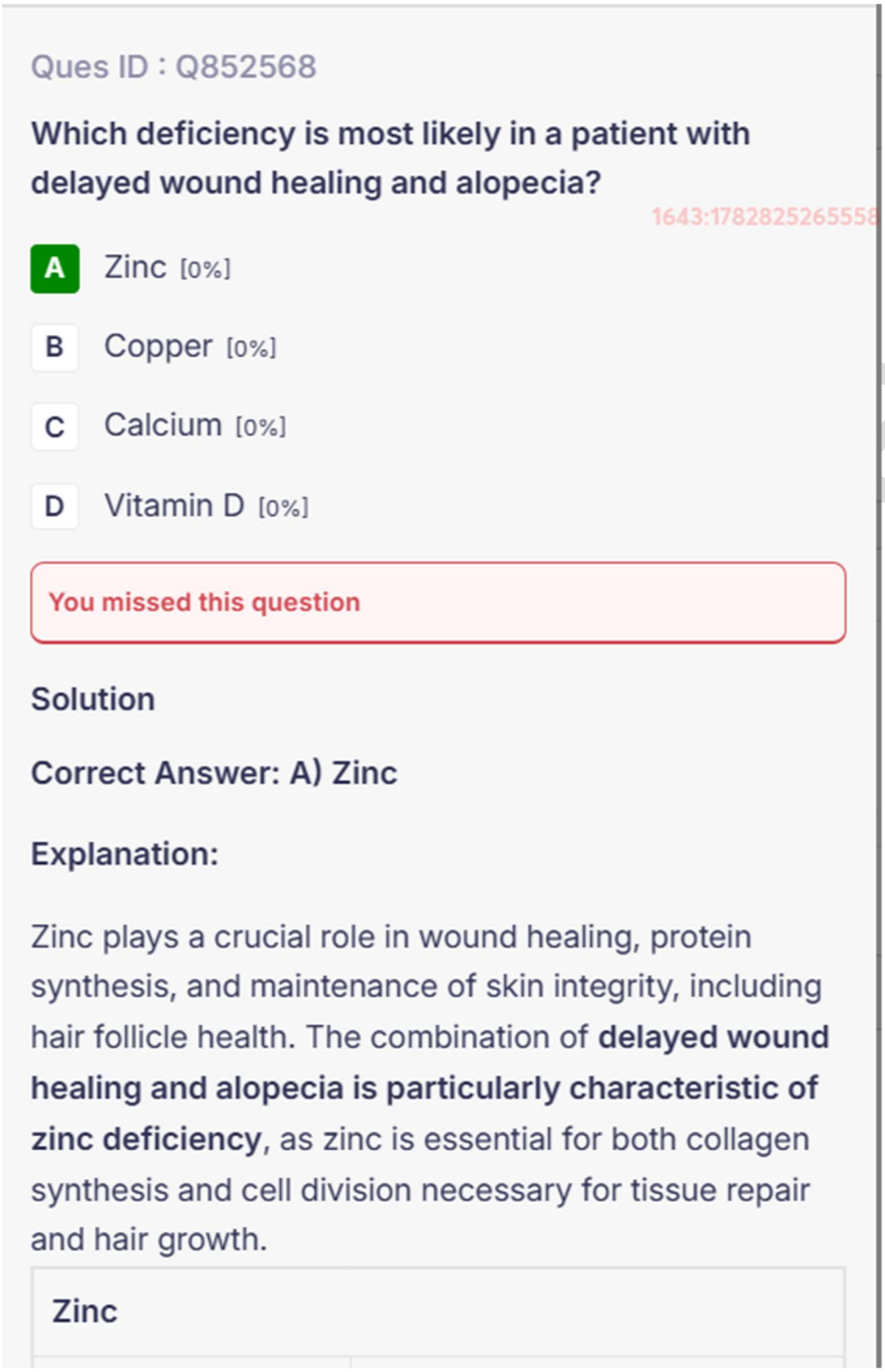



3. A 2-year-old child underwent a surgery, and the wound took one month for healing. Deficiency of which of the following micronutrients is the most likely cause of the delayed wound healing?

A. Copper
**B. Zinc**
C. Magnesium
D. Iron

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



Ques ID : Q852568

**Which deficiency is most likely in a patient with delayed wound healing and alopecia?**

1643:1782825265558

A Zinc [0%]

B Copper [0%]

C Calcium [0%]

D Vitamin D [0%]

You missed this question

**Solution**

**Correct Answer: A) Zinc**

**Explanation:**

Zinc plays a crucial role in wound healing, protein synthesis, and maintenance of skin integrity, including hair follicle health. The combination of **delayed wound healing and alopecia is particularly characteristic of zinc deficiency**, as zinc is essential for both collagen synthesis and cell division necessary for tissue repair and hair growth.

**Zinc**

4. Which of the following DNA repair mechanisms is defective Xeroderma pigmentosum condition?

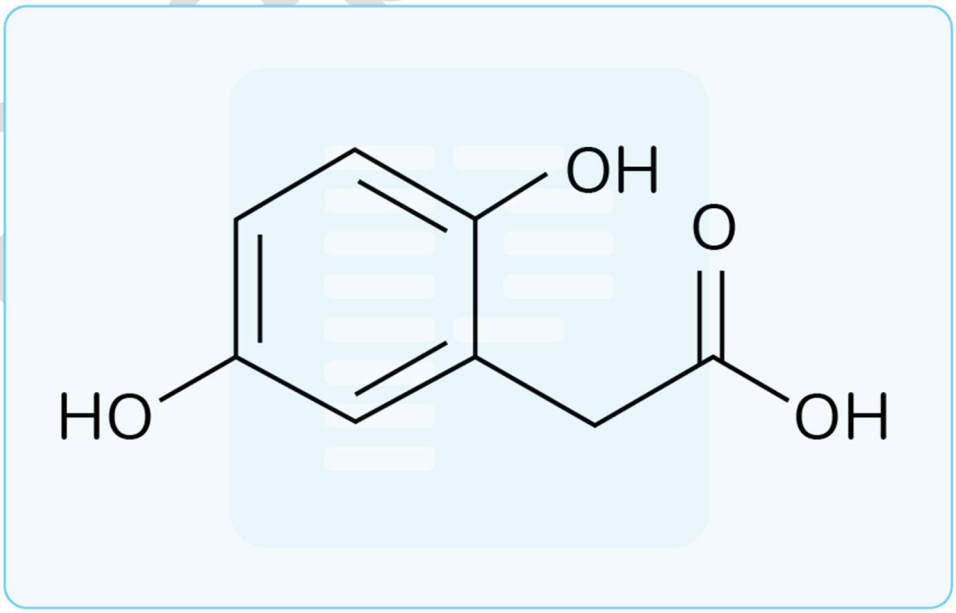
A. Base excision repair

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

B. Mismatch repair
**C. Neucleotide excision repair**
D. Non-homologous end joining

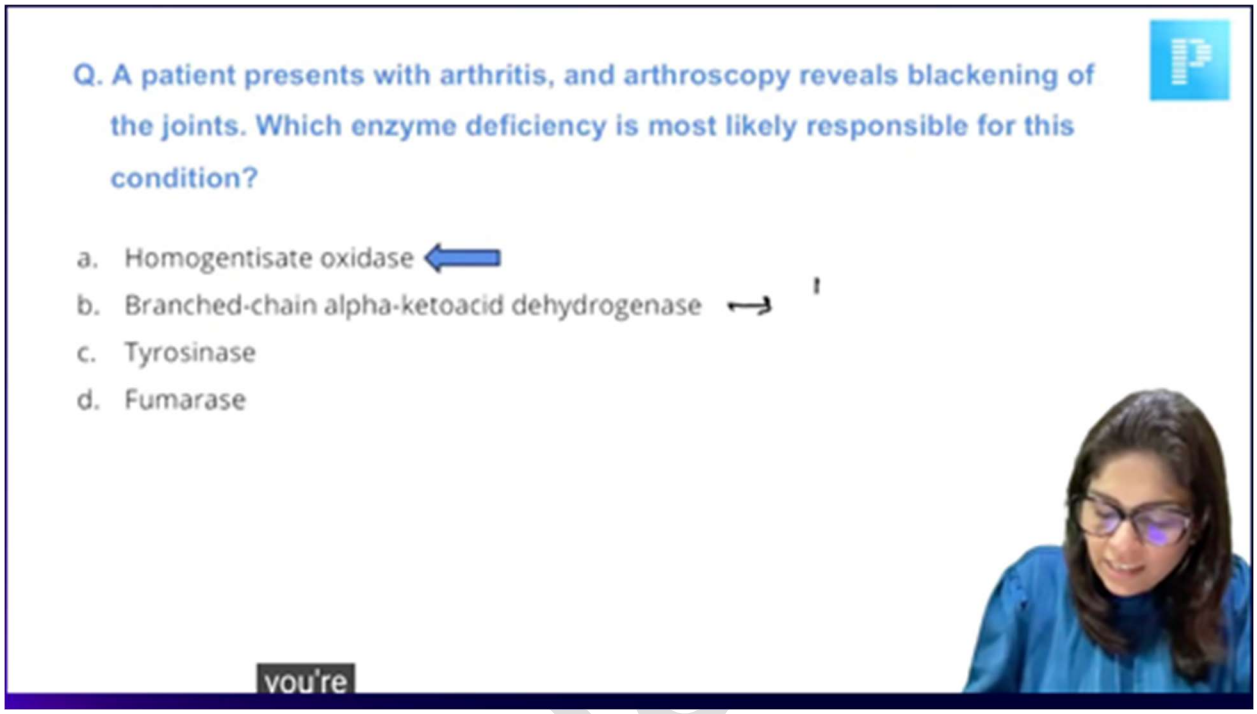



5. A child was presented with the history of dark urine and dark pigmentation on the ear lobe. What is the most likely defect responsible for this condition?



# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

A. Phenylalanine hydroxylase defect
**B. Homogentisate oxidase defect**
C. Pyruvate dehydrogenase defect
D. Fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase defect




6. A 12-year-old girl with pigmented hair was noted. Which of the following proteins are more likely to bound with keratin leading to this condition?

A. Methionine
B. Lysine
**C. Cysteine**
D. Glycine

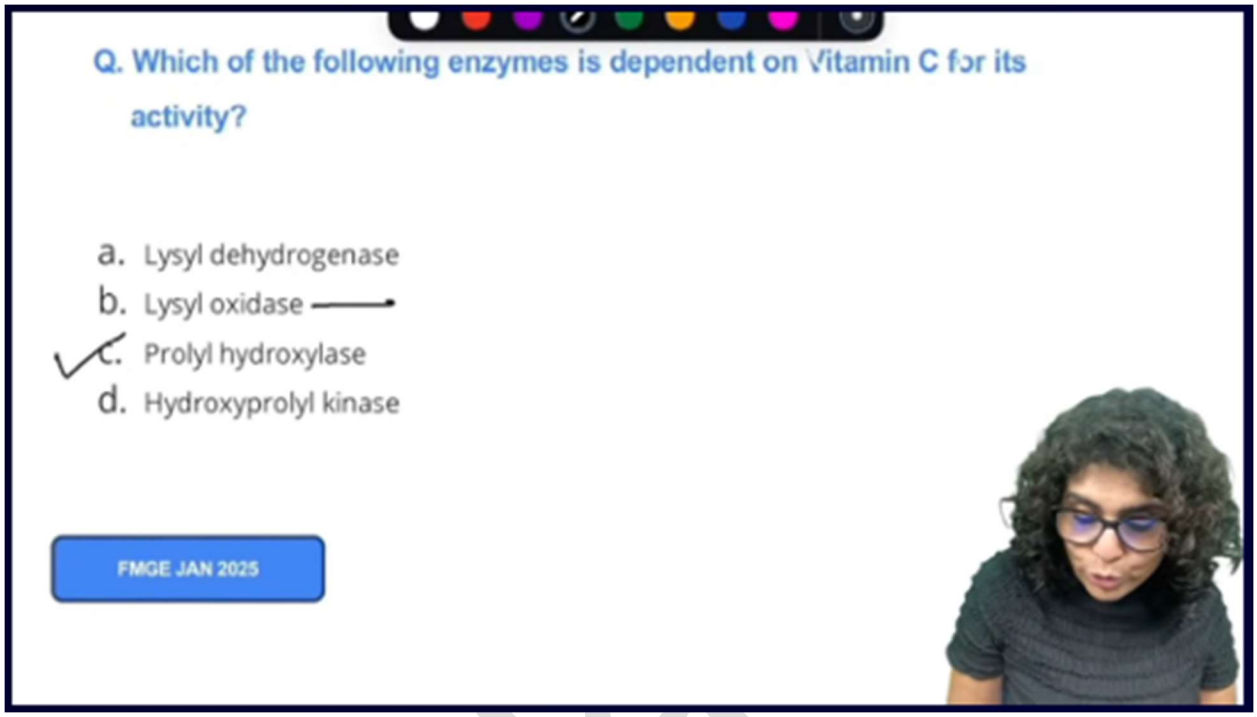
Prepl

7. A 9-year-old boy presented with bleeding gums and recurrent poor wound healing and pain in the lower extremities. Examination revealed corkscrew hairs & swollen spongy gums. X-rays shows white line at the metaphysis. The underlying biochemical defect involves impaired hydroxylation of proline residues during collagen synthesis. Which vitamin deficiency is responsible for this condition?

A. Vitamin A
**B. Vitamin C**

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

C. Vitamin D
D. Vitamin K




8. Serum glucose is normal, but CSF glucose is very low. The defect is most likely due to deficiency of which glucose transporter?

A. **GLUT 1**
B. GLUT 2
C. GLUT 4
D. GLUT 5

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




9. A patient presented with megaloblastic anemia with neurological symptoms. Which vitamin is deficient?

- **A. Vitamin B12**
- B. Vitamin B1
- C. Vitamin B2
- D. Vitamin B3

A 32-year-old vegetarian male presented to the OPD with pale skin, fatigue, and numbness. On examination, he was having vitamin deficiency for which only animal sources had to be consumed. Which of the following vitamins is deficient?

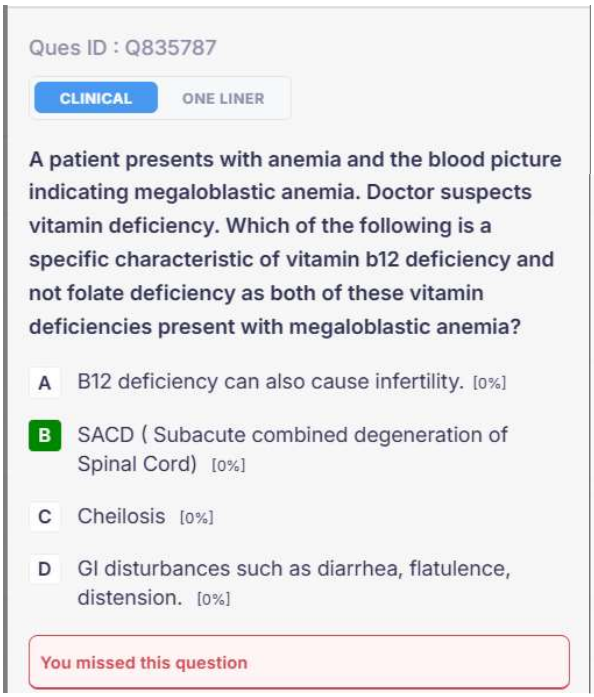
A Vitamin B1 [0%]

B Vitamin B2 [0%]

C Vitamin B12 [0%]

D Vitamin C [0%]

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



Ques ID : Q835787

CLINICAL | ONE LINER

**A patient presents with anemia and the blood picture indicating megaloblastic anemia. Doctor suspects vitamin deficiency. Which of the following is a specific characteristic of vitamin b12 deficiency and not folate deficiency as both of these vitamin deficiencies present with megaloblastic anemia?**

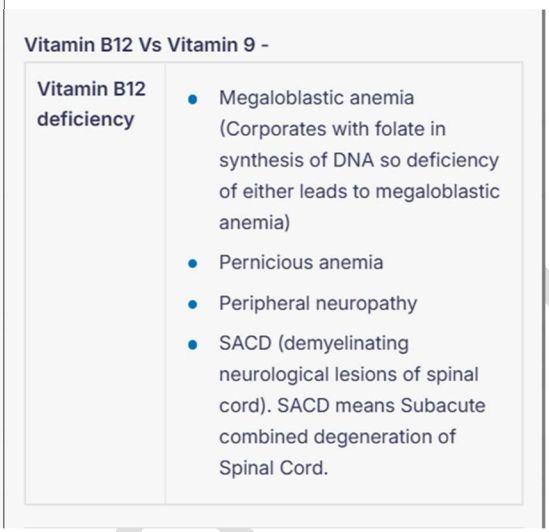
A B12 deficiency can also cause infertility. [0%]

B SACD ( Subacute combined degeneration of Spinal Cord) [0%]

C Cheilosis [0%]

D GI disturbances such as diarrhea, flatulence, distension. [0%]

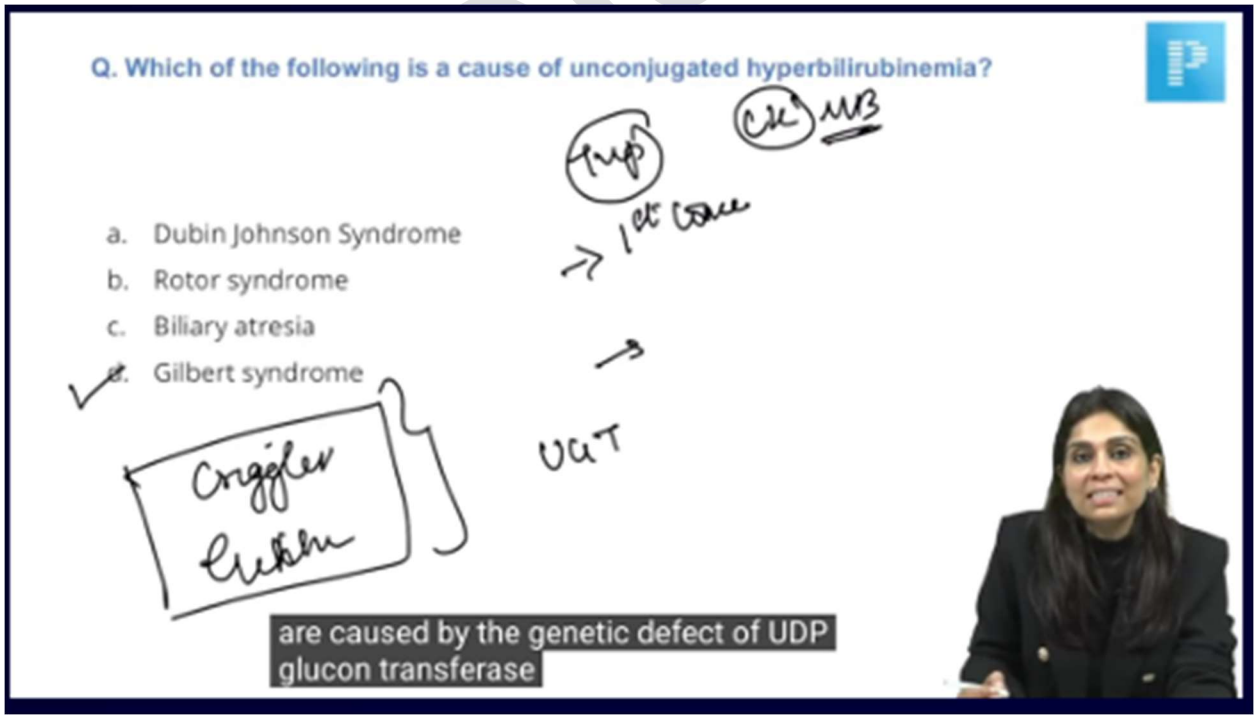
You missed this question



**Vitamin B12 Vs Vitamin 9 -**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Vitamin B12 deficiency** | • Megaloblastic anemia (Corporates with folate in synthesis of DNA so deficiency of either leads to megaloblastic anemia)<br>• Pernicious anemia<br>• Peripheral neuropathy<br>• SACD (demyelinating neurological lesions of spinal cord). SACD means Subacute combined degeneration of Spinal Cord. |

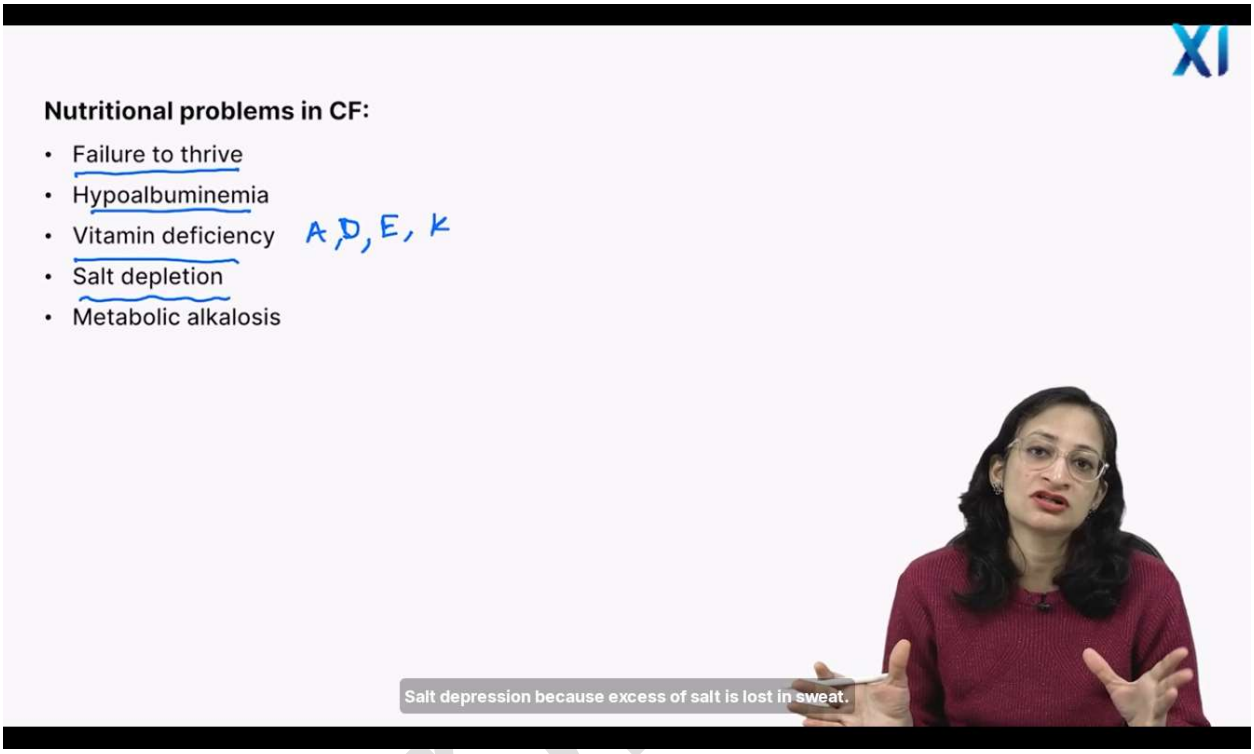
10. Increased Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia with mild icterus?
    - **A. Gilbert's syndrome**
    - B. Dubin Johnson syndrome
    - C. Rotor syndrome
    - D. Criggler Najjar Syndrome




11. Which of the following vitamin deficiency is associated with cystic fibrosis?

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

A.Biotin
**B.Vitamin A**
C.Vitamin C
D.Riboflavin




12. Before starting isotretinoin therapy, which baseline investigation is to be done to monitor adverse effects?

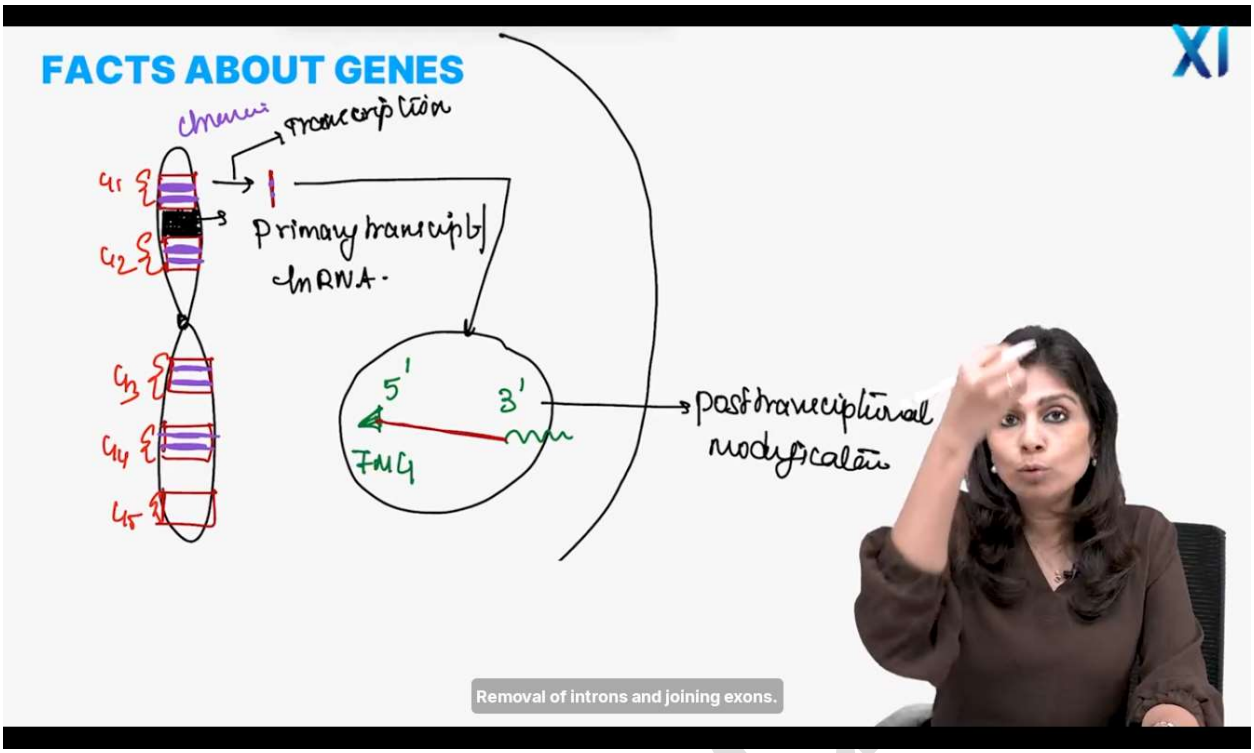
**A. Lipid profile & LFT**
B. Serum creatinine
C. Electrolytes
D. HbA1C

13. What is shown in the image?

**A. RNA Splicing**
B. Gene Editing
C. RNA editing
D. Post -translational modification

Prep

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




## GENES

00:37:54

- Segment of chromosome which codes for protein/RNA
- Introns : Noncoding intervening sequences within gene
- Immediate product of transcription → Primary transcript/Heteronuclear RNA
- Enters nucleolus (post transcriptional modifications)
  - Protect polynucleotide chains from exonuclease

**POST TRANSCRIPTIONAL MODIFICATIONS**

- Capping: 7 methyl guanine adds at 5' end
- Poly A tail adds at 3' end
- Splicing: Removal of introns, joining of exons

- After these modifications → functional mRNA
- mRNA reaches cytoplasm
  - Ribosomes read from 5'-3' end
- **Translation**

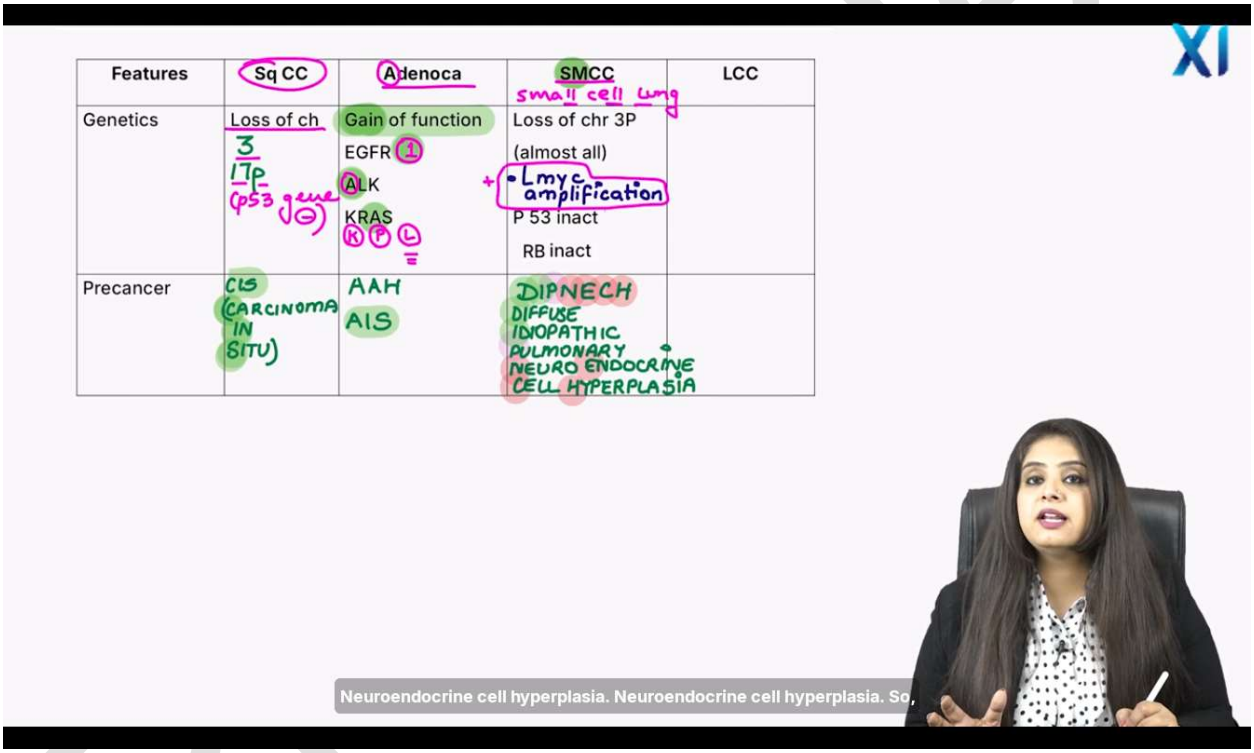
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

## PATHOLOGY

1. A 62-year-old man presents with gradually worsening difficulty rising from a chair and climbing stairs. His muscle strength transiently improves with repeated activity but later deteriorates, causing frequent falls. A chest scan shows a hilar mass. Which type of lung cancer is most likely associated with this presentation?

a. Squamous cell carcinoma
b. Large cell carcinoma
c. Small cell carcinoma
d. Adenocarcinoma

Answer: c. Small cell carcinoma

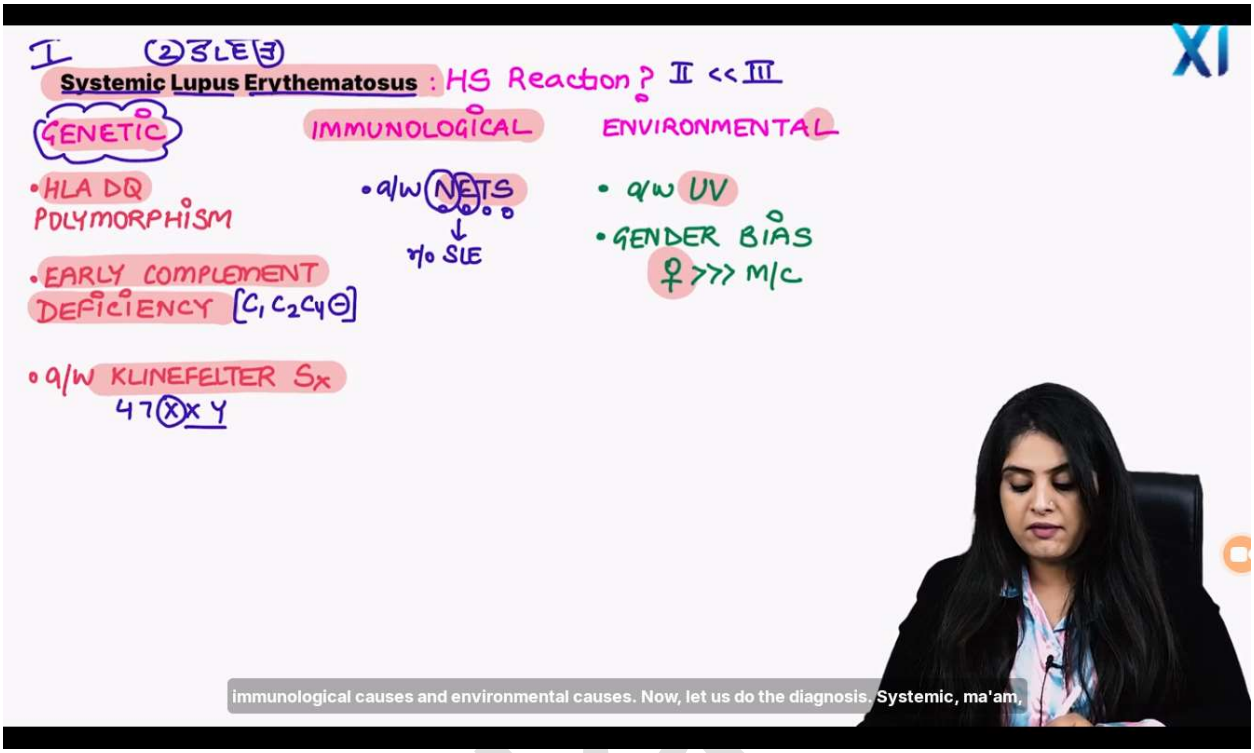


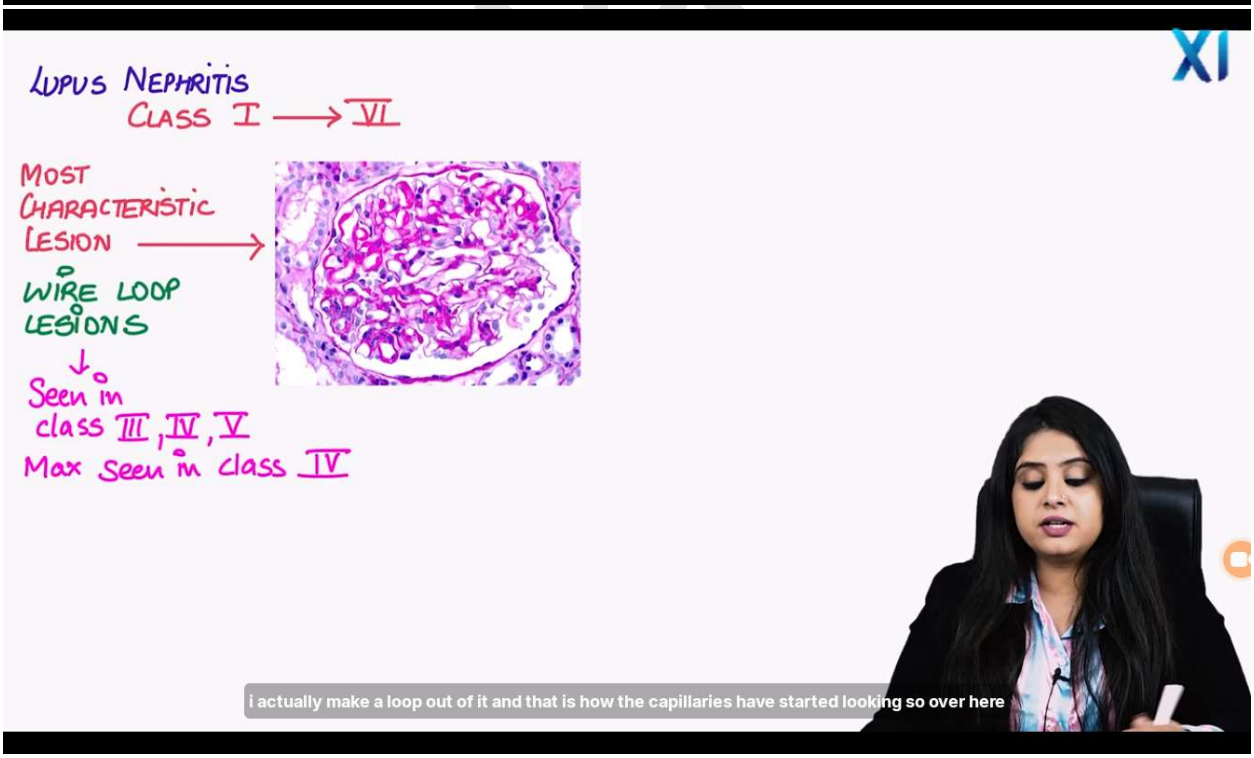

2. A 24-year-old female presents with generalized swelling, facial puffiness, hypertension, and frothy urine. She also reports a history of recurrent oral ulcers, photosensitivity, and intermittent joint pain. Investigations reveal positive ANA and anti-double-stranded DNA antibodies, decreased serum C3 and C4 levels, and proteinuria of 4.2 g/day. What is the most likely underlying mechanism responsible for her renal injury?

A. ANCA-associated small-vessel vasculitis causing glomerular damage
B. T-lymphocyte-mediated cytotoxic injury (Type IV hypersensitivity)
C. Formation and deposition of immune complexes in the glomeruli with subsequent complement activation
D. Autoantibodies directed against the glomerular basement membrane

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Answer: c. Formation and deposition of immune complexes in the glomeruli with subsequent complement activation



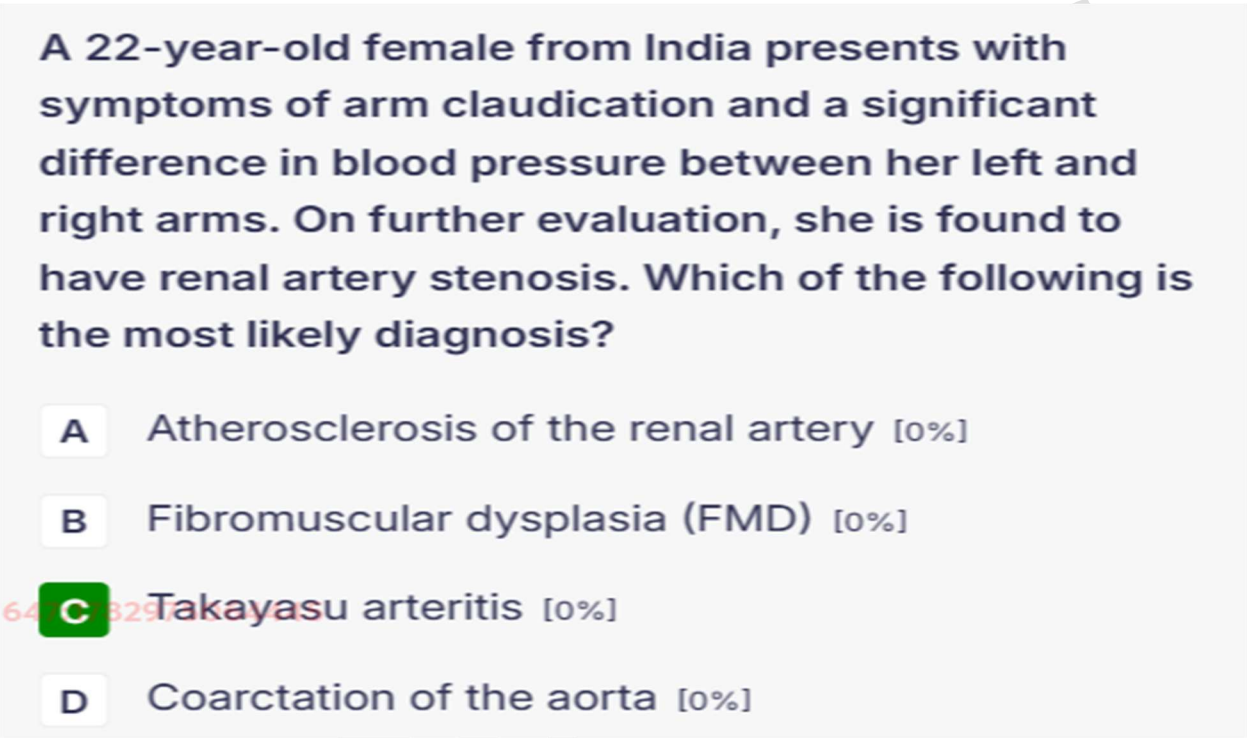




3. A 24-year-old woman presents with fatigue and intermittent low-grade fever. She reports dizziness and weakness of her left upper limb during physical activity. On examination, the pulse in the left radial artery is diminished compared with the right, and there is a marked difference in blood pressure between the two arms. What is the most likely diagnosis?

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

A. Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener granulomatosis)
B. Takayasu arteritis
C. Polyarteritis nodosa
D. Giant cell (temporal) arteritis

Answer: b. Takayasu arteritis

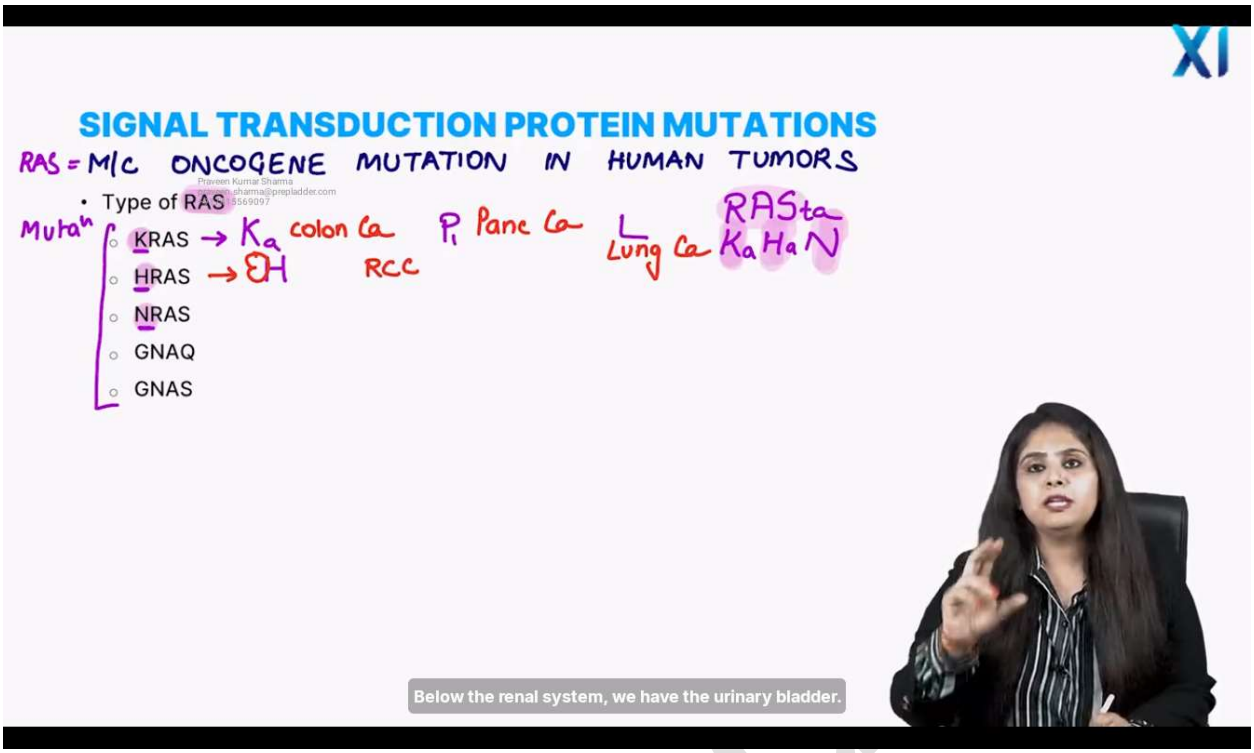



4. A 58-year-old man presents with progressive weight loss, altered bowel habits, and intermittent episodes of blood in the stool for the past four months. Colonoscopy reveals an ulceroproliferative lesion in the sigmoid colon, and histopathological examination confirms adenocarcinoma of the colon. Mutation in which of the following genes is most commonly associated with this malignancy?

A. RB1
B. RET
C. KRAS
D. BRCA1

Answer: c. KRAS

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

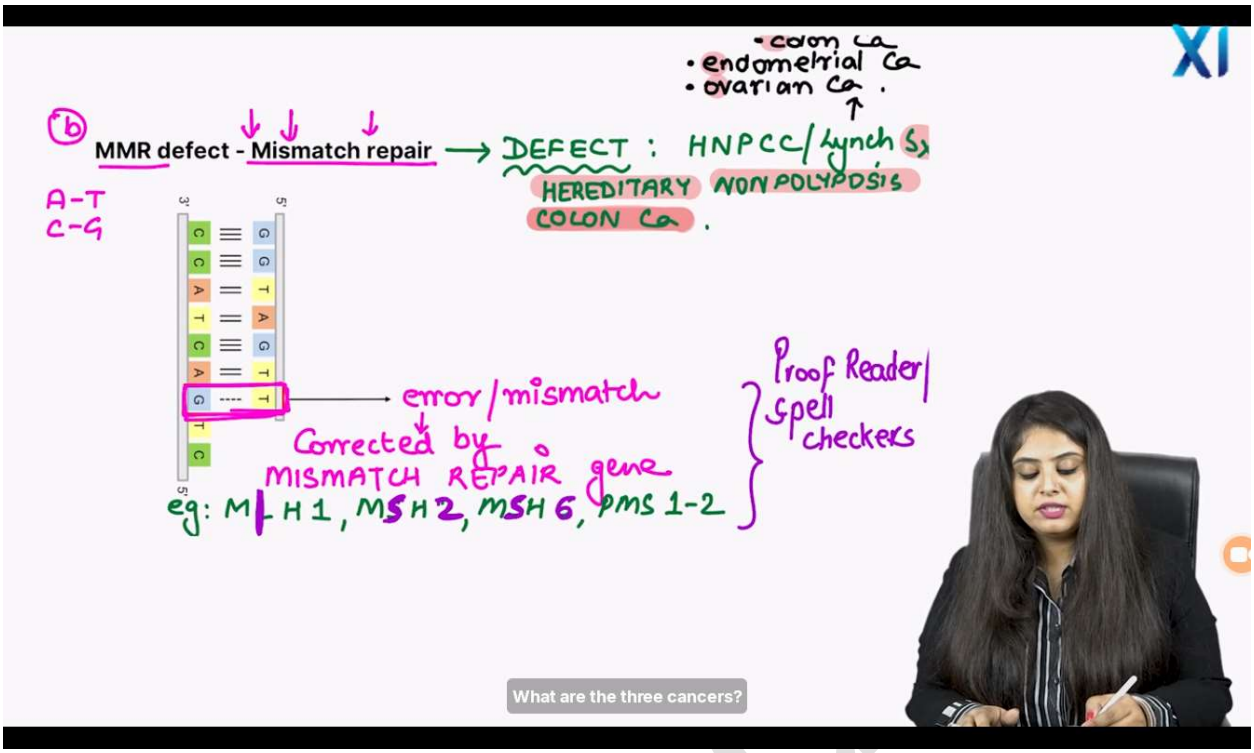



**5.A patient with colorectal cancer has a family history of endometrial cancer. Which of the following tests is most appropriate to screen for the underlying hereditary syndrome?**

A. KRAS mutation analysis
B. TP53 mutation analysis
C. Mismatch repair (MMR) gene testing
D. APC gene mutation analysis

Preplad

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

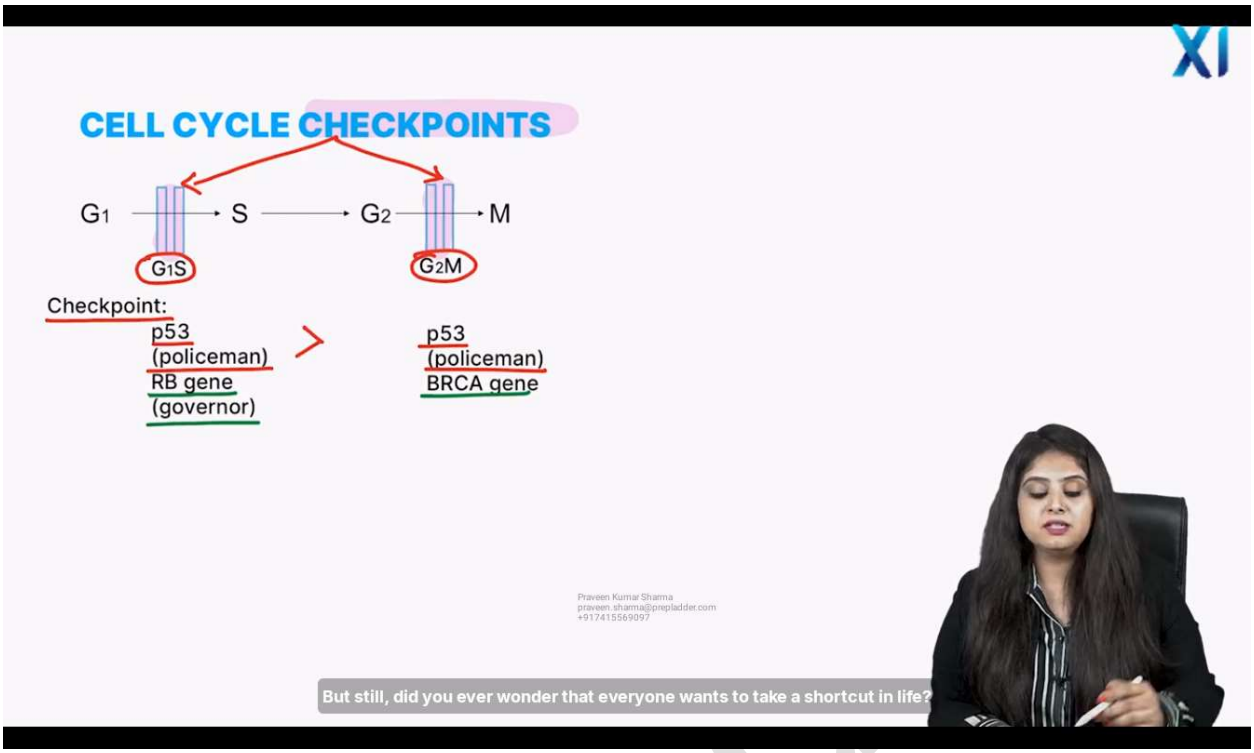



6. Which of the following is the first check point in the cell cycle?
   A. Beginning of G0
   B. Before G2
   C. After G2
   D. between late G1 and S

Answer: d. between late G1 and S

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



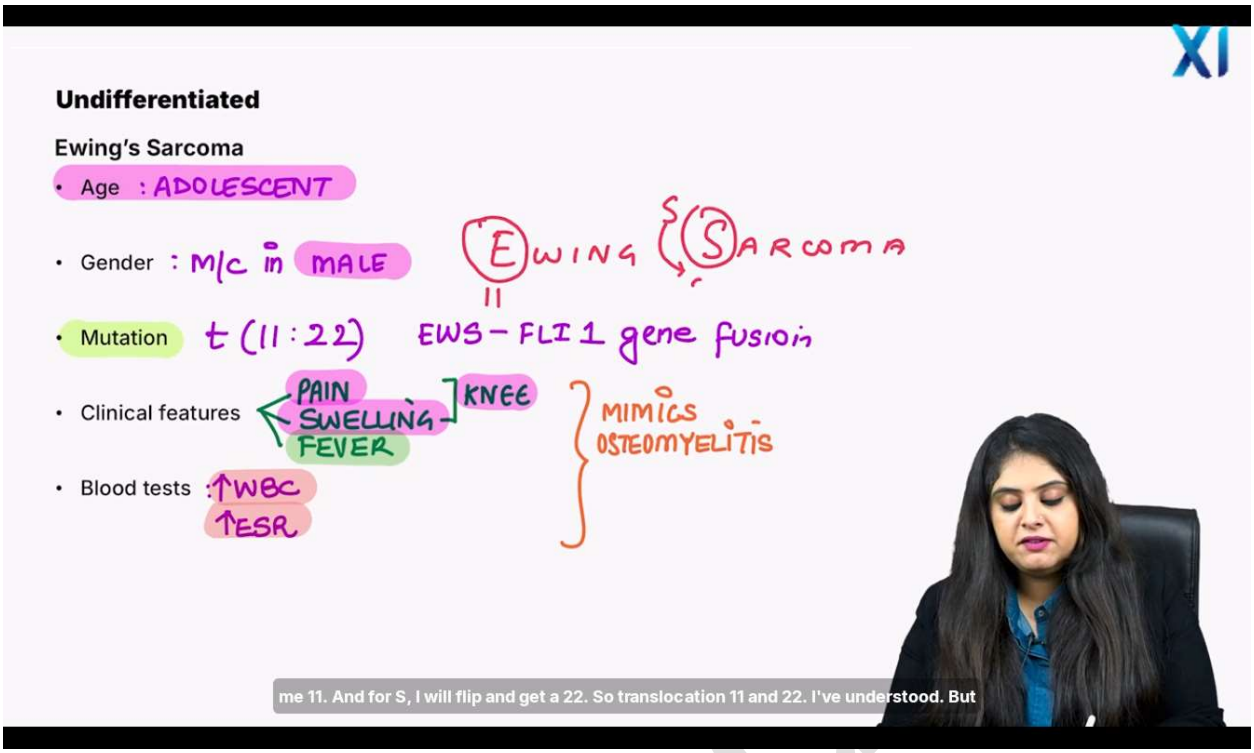

7. A 14-year-old boy presents with a two-month history of pain and swelling in his lower leg. Radiography demonstrates an onion-skin periosteal reaction, and biopsy shows PAS-positive small round blue cells. Which of the following chromosomal translocations is most commonly associated with this tumor?

A. t(8;14)
B. t(15;17)
C. t(11;22)
D. t(9;22)

Answer: c. t(11;22)

Prepladder

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions





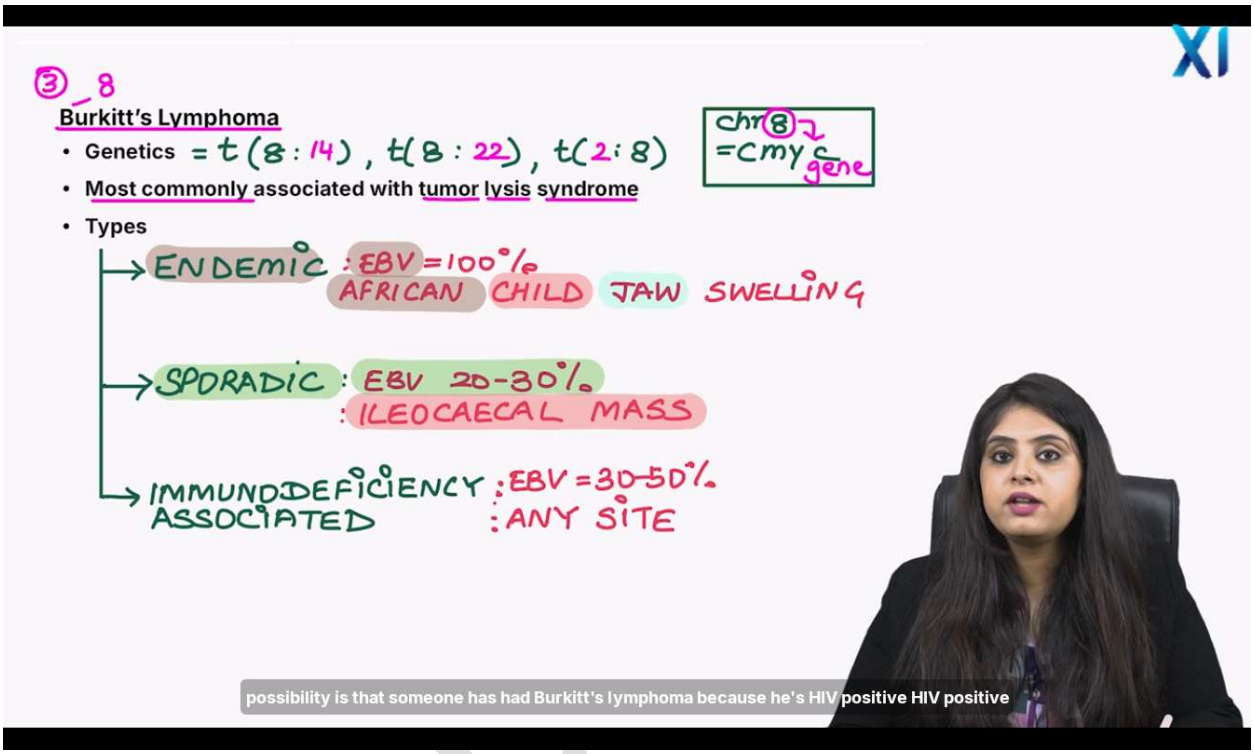


8. An 8-year-old boy is brought with a rapidly enlarging mass involving the jaw. Which of the following chromosomal translocations is most commonly associated with this tumor?  virus?

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

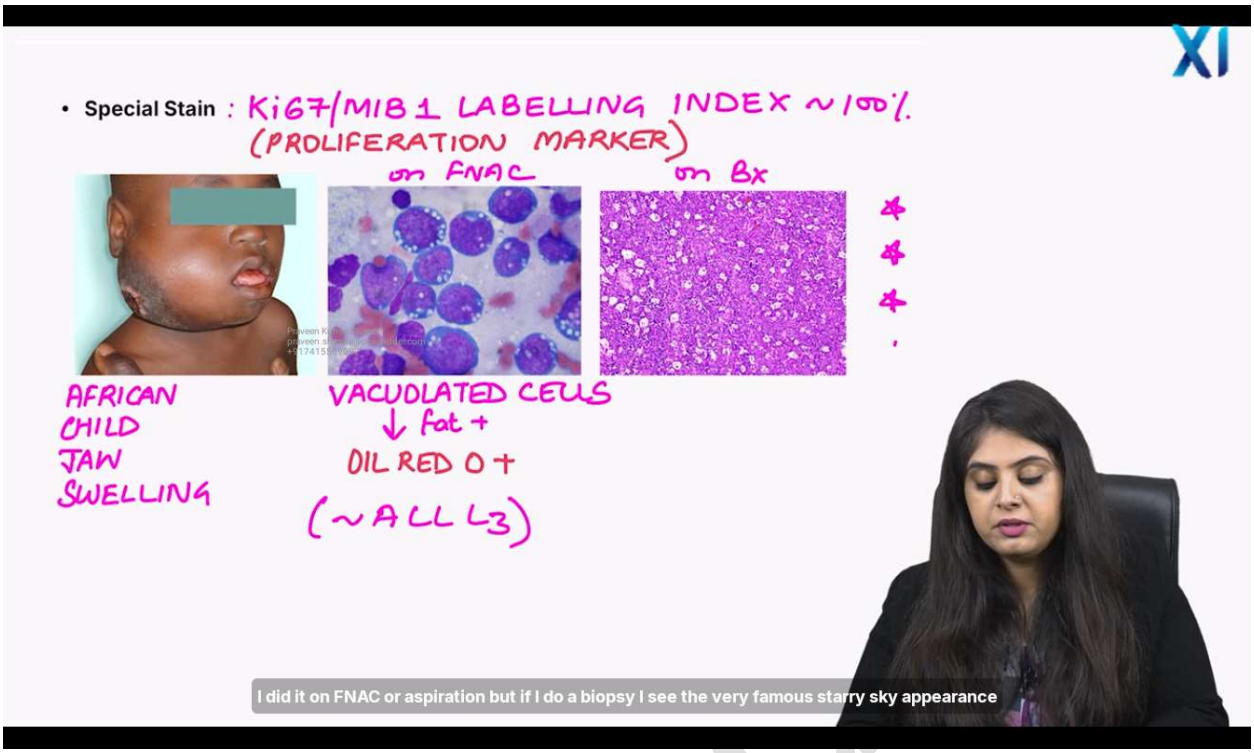
A. t(15;17)
B. t(11;22)
C. t(8;14)
D. t(9;22)

Answer: c. t(8;14)

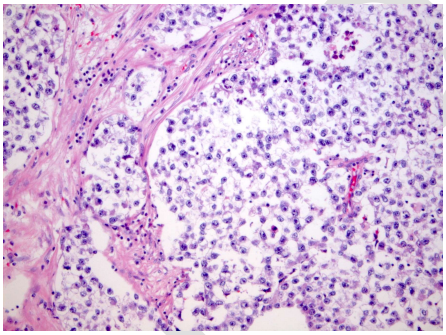



Prep

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



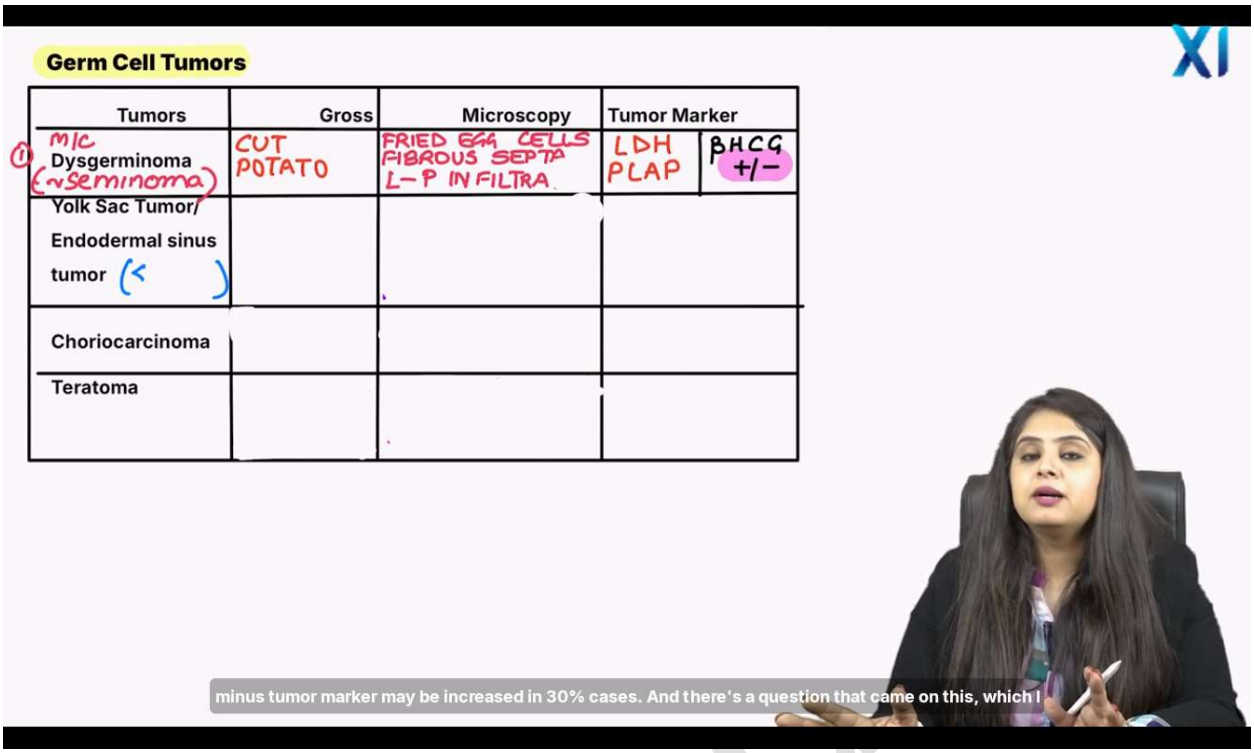

9. A 32-year-old man presents with a painless enlargement of the right testis for three months. There is no history of trauma or infection. Serum β-hCG and AFP levels are within normal limits. Histopathology shows large cells with clear cytoplasm separated by fibrous septa containing lymphocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A. Yolk sac tumor
B. Teratoma
C. Seminoma
D. Choriocarcinoma

Answer: c. Seminoma

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



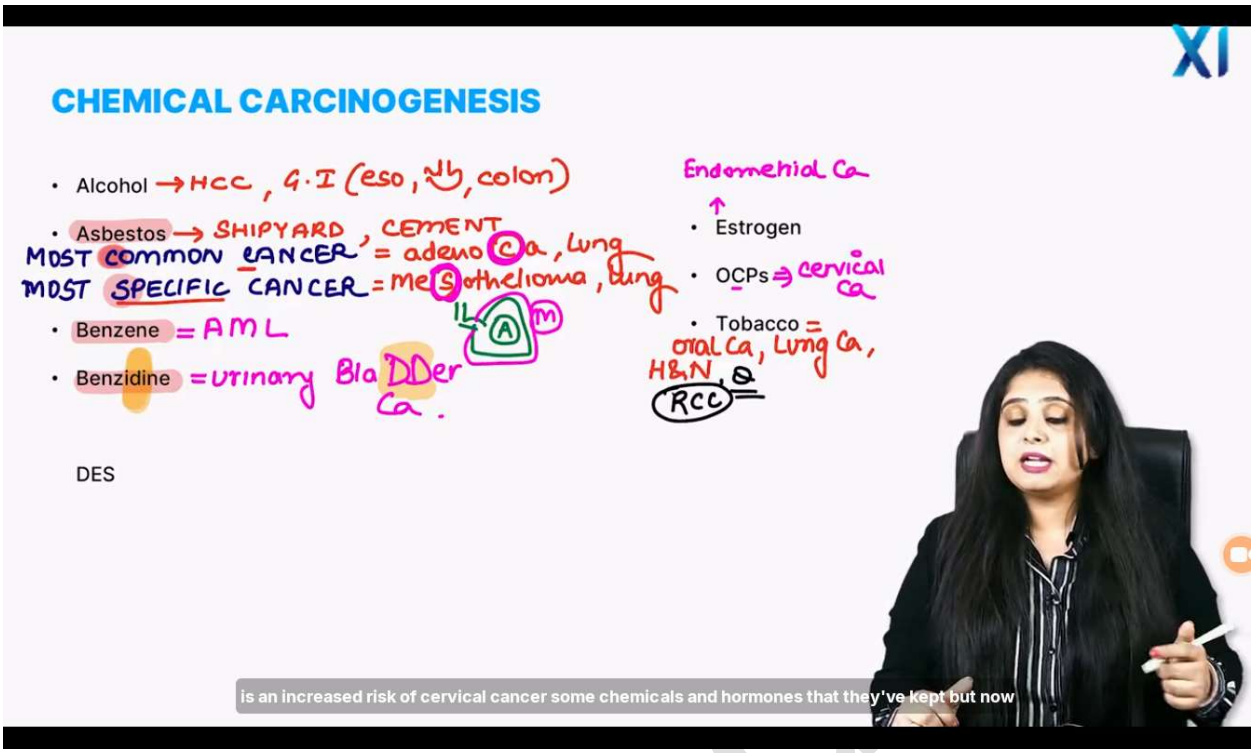

10. A 65-year-old man with a history of working in the dye and chemical industry for more than three decades presents with painless hematuria. Further evaluation reveals urothelial (transitional cell) carcinoma of the urinary bladder. Exposure to which of the following chemicals is most strongly associated with this malignancy?

A. Vinyl chloride
B. Asbestos
C. Benzidine
D. Arsenic

Answer: c. Benzidine

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



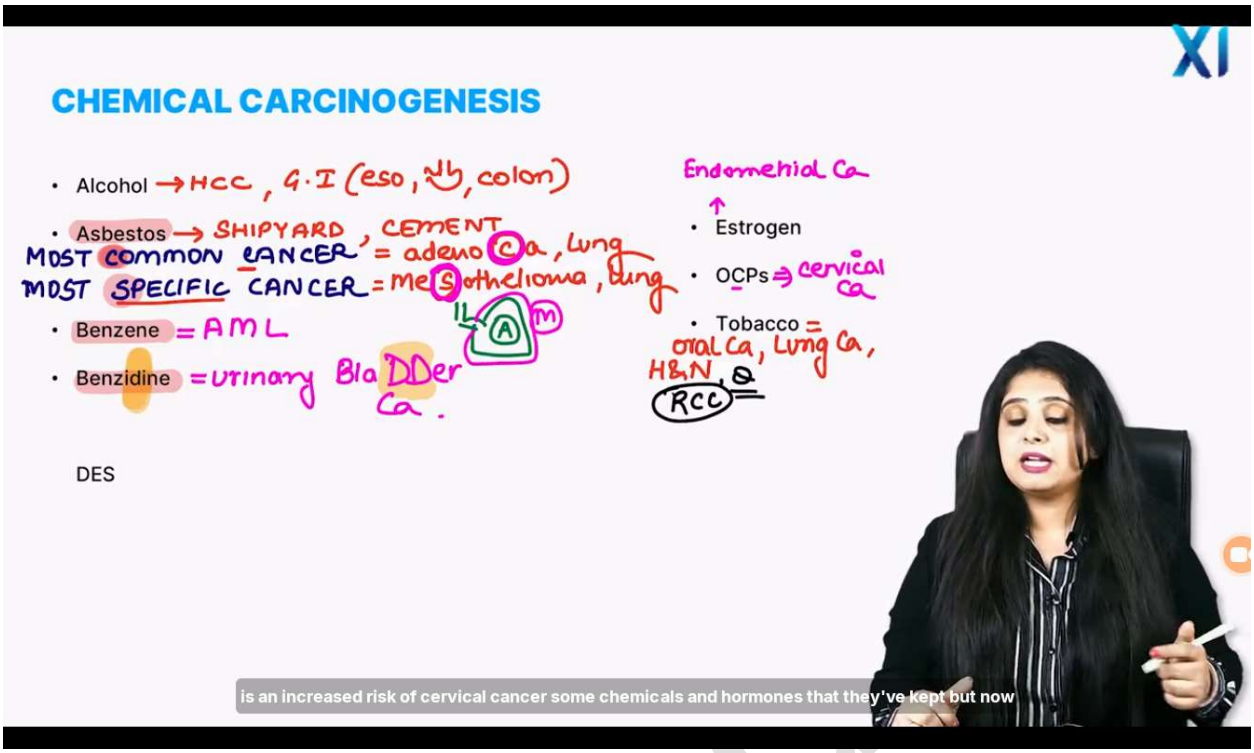

11. A 60-year-old man who has been employed in a shipyard for more than 30 years undergoes a routine medical examination. His occupational exposure places him at increased risk for pulmonary disease. Exposure to which of the following substances is most likely in this patient?

A. Cotton dust
B. Coal dust
C. Asbestos
D. Silica

Answer: c. Asbestos

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



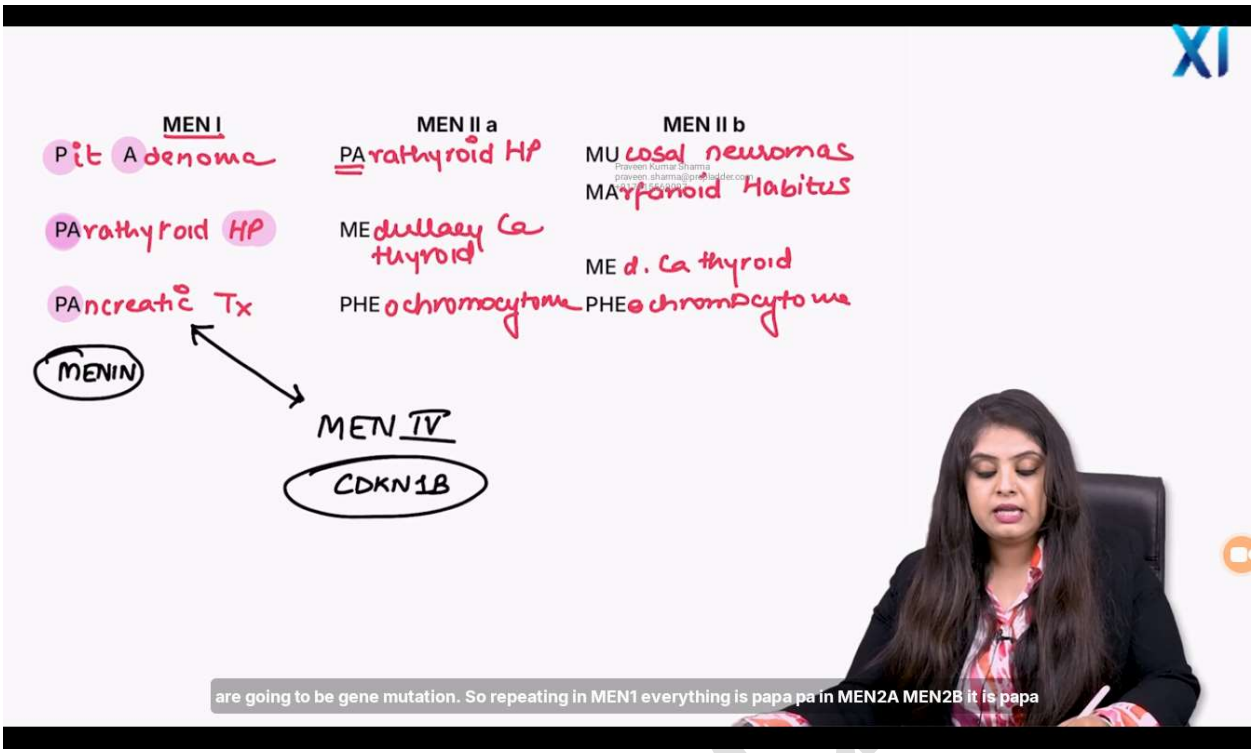

12. A 35-year-old woman presents with recurrent episodes of sweating, palpitations, and confusion that improve after glucose intake. She is diagnosed with an insulinoma.Which of the following tumors should be actively screened for in this patient?

A. Pituitary adenoma
B. Papillary thyroid carcinoma
C. Medullary thyroid carcinoma
D. Pheochromocytoma

Answer: a. Pituitary adenoma

Preplaced

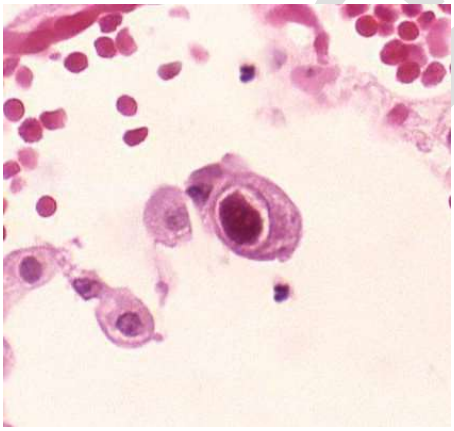
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




MICROBIOLOGY

## Microbiology

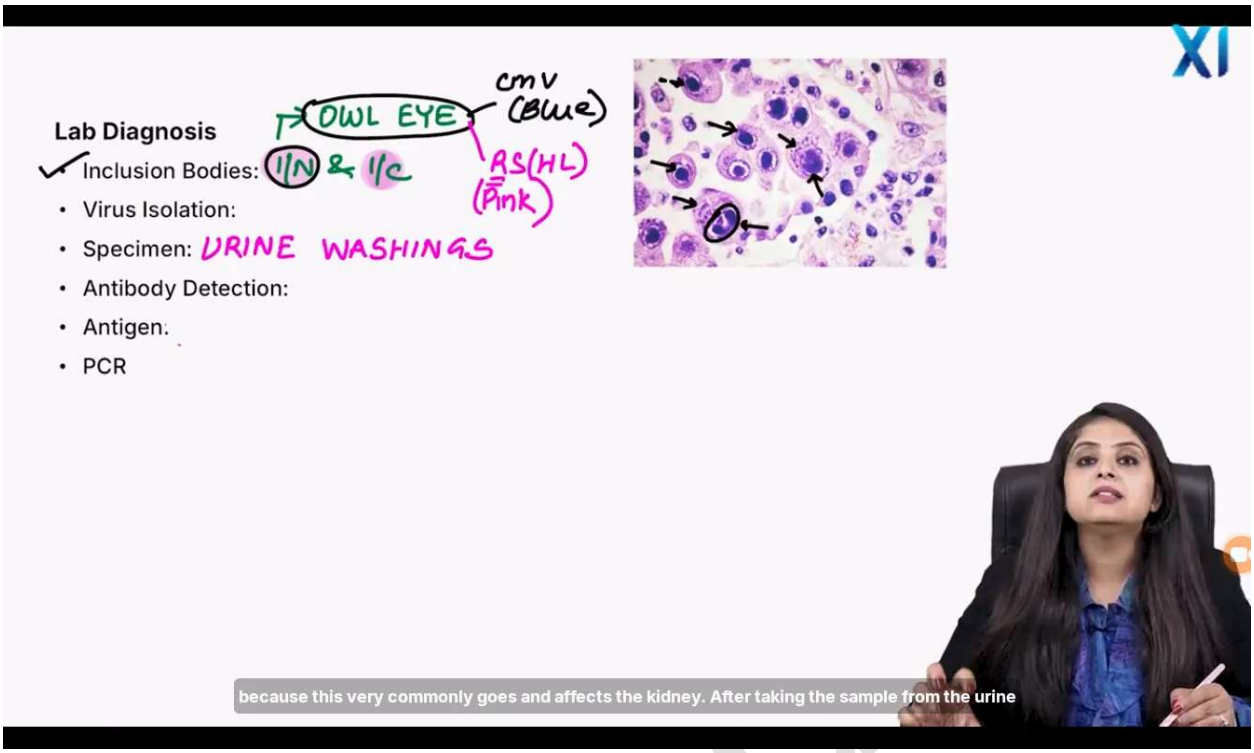
Q1. A 33 year old HIV positive male with CD4 count <50 cells/ ul. Biopsy of the affected tissue is shown below. Identify the cytopathic effect and the causative virus?



A. EBV
B. CMV
C. HSV
D. HPV

Answer: b. CMV

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



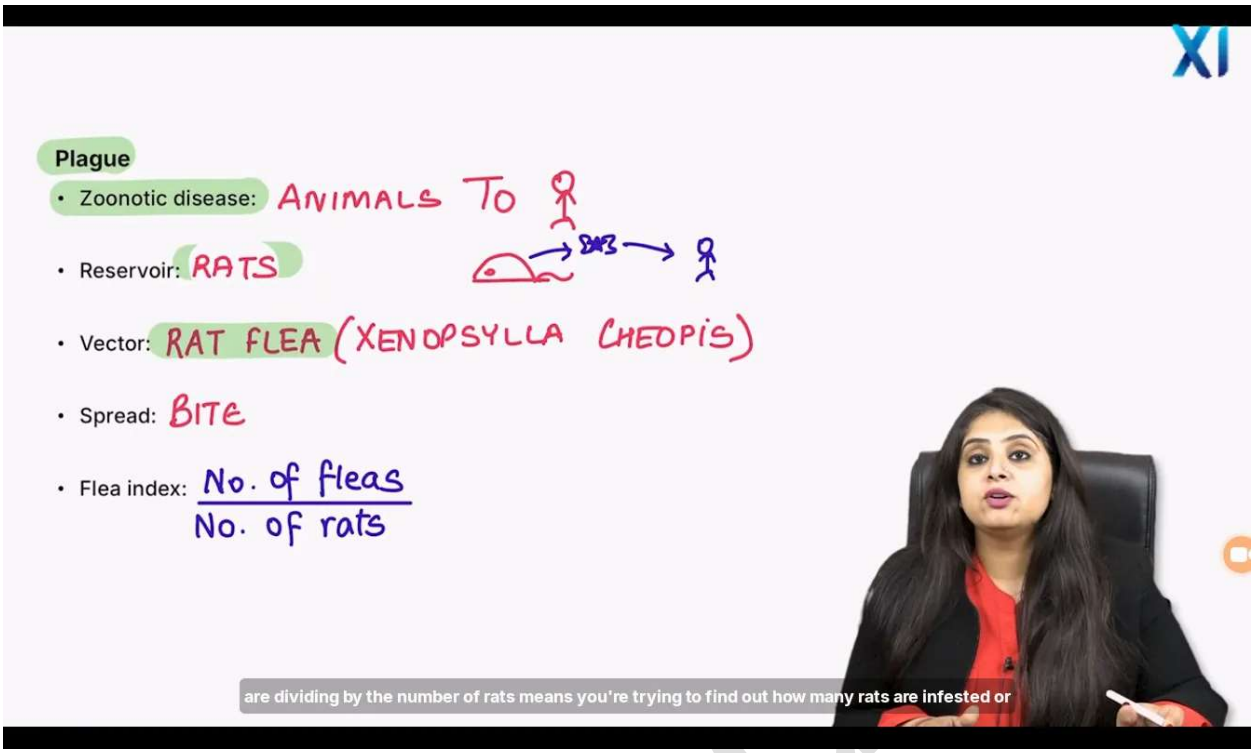

Q2. In a rural village, several residents report finding a sudden large number of dead rats in and around their house over the past week. A few days later, some villagers developed fever, painful lymph node swelling, and severe weakness. The local health authorities suspect a rodent-associated epidemic. Residents of this area are at highest risk of which disease?

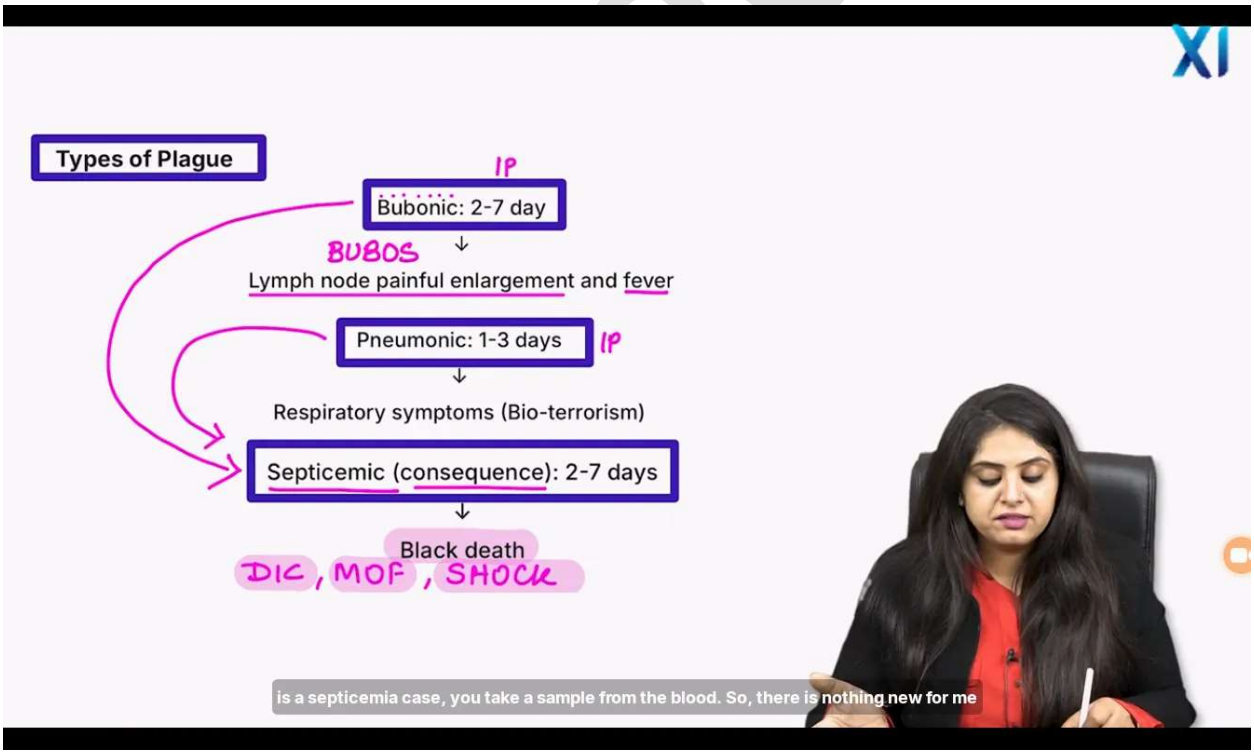
A. Dengue fever
B. Bubonic Plague
C. Typhoid fever
D. Hepatitis A

Answer: b. Bubonic Plague

Prepladder

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



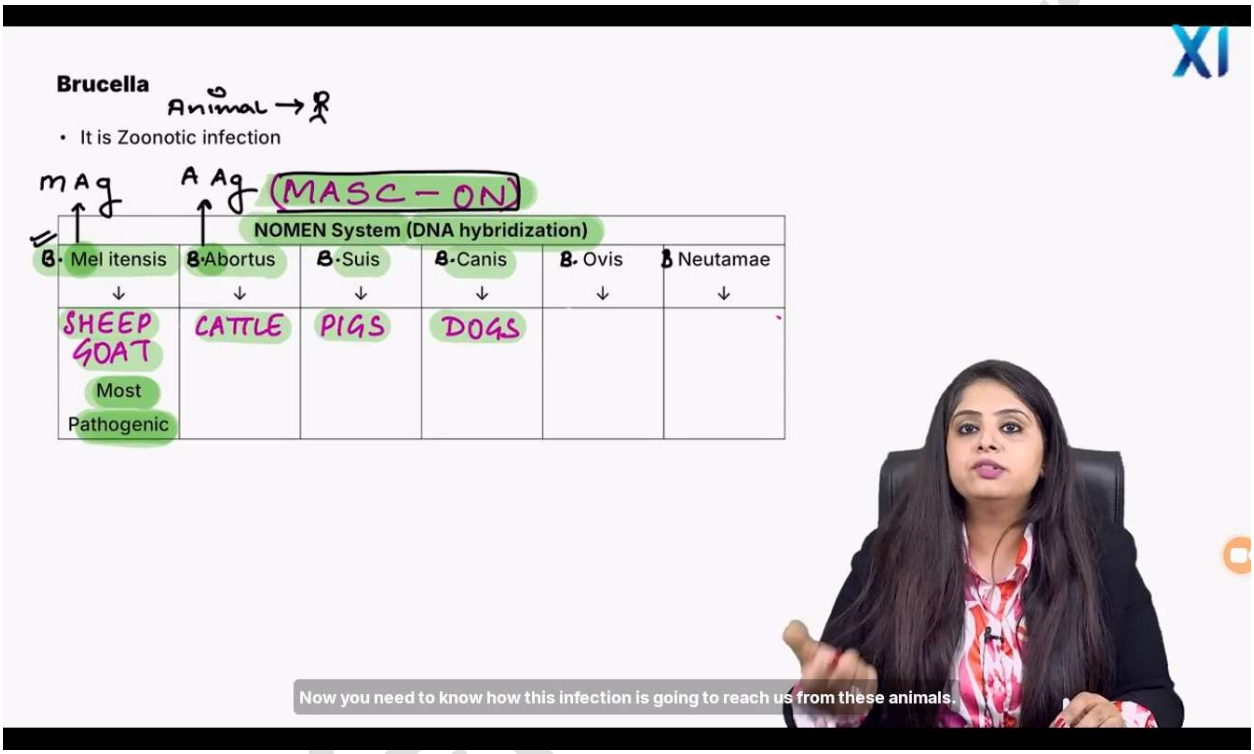

Q3. A 34-year-old man working as a cattle handler presents with a gradual onset of fever, malaise, and weight loss for the past three weeks. He also reports drenching night sweats and low back pain. On examination, there is mild hepatosplenomegaly. Blood cultures are pending.

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

He frequently handles cattle, assists in animal delivery, and consumes unpasteurized milk. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

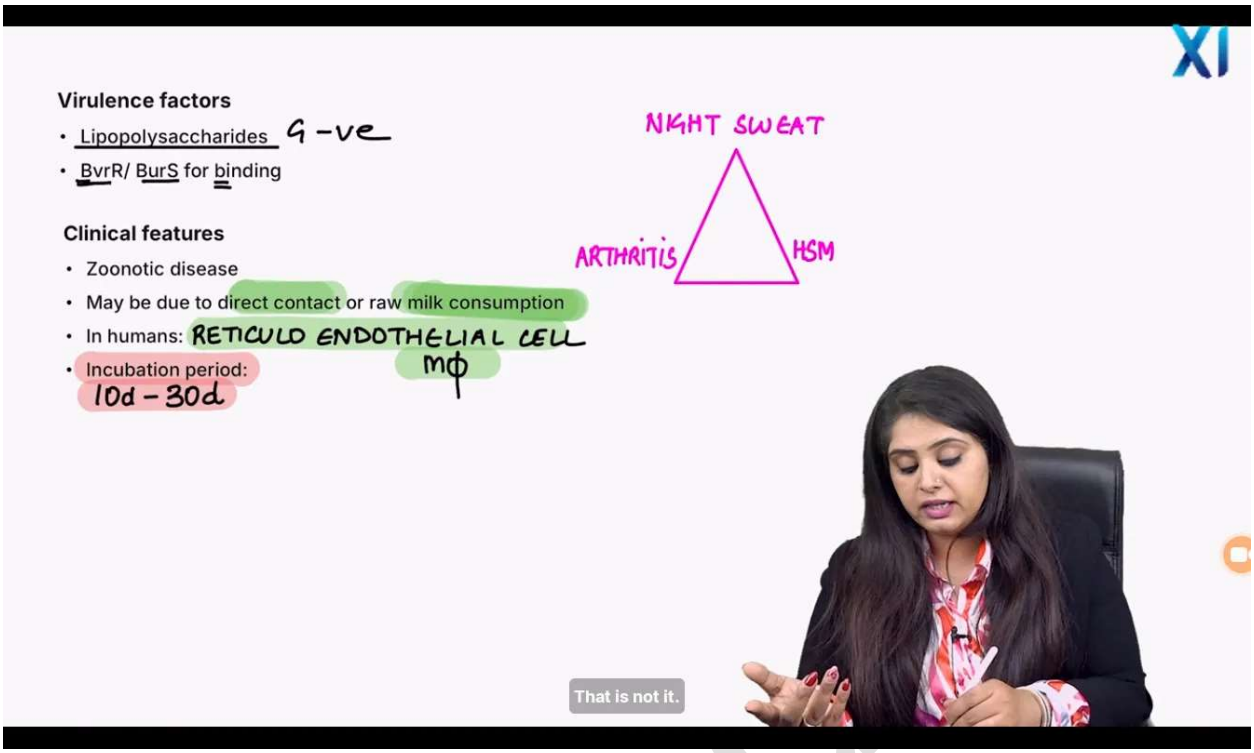
A. Leptospirosis
B. Brucellosis
C. Anthrax
D. Rabies

Answer: b. Brucellosis




Pre

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q4. After a week of heavy rainfall and flooding in Mumbai, several patients present to the local health centre with high fever, severe cough, muscle pain, headache and red eyes/ conjunctival suffusion. Many of them reported walking barefoot in flooded water contaminated with animal waste. Rodent infestation has been reported in that area. One of the patients reports jaundice and AKI. Dark field microscopy shows tightly coiled spiral organisms with hooked ends. What is the likely diagnosis?



A. Borrelia
B. Treponema pallidum
C. Spirillum minus
D. Leptospirosis

Answer: d. Leptospirosis

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

III

**Leptospira**

Leptospi RRRRa

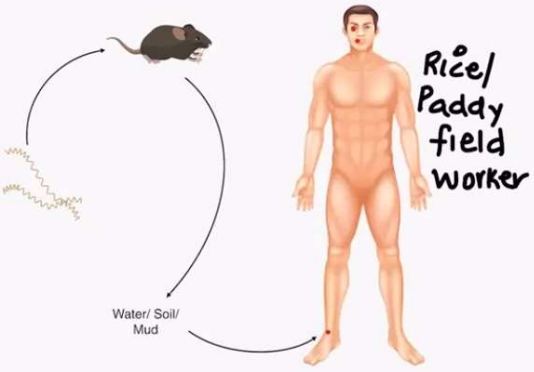
- Causes Weil's disease
  - ↳ aka ICTERO → HEMORRHAGIC Sx
    HEPATO – RENAL Sx
- Classification
  - L. interrogans (pathogenic) → HOOKED ENDS
- Pathogenesis (zoonotic)



Patient is going to have bleeding.

**Leptospira pathogenesis**

RAT urine contaminates Rainy water

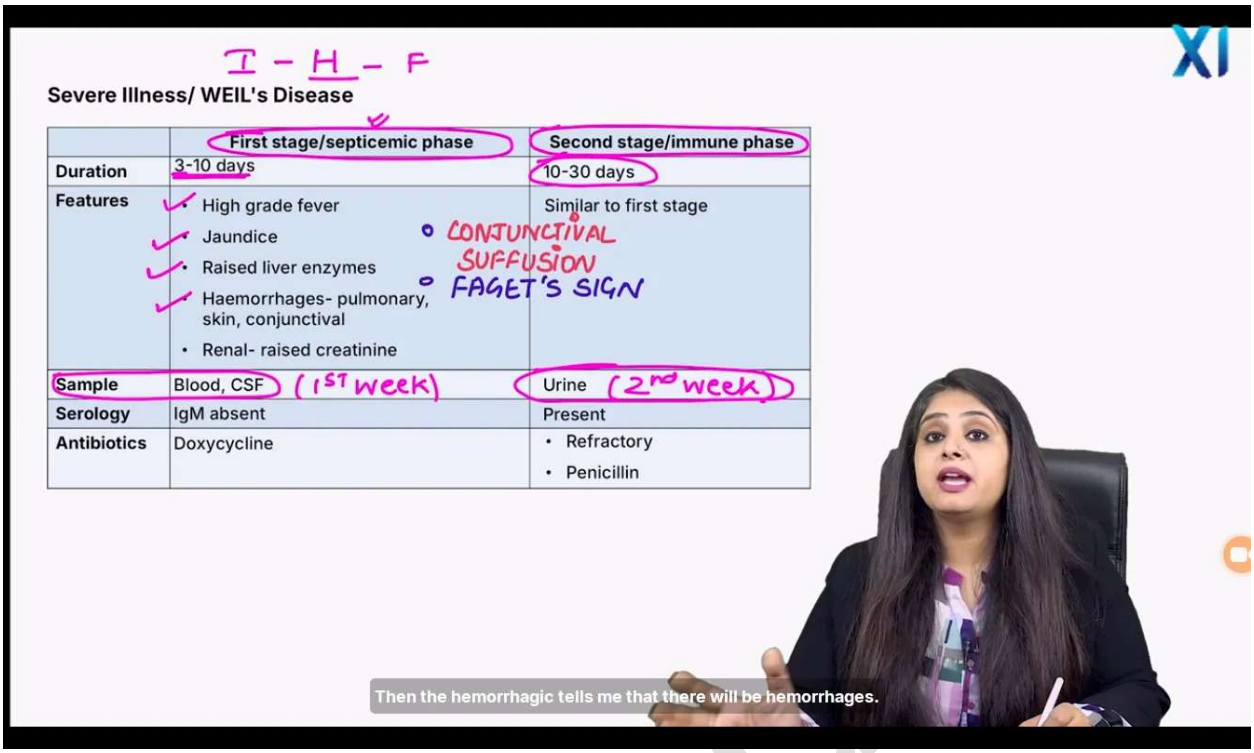



Rice/ Paddy field worker



When they come in contact with this rainy water.

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



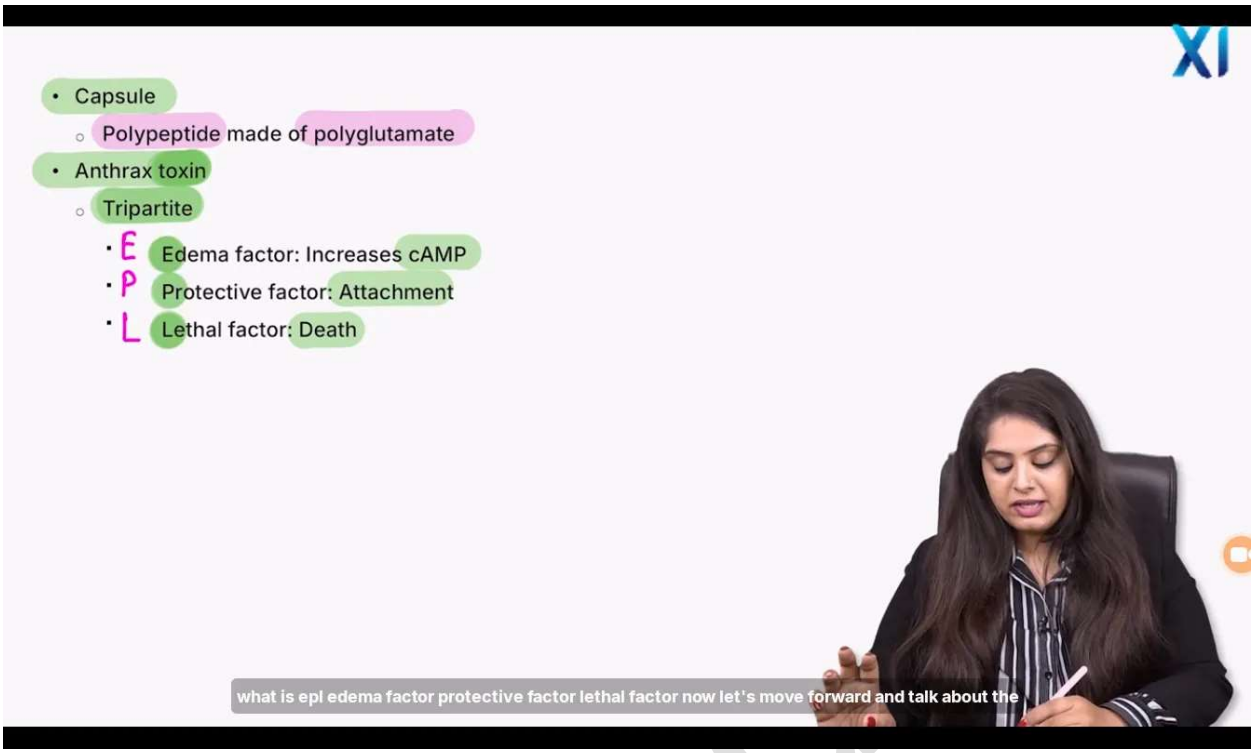

Q5. A 35 year old leather industry worker presents with a malignant echar/ blackish necrotic lesion surrounded by extensive edema. Which virulence factor is responsible for this?



A. Bacillus anthracis- capsule
B. Bacillus anthracis- edema factor, lethal factor
C. Bacillus anthracis- Capsule + Hemolysin
D. Bacillus anthracis- M protein and streptolysin O

Answer: b. Bacillus anthracis- edema factor, lethal factor

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



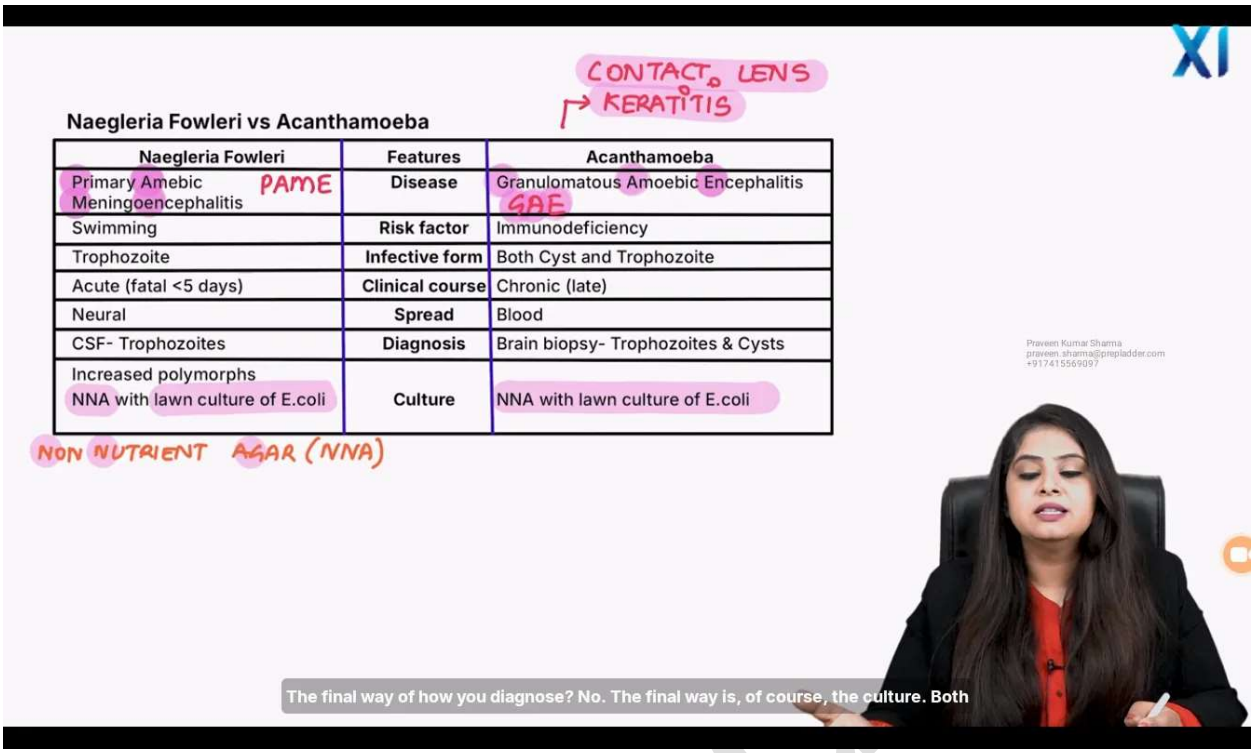

Q6. A 25-year-old with a history of swimming in fresh stagnant water pond. He presents with neural manifestations. CSF sample will be sent for which of the following culture media studies?

A. Non nutrient agar with E.Coli
B. Diamond medium
C. Blood agar
D. LJ media

Answer: a. Non nutrient agar with E.Coli

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



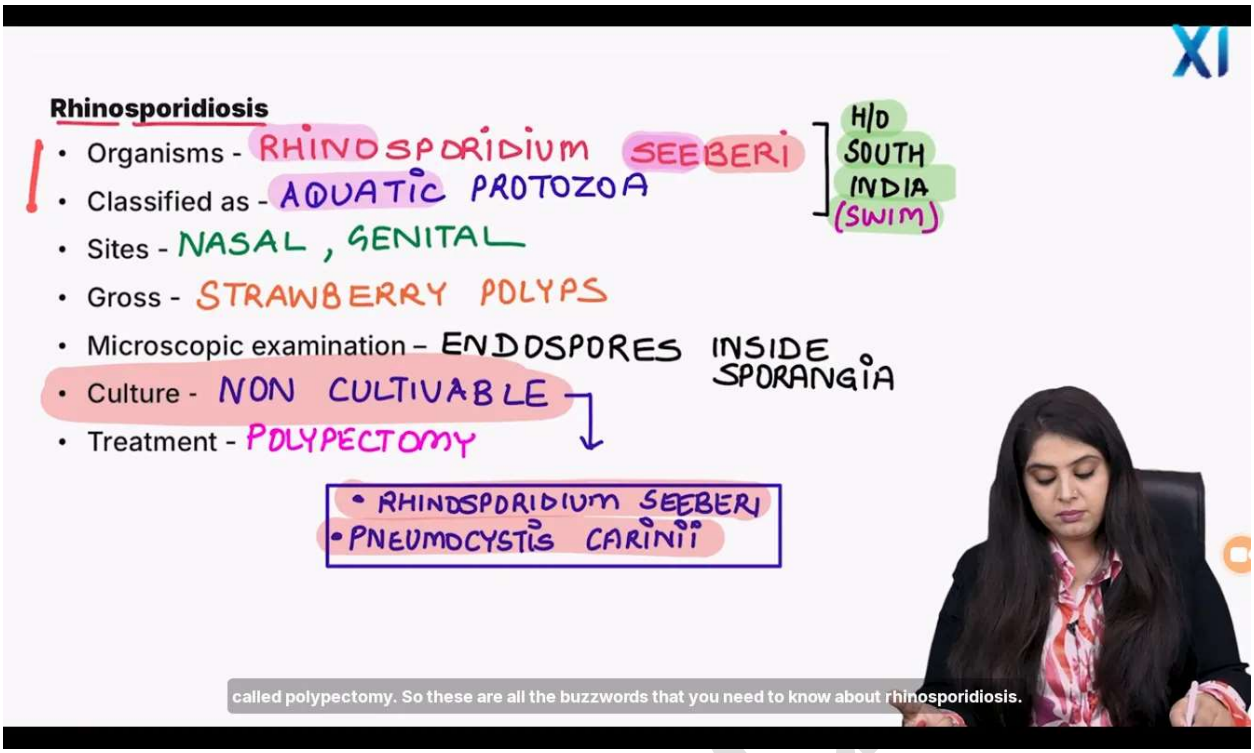

Q7. Which of the following culture media can be used for the growth of rhinosporidiosis?

A. Blood agar
B. SDA
C. LJ media
D. Non-cultivable

Answer: d. Non-cultivable

Preplad

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



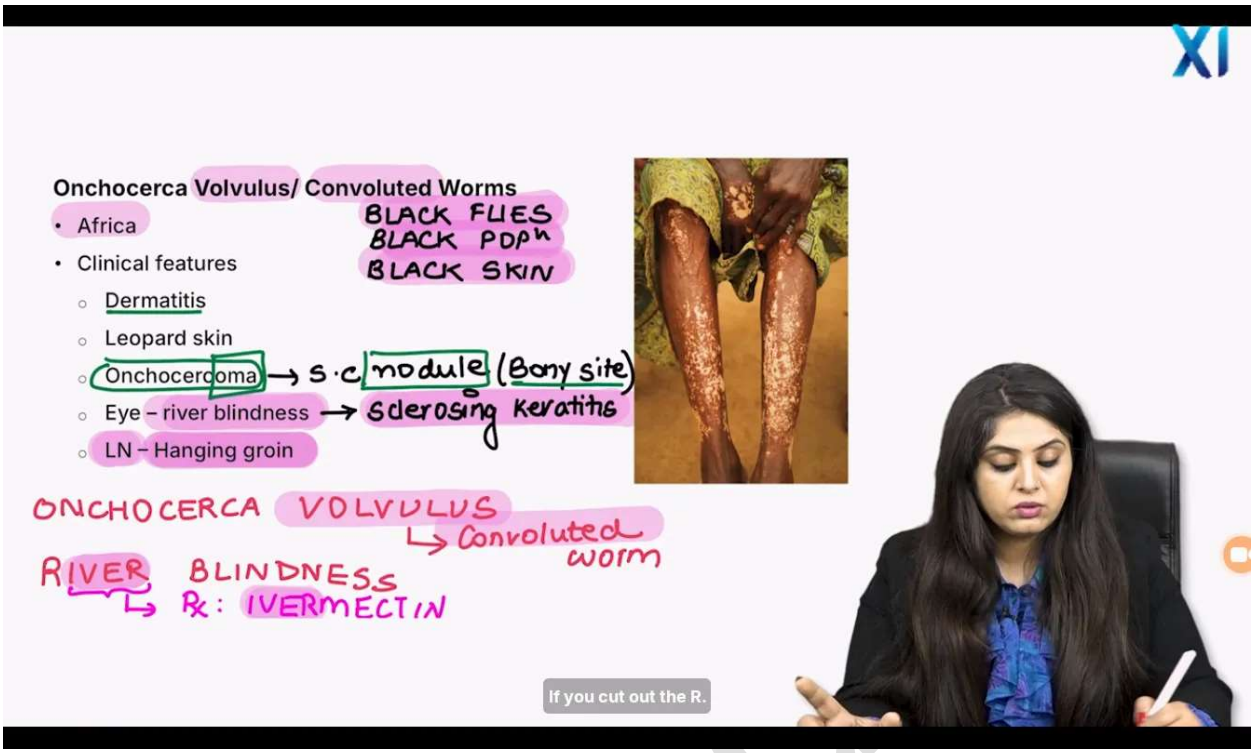

Q8. A 42 year old living in an endemic river basin area of Sub Saharan Africa presents with severe generalised pruritus, subcutaneous nodules, and progressive visual impairments. Which of the following is the causative organisms?

A. Loa loa
B. Onchocerca volvulus
C. Wuchereria
D. Dracunculus medinensis

Answer: b. Onchocerca volvulus

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



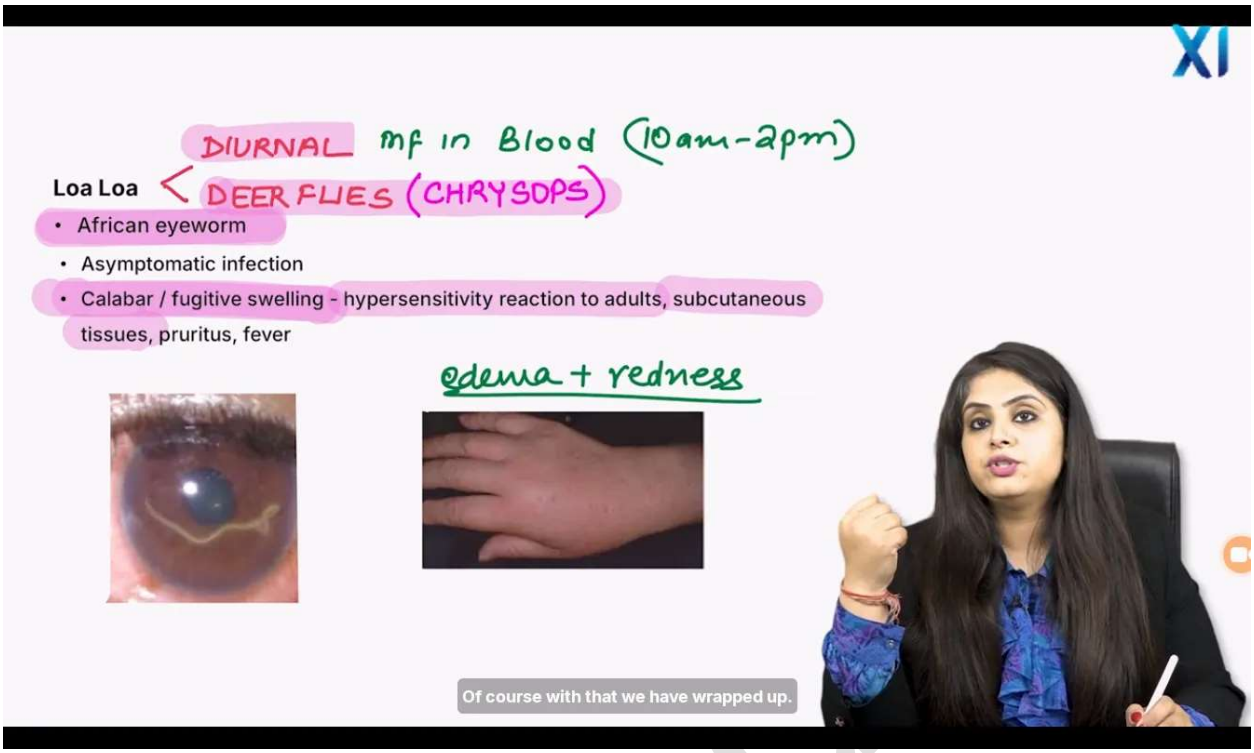

Q9. A 45-year-old man who recently travelled to the rainforests of Central Africa presents with crawling sensation in his eye. On slit lamp examination, a thin motile worm is seen moving across the subconjunctiva. Peripheral blood smear reveals a microfilaria that is sheathed, with nuclei extending continuously all the way to the tip of the tail. Identify the parasite.

A. Loa loa
B. Wuchereria bancrofti
C. Brugia malayi
D. Mansonella perstans

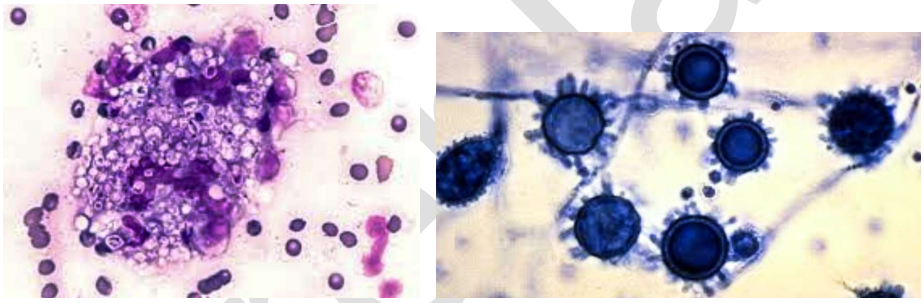
Answer: a. Loa loa

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



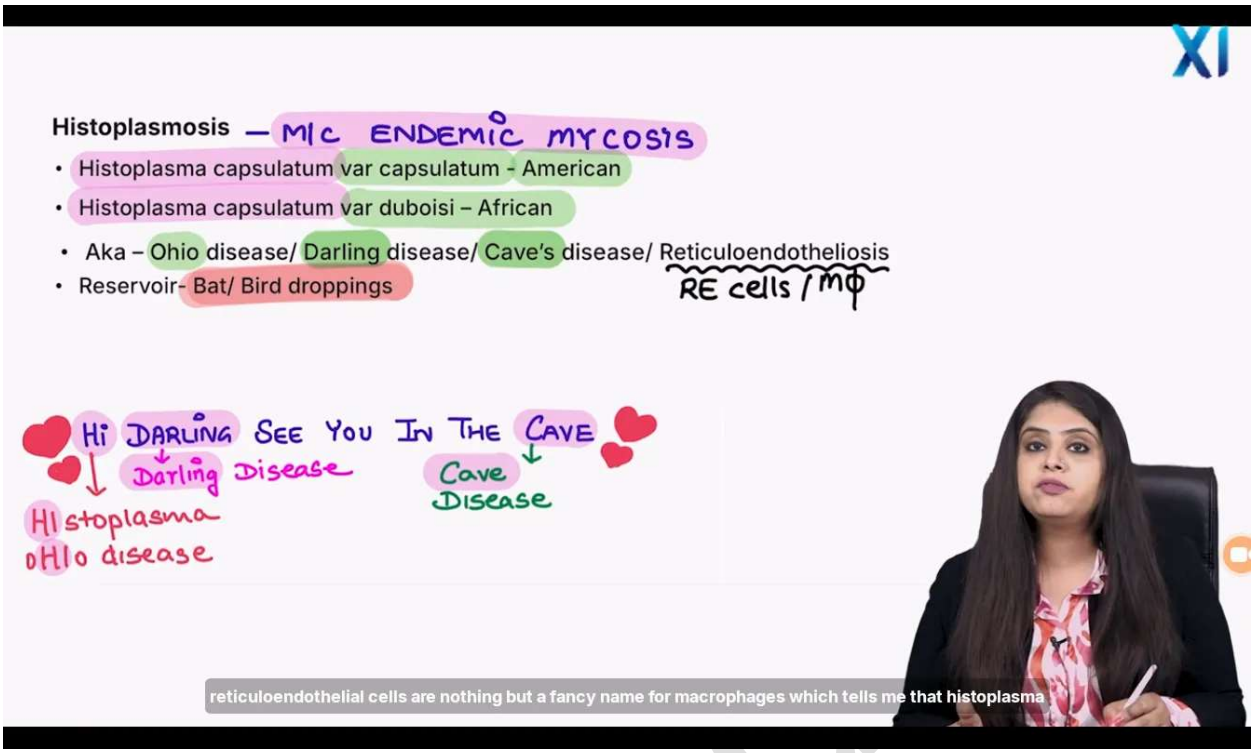

Q10. A 40 year old HIV positive individual with low CD4 count, fever, cough, and bilateral pulmonary infiltrates undergoes a bone marrow biopsy. Microscopic examination is shown below. Identify the mode of transmission of this disease?

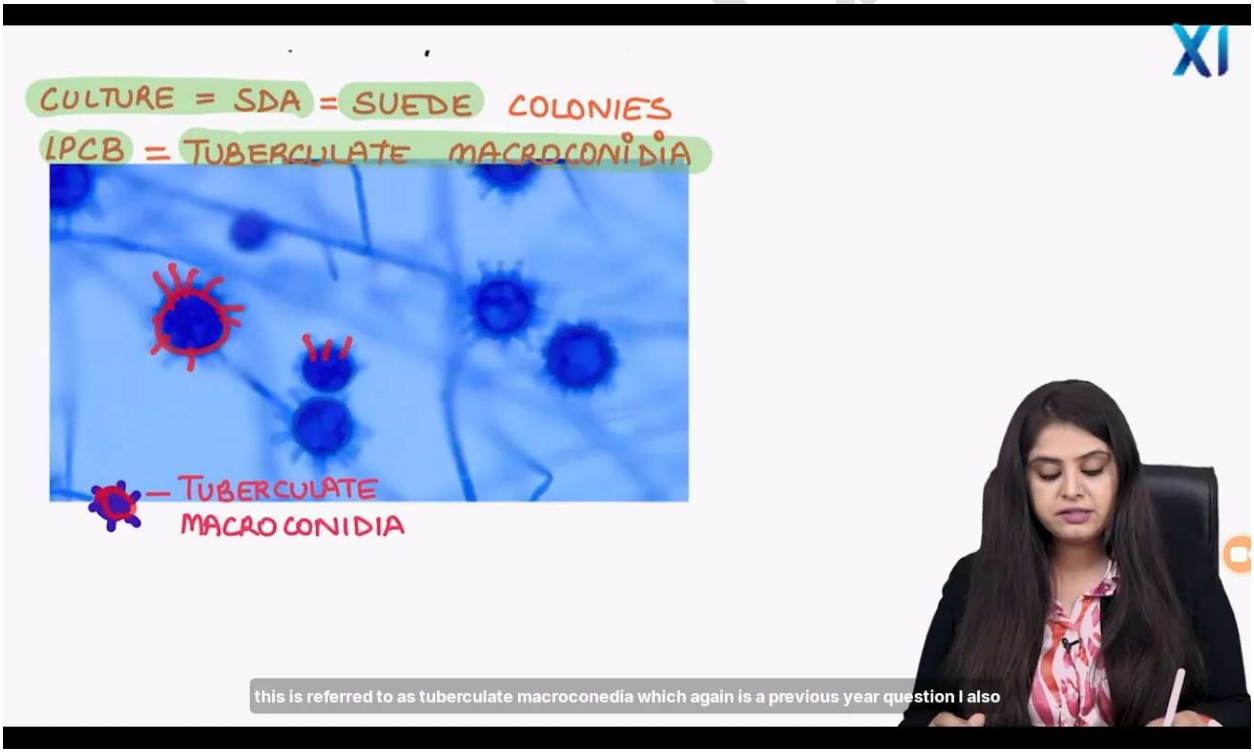


A. Inhalation of bird or bat droppings
B. Bite of infected rats
C. Ingestion of contaminated dairy products
D. Skin inoculation

Answer: a. Inhalation of bird or bat droppings

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



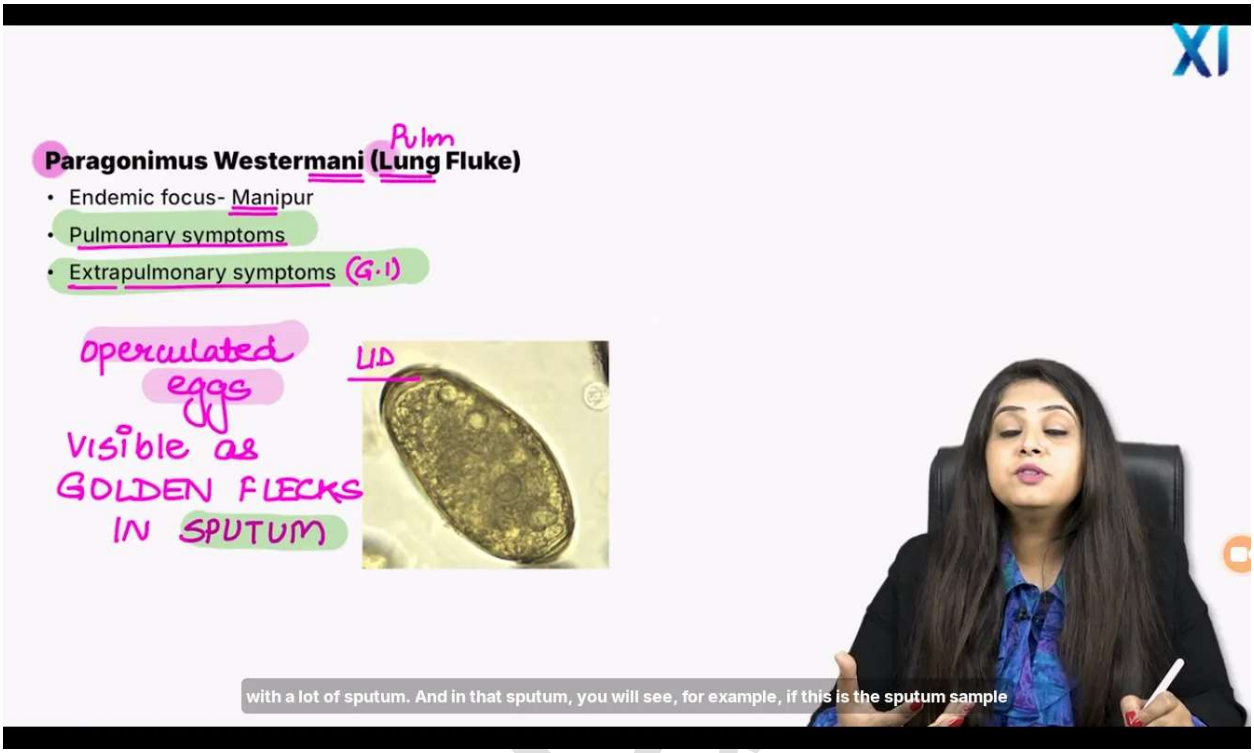

Q11. Patient from Manipur with pulmonary and gastrointestinal symptoms. Eggs of the organism are shown below. How many intermediate hosts are seen in the life cycle of the organism? (IBQ-confirm image from other recall videos as well as from this one too)

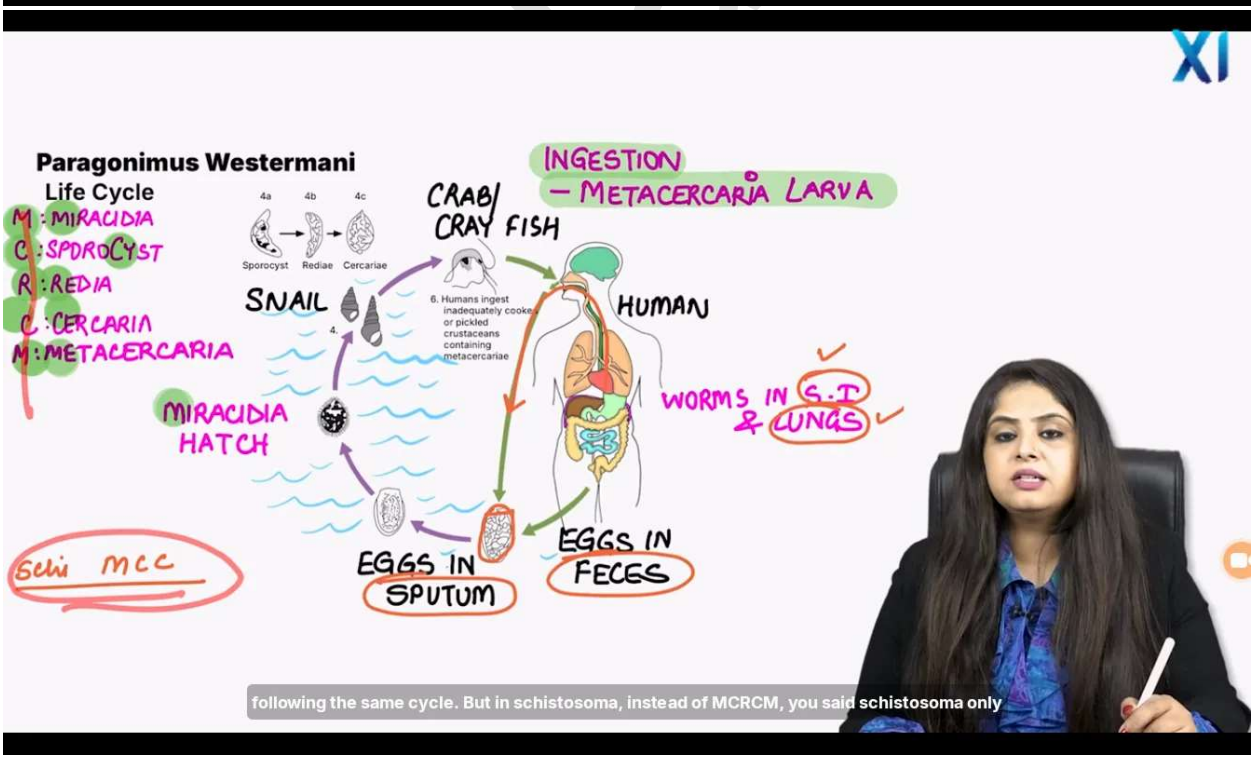
A. One - Snail only
B. Two- Snail and crab
C. Three- Snail, crab, plants

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

D. None

Answer: b. Two- Snail and crab



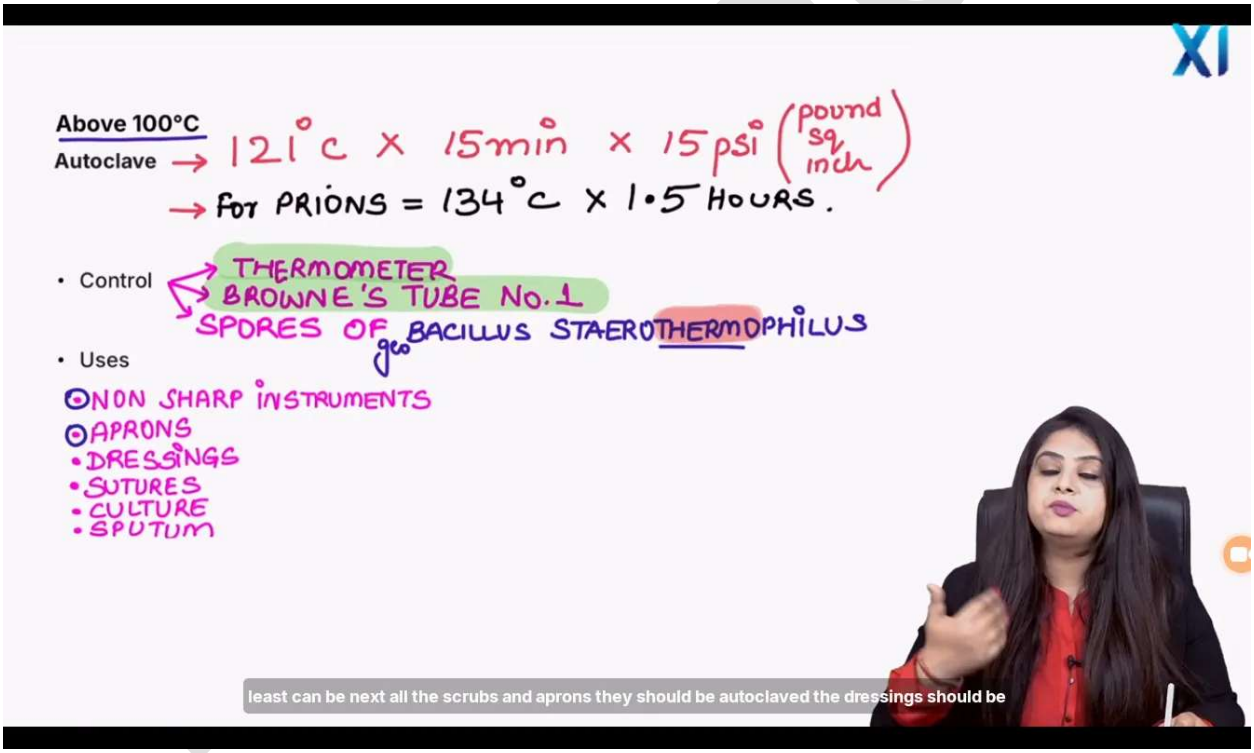

Q12. A microbiology technician is running a quality control on the apparatus shown below. Which of the following biological controls can be used for the same?

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



A. Geobacillus stearothermophilus
B. Bacillus subtilis
C. Bacillus globigii
D. Bacillus pumilus

Answer: a. Geobacillus stearothermophilus



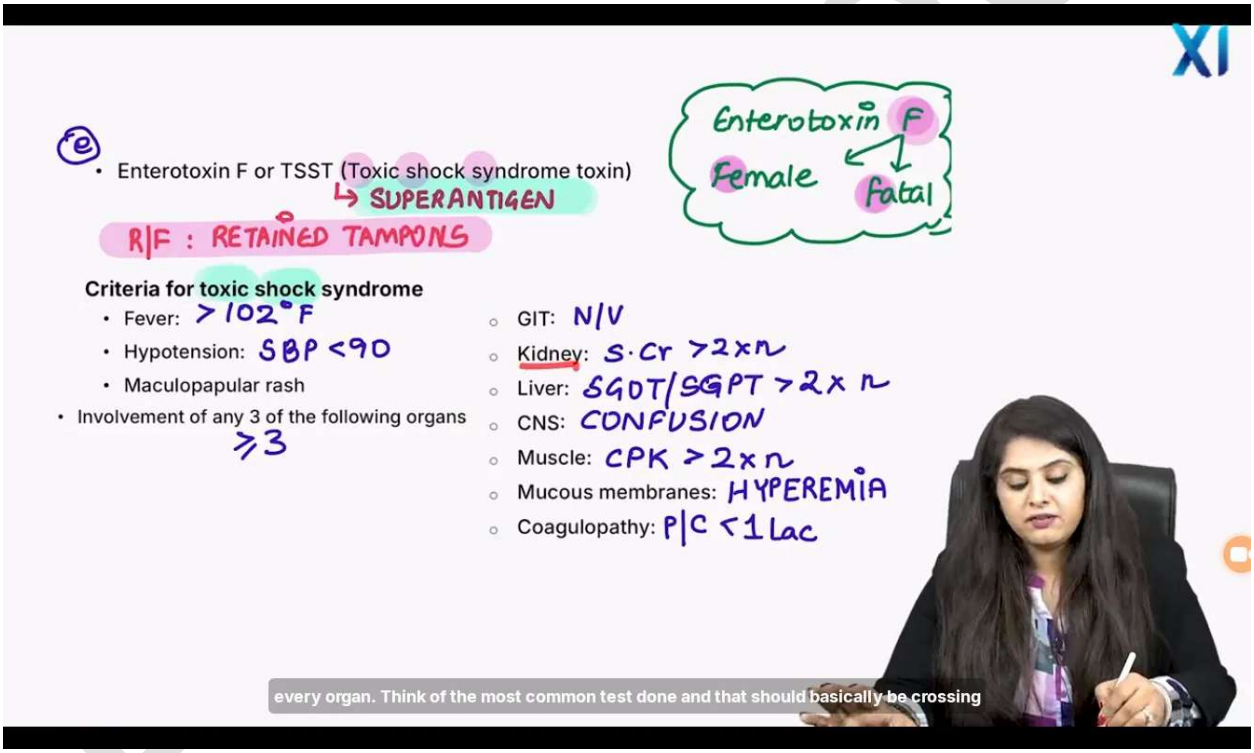

Q13. A patient presents to the ED with fever, hypotension and diffuse macular and erythematous rash over torso. MOD develops. Superantigens are responsible. What is the diagnosis?

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



A. TSS
B. SSSS
C. Meningococcemia
D. Scarlet fever

Answer: a. TSS

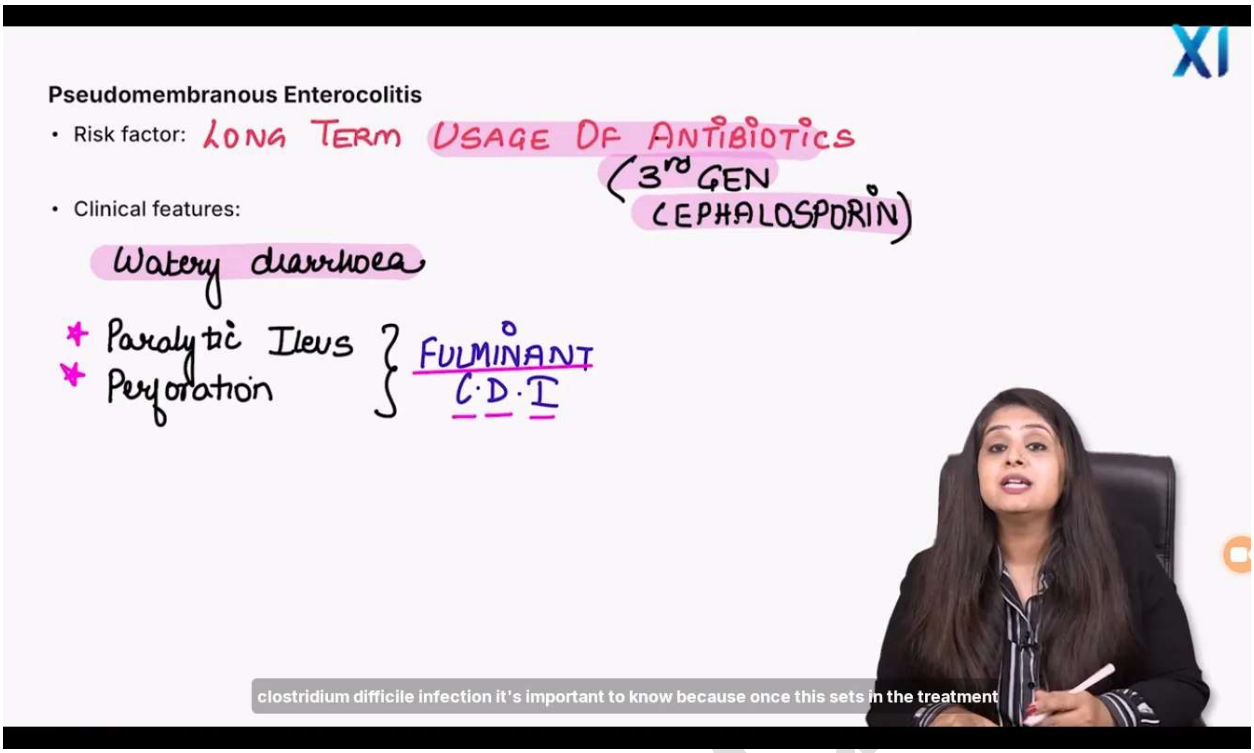



Q14. A 65-year-old female underwent an elective surgery 5 days ago and was treated with broad-spectrum IV clindamycin post-operatively. She now presents with profuse, watery diarrhea. Which organism is the primary cause of this condition?

A. Clostridioides difficile
B. Enterotoxigenic E coli
C. Salmonella enteritidis
D. Staphylococcus aureus

Answer: a. Clostridioides difficile

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



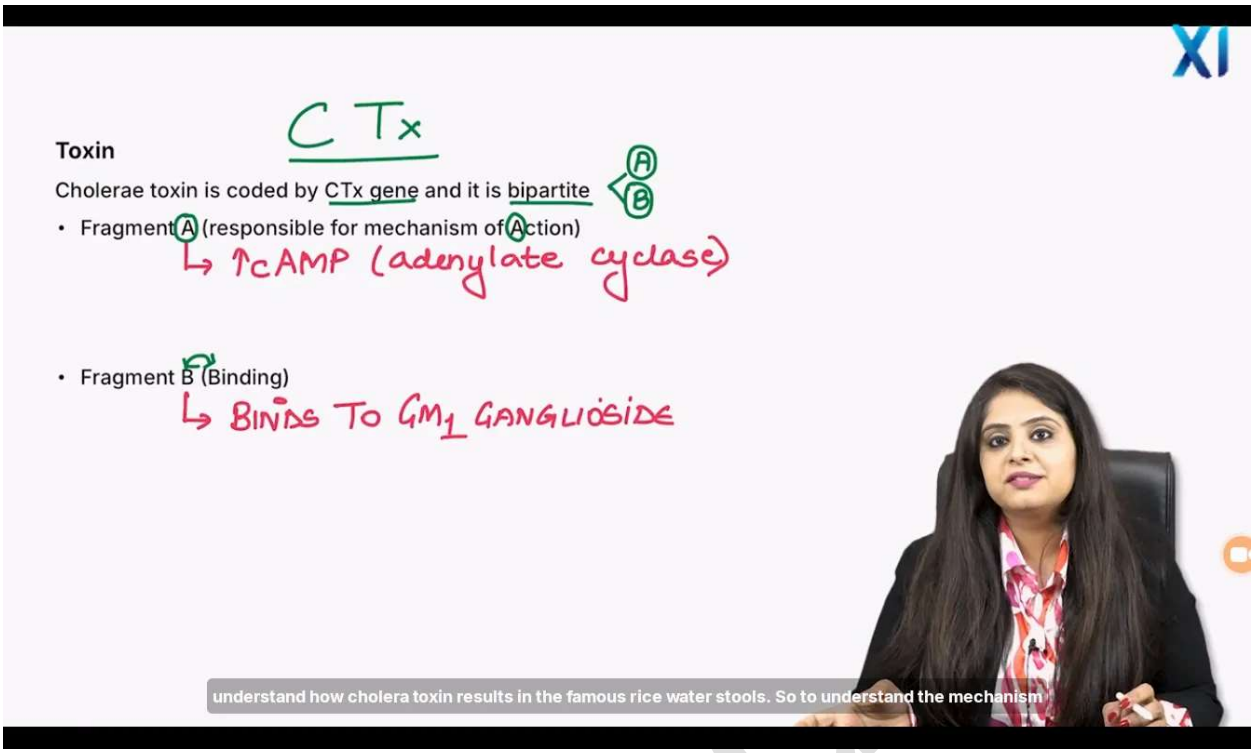

Q15. A 35-year-old male presents with acute, profuse, painless diarrhea that resembles “rice-water” stools, accompanied by severe dehydration & vomiting after consumption of street food. Causative organism produces an enterotoxin. What is the intracellular mechanism of action of this toxin?

A. Increased cAMP
B. Increased cGMP
C. Inhibition of protein synthesis (inactivation of EF-2)
D. SNARE protein cleavage to block neurotransmission

Answer: a. Increased cAMP

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



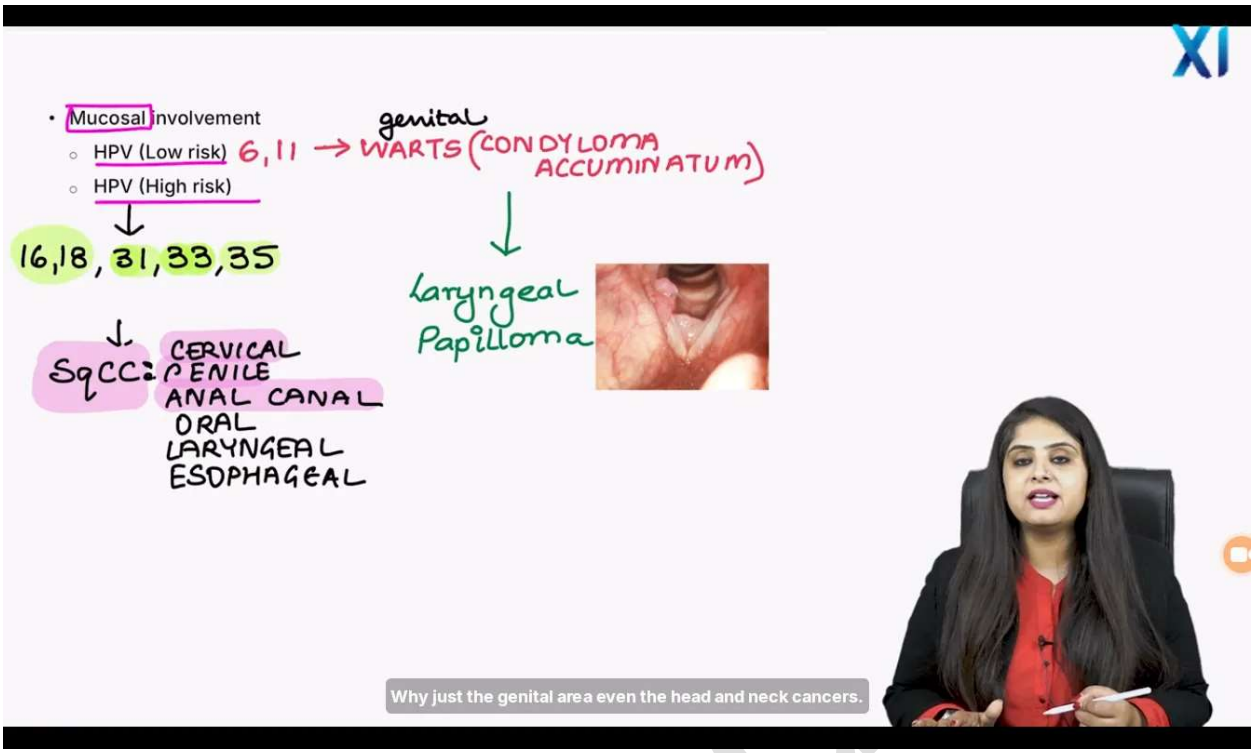

Q16. A patient presents with multiple soft, verrucous, exophytic lesions over the external genitalia, giving them a wart-like or cauliflower-like appearance. Which infectious agent is most commonly responsible for this condition?

A. Herpes simplex virus (HSV)
B. Treponema pallidum
C. Human papillomavirus (HPV 6,11)
D. Haemophilus ducreyi

Answer: c. Human papillomavirus (HPV 6,11)

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q17. IDENTIFY the culture media?

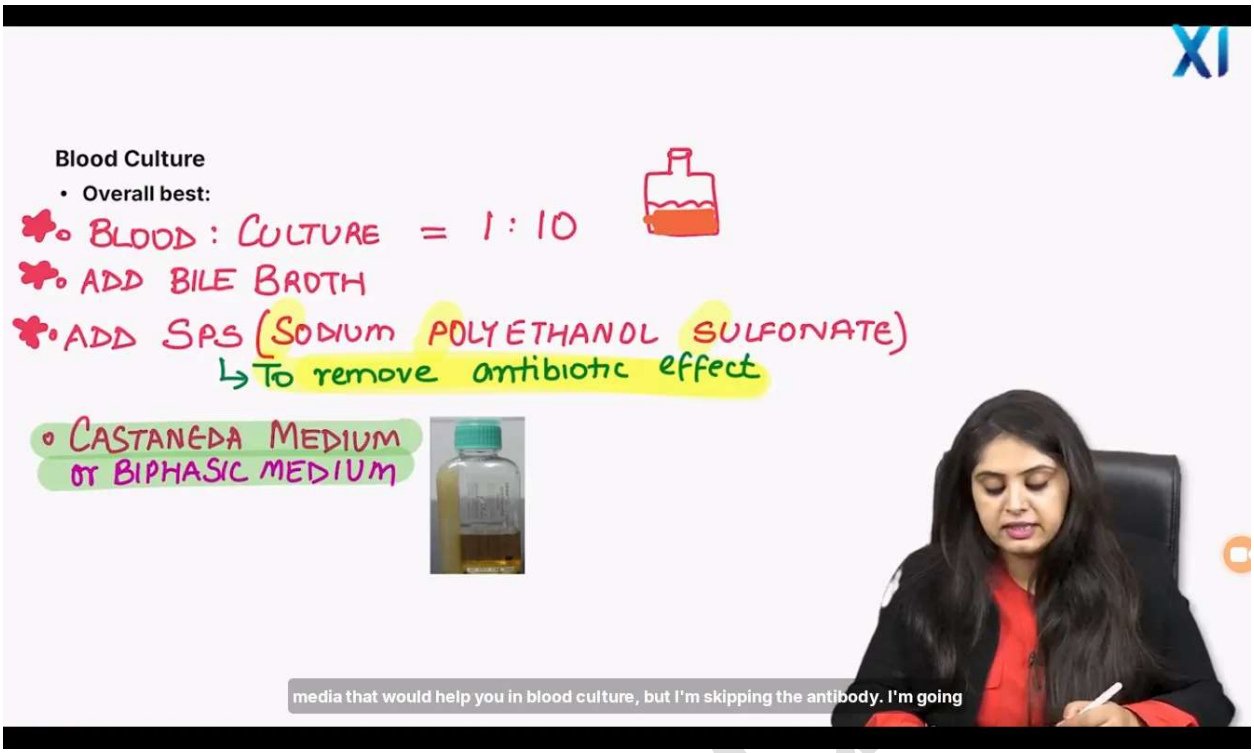


A. Castaneda culture media
B. LJ media
C. LSS media
D. Sabouraud dextrose agar

Answer: a. Castaneda culture media

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Preplaced

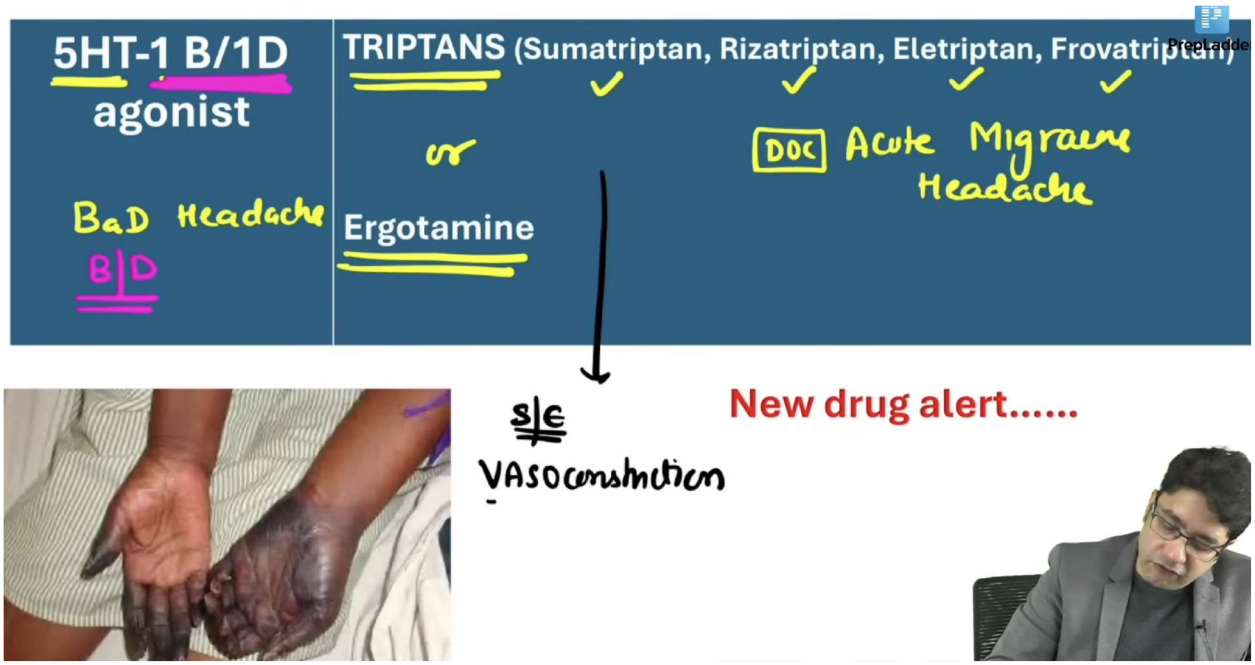
## PHARMACOLOGY

Q1. A patient with Migraine is treated with a triptan for an acute attack. Triptans exert their therapeutic effect by acting on which of the following receptors?

A. 5-$HT_1$A receptor
B. 5-$HT_1$B/5-$HT_1$D receptor
C. 5-$HT_2$A receptor agonist
D. 5-$HT_3$ receptor antagonist

Answer: b. 5-$HT_1$B/5-$HT_1$D receptor

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



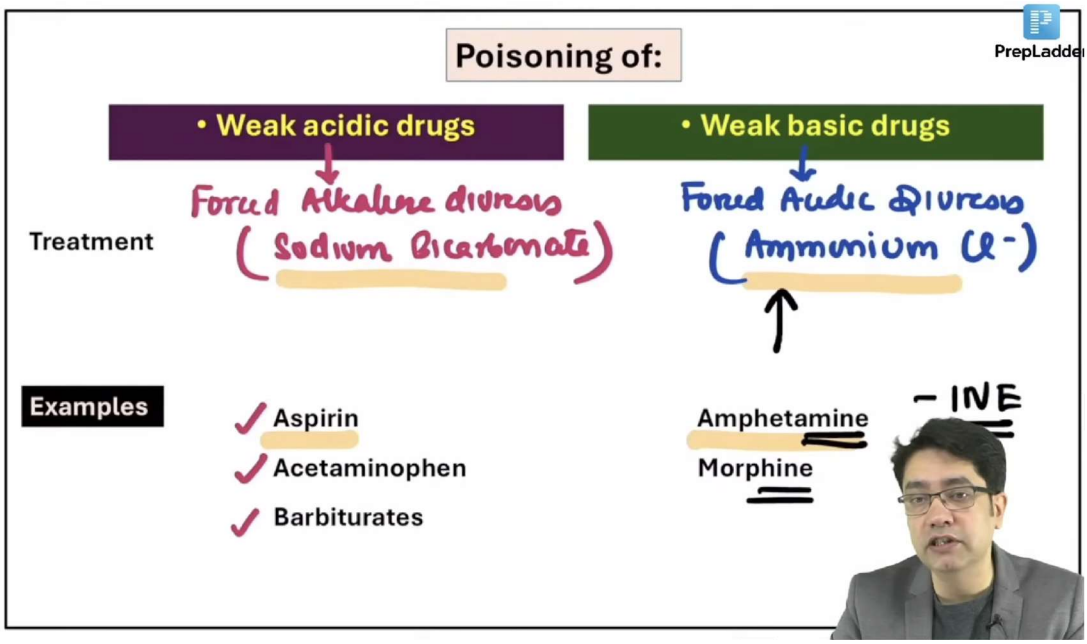

Q2. A 24-year-old female is brought to the emergency department 3 hours after ingesting a large quantity of Aspirin  tablets. She complains of ringing in the ears, rapid breathing, and agitation. Arterial blood gas analysis demonstrates a mixed respiratory alkalosis and metabolic acidosis. What is the most appropriate initial treatment to enhance aspirin elimination from body?

A. Gastric lavage followed by activated charcoal
B. Intravenous sodium bicarbonate to achieve urinary alkalinization
C. Intravenous N-acetylcysteine infusion
D. Intravenous ammonium chloride administration

Answer: b. Intravenous sodium bicarbonate to achieve urinary alkalinization

Preplad

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



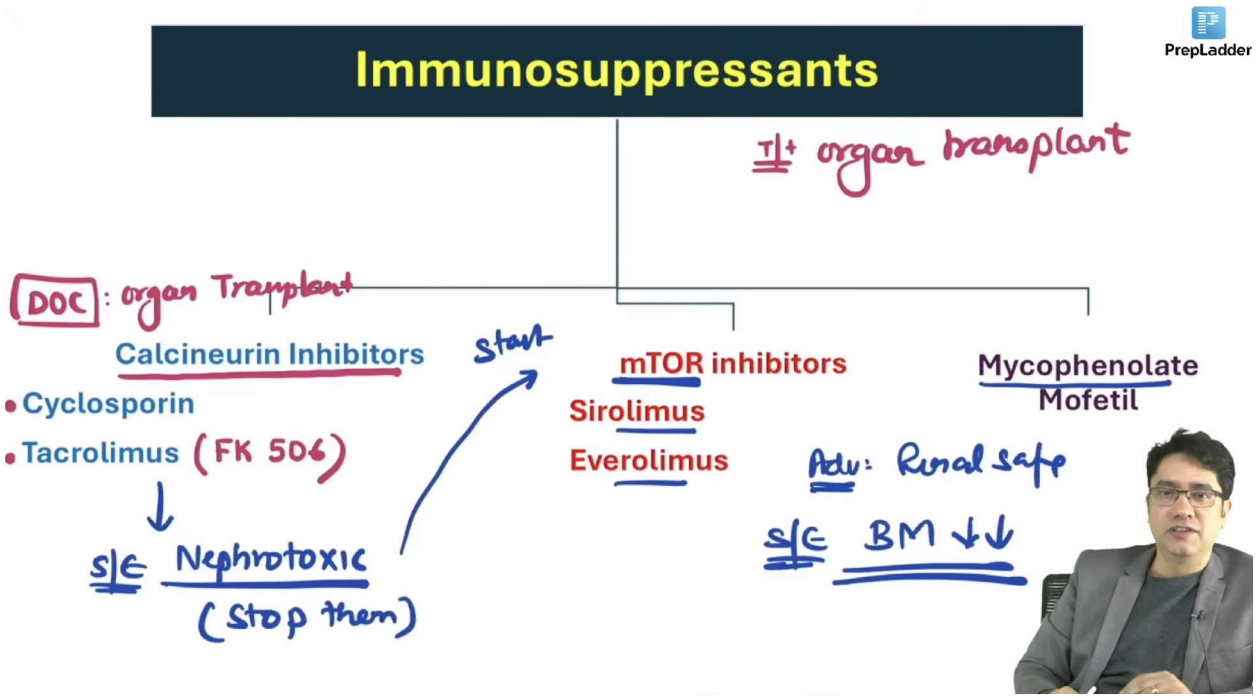

Q3. Which immunomodulatory drug inhibit Calcineurin enzyme thereby reduce interleukin-2 production?

A. Basiliximab
B. Sirolimus
C. Cyclosporin
D. Azathioprine

Answer: c. Cyclosporin

Preplaqe

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



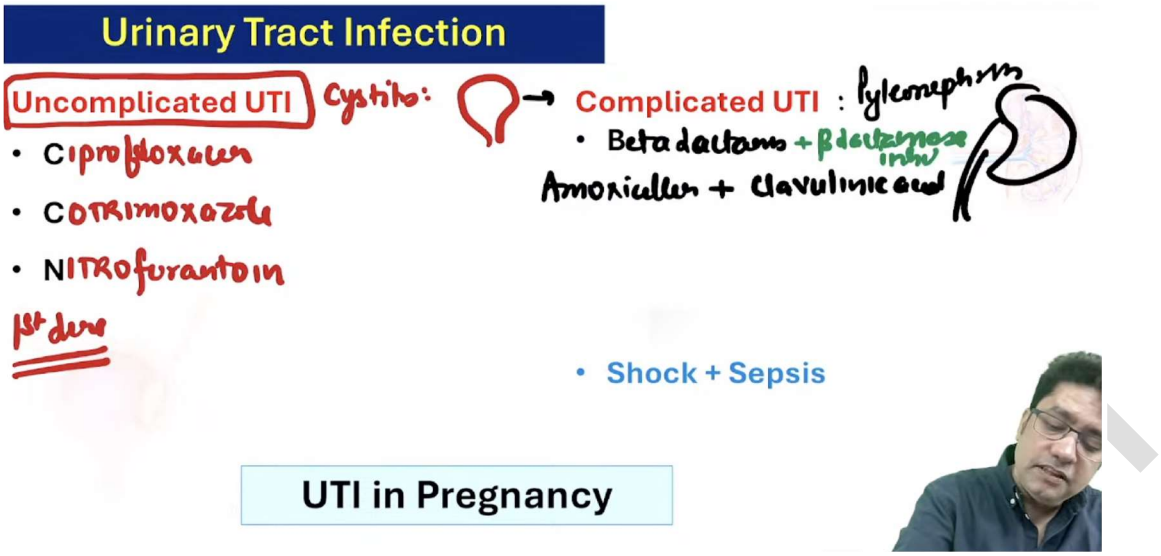

Q4. A 26-year-old pregnant woman, presents to the antenatal clinic with burning micturition, increased urinary frequency, and suprapubic discomfort for the past 2 days. She is afebrile and hemodynamically stable. Urinalysis shows numerous pus cells, and urine culture is suggestive of E.coli sensitive to multiple antibiotics. Which of the following is the safest oral antibiotic for treating this urinary tract infection?

A. Ciprofloxacin
B. Doxycycline
C. Nitrofurantoin
D. Cotrimoxazole

Answer: c. Nitrofurantoin

Prepla

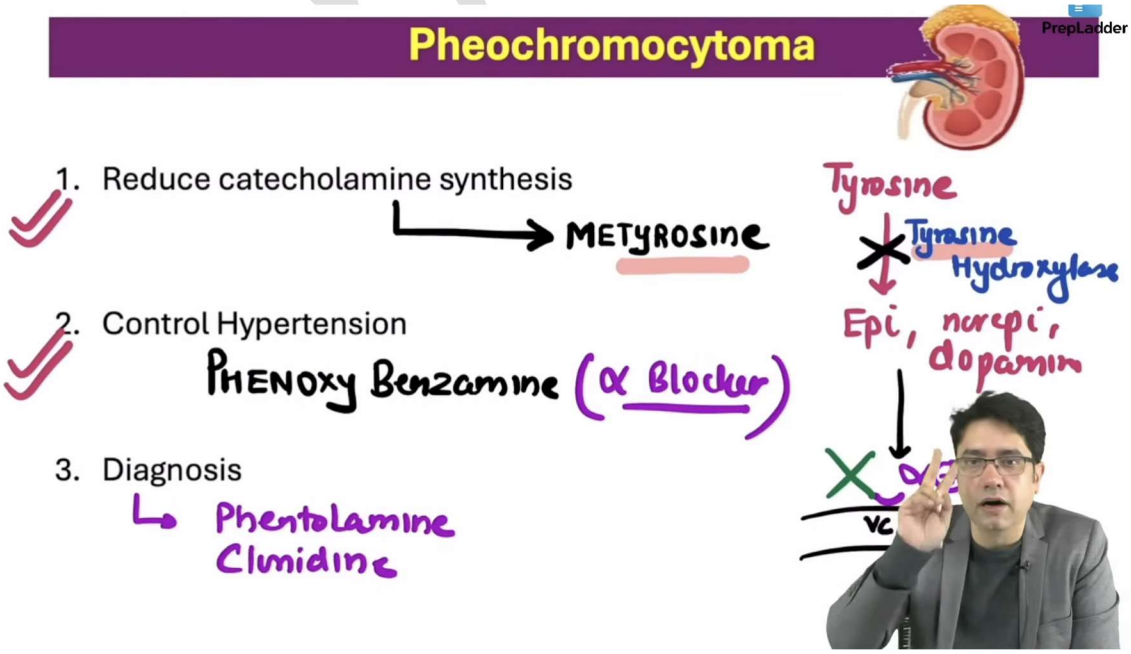
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q5. A patient with Pheochromocytoma is scheduled for surgical removal. Which of the following is the correct preoperative pharmacological management?

A. Start Propranolol alone before surgery
B. Start Phenoxybenzamine first, followed by Propranolol if needed
C. Start Propranolol first, then Phenoxybenzamine
D. No preoperative medication is required

Answer: b. Start Phenoxybenzamine first, followed by Propranolol if needed

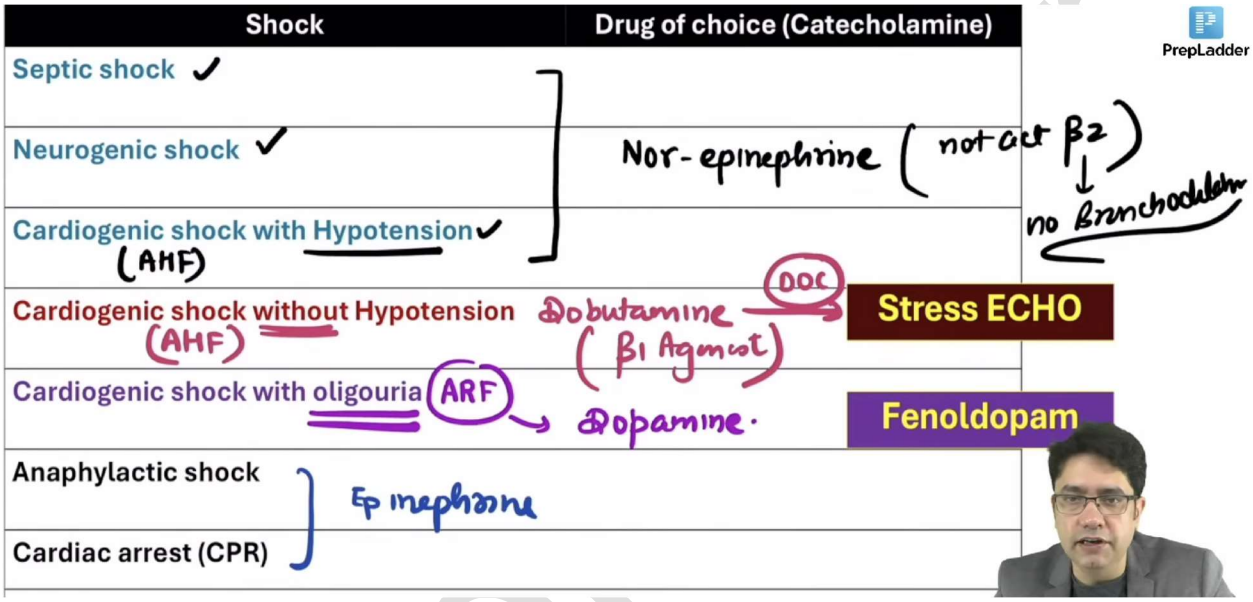


# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Q6. A patient presents with hypotension associated with marked bradycardia (low heart rate). Which of the following is the most appropriate drug to increase both blood pressure and heart rate?

A. Dopamine
B. Adrenaline
C. Noradrenaline
D. Phenylephrine

Answer: a. Dopamine

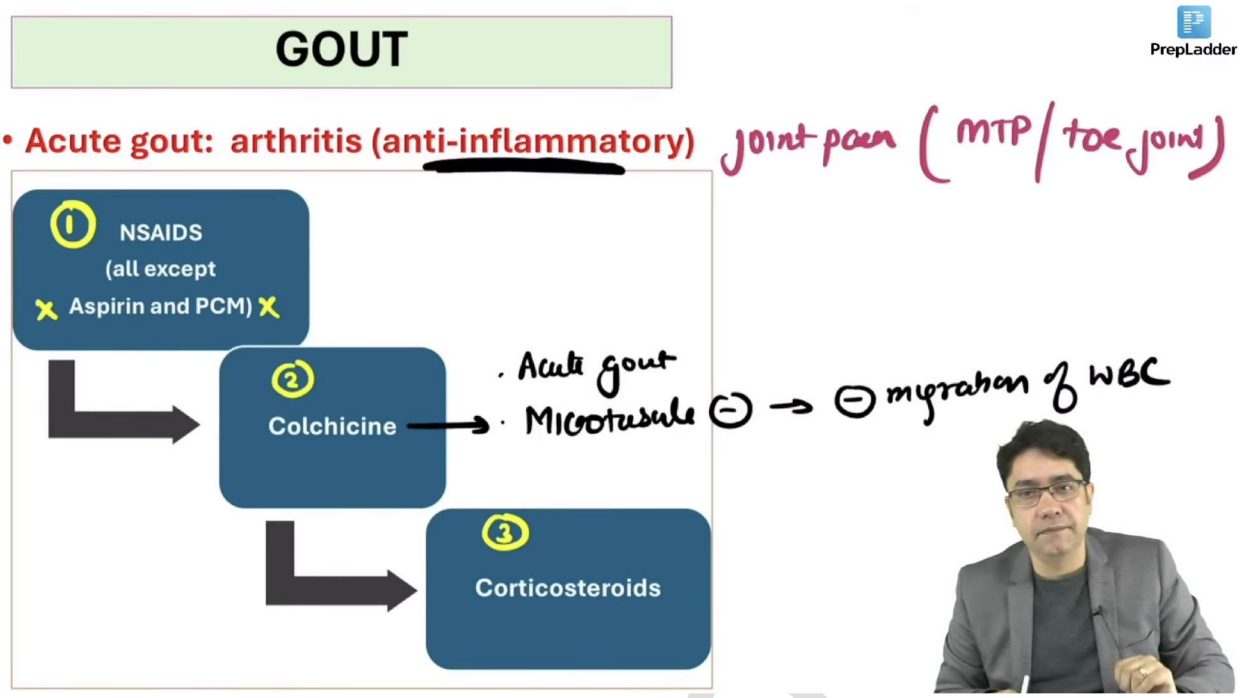



Q7. A patient with chronic gout presents with an acute flare characterized by severe pain, swelling, and tenderness of the first metatarsophalangeal joint. His serum uric acid level is elevated. Following resolution of the acute attack, Which is the best drug for long term use in this patient?

A. Allopurinol
B. Colchicine
C. Rasburicase
D. Probenecid

Answer: b. Colchicine

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q8. A 68-year-old man presents with persistent back pain, fatigue, recurrent infections, and anemia. Investigations reveal hypercalcemia, multiple osteolytic lesions on X-ray, and an M-protein spike on serum protein electrophoresis. Bone marrow examination confirms multiple myeloma. Which of the following drugs is a proteasome inhibitor used in the treatment of this condition?

A. Bortezomib
B. Busulfan
C. Melphalan
D. Dexamethasone

Answer: a. Bortezomib

Preplad

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

**Q. Match the following:**

**Adverse effects of the anticancer drugs**

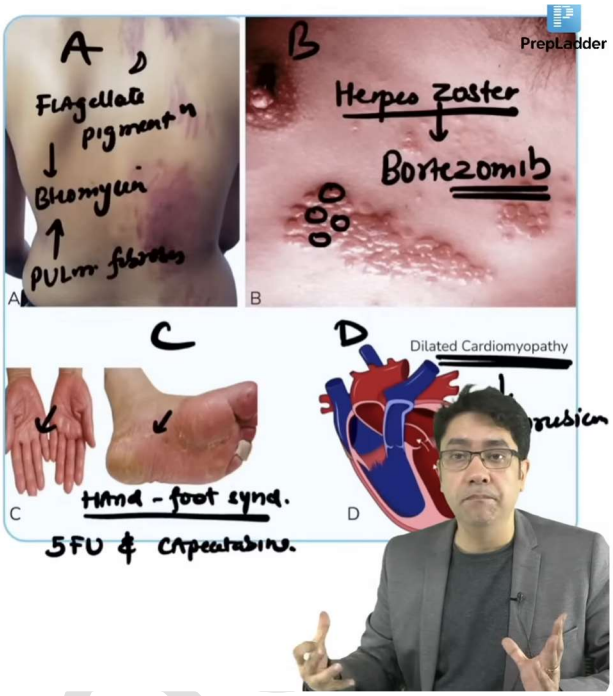
| Column A |
|---|
| 1. Capecitabine |
| 2. Bleomycin |
| 3. Bortezomib |
| 4. Doxorubicin |

a. 1-C; 2-A; 3-B; 4-D

b. 1-C; 2-D; 3-A; 4-B

c. 1-C; 2-A; 3-D; 4-B

d. 1-C; 2-A; 3-B; 4-D



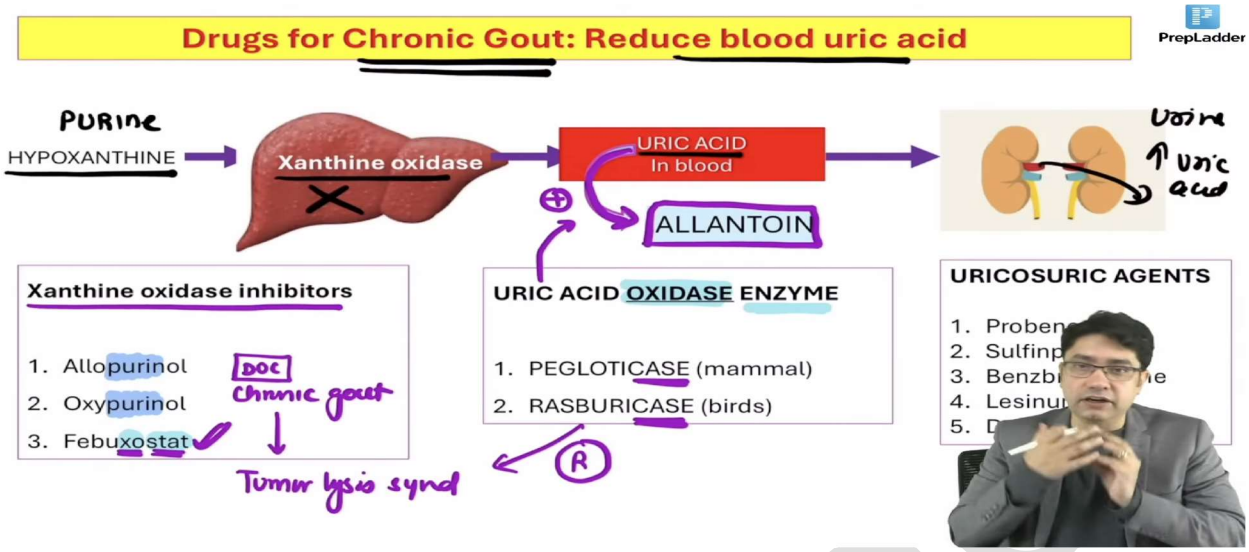

Q9. A 15-year-old adolescent with newly diagnosed acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is started on intensive induction chemotherapy. Two days later, he develops reduced urine output, nausea, and vomiting. Laboratory evaluation shows marked hyperuricemia, hyperkalemia, hyperphosphatemia, hypocalcemia, and worsening renal function, indicating tumor lysis syndrome. Which of the following agents is most effective for rapidly lowering the serum uric acid concentration?

A. Allopurinol
B. Pegloticase
C. Febuxostat
D. Probenecid

Answer: b. Pegloticase

Prepladder

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



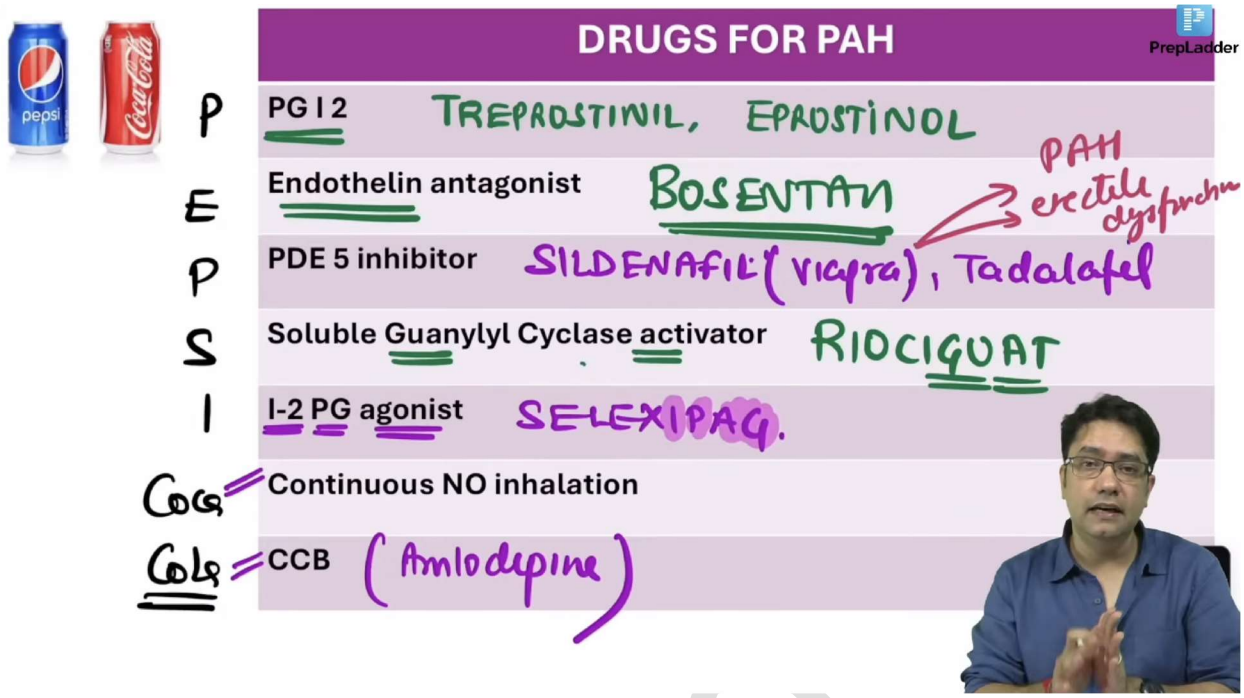

Q10. A 35-year-old woman is diagnosed with Pulmonary arterial hypertension. Which of the following is the most appropriate drug for reducing pulmonary arterial pressure?

A. Furosemide
B. Amlodipine
C. Bosentan
D. Enalapril

Answer: c. Bosentan

Preplada

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



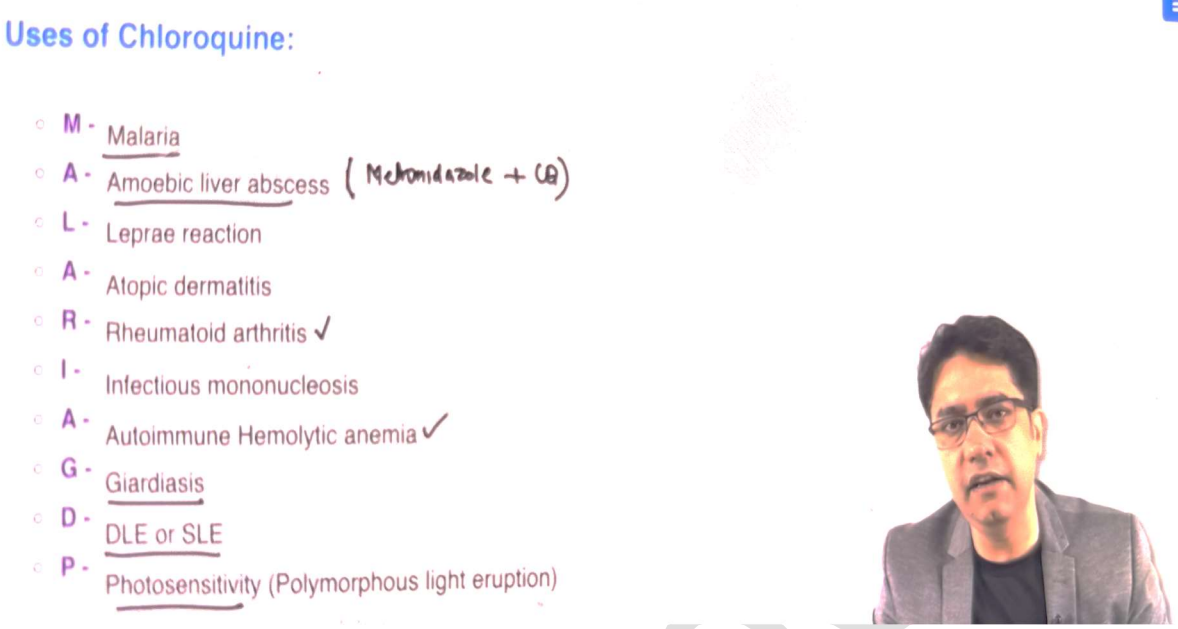

Q11. Drug of choice for long-term management of Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) to reduce disease activity and flares is:

A. Hydroxychloroquine
B. Methotrexate
C. Cyclophosphamide
D. Ibuprofen

Answer: a. Hydroxychloroquine

Preplad

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



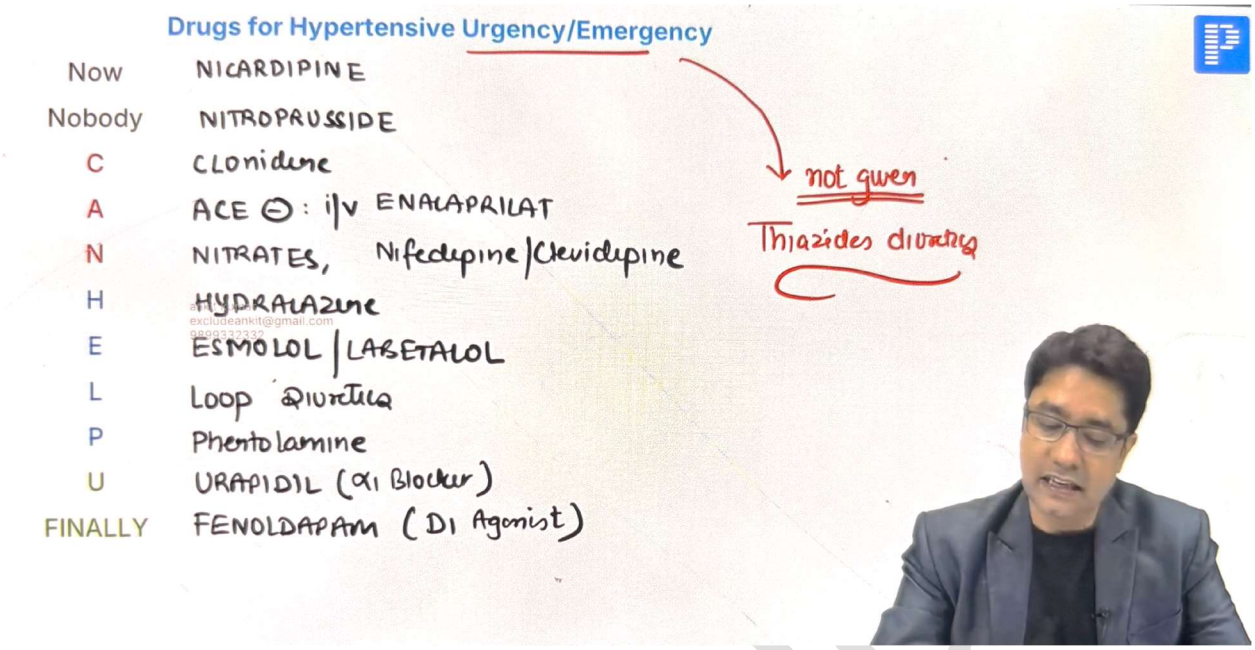

Q12. A 60-year-old man presents to the emergency department with a blood pressure of 230/110 mmHg, severe headache, blurred vision, and signs of end-organ damage. Which is the drug of choice for immediate blood pressure reduction?

A. Hydrochlorothiazide
B. Amlodipine
C. Sodium nitroprusside
D. Losartan

Answer: c. Sodium nitroprusside

Preplaced

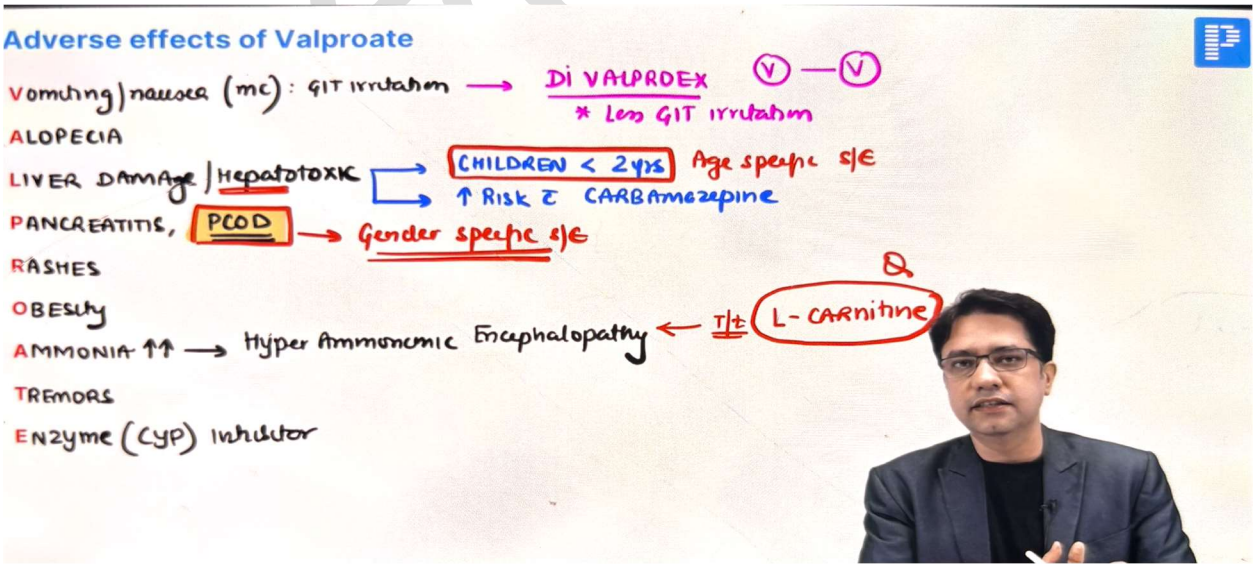
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q13. A young female has been receiving an anti epileptic drug for generalized tonic-clonic seizures for the past 2 years. She presents with weight gain, irregular menstrual cycles, acne, and excessive facial hair growth. On examination, her BMI is 31 kg/m². Pelvic ultrasonography reveals multiple small peripheral ovarian follicles consistent with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). Which of the following antiepileptic drugs is most likely responsible for her condition?

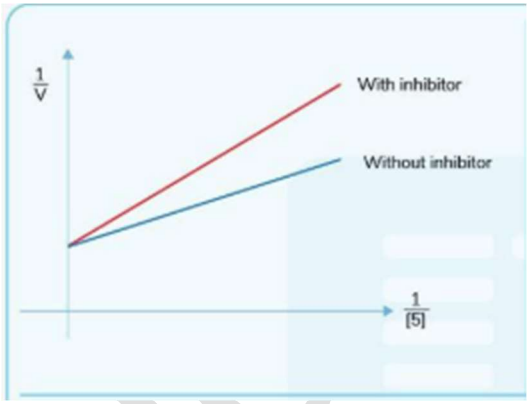
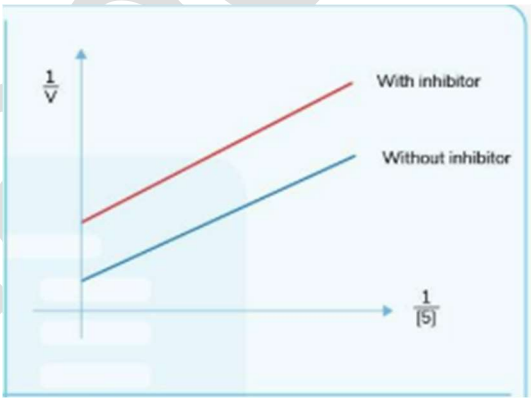
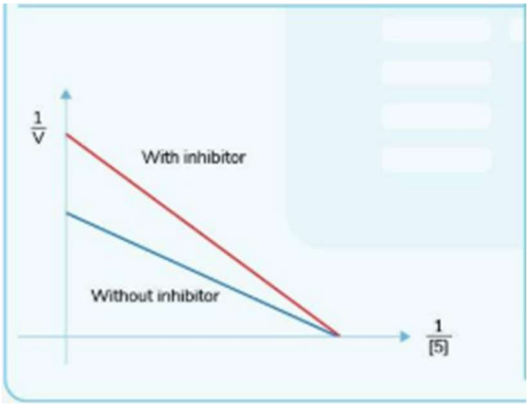
A. Divalproex sodium
B. Levetiracetam
C. Lamotrigine
D. Carbamazepine

Answer: a. Divalproex sodium



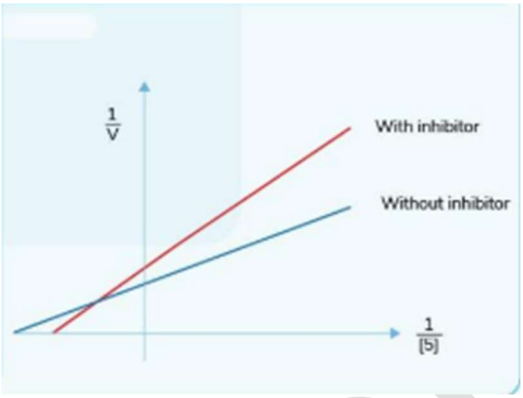
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Q14. An enzyme is incubated with a substrate in the presence and absence of an xanthine oxidase inhibitor and Lineweaver-Burk plots are obtained as shown in the graphs below. Which of the following graphs represents uncompetitive inhibition?

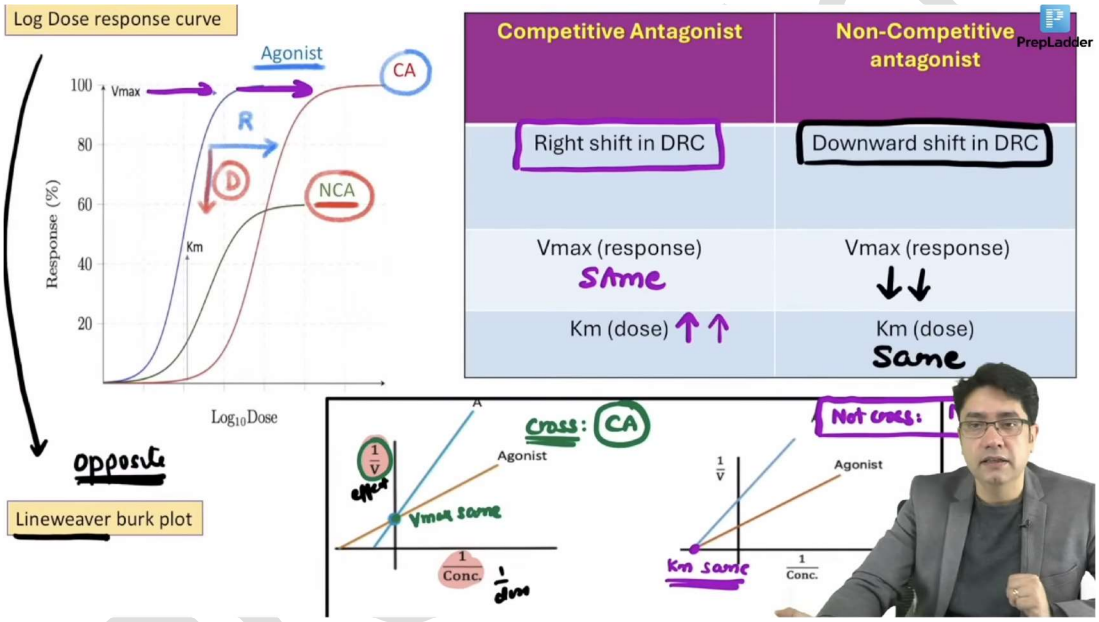
| | |
|---|---|
| A |  |
| B |  |
| C |  |

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

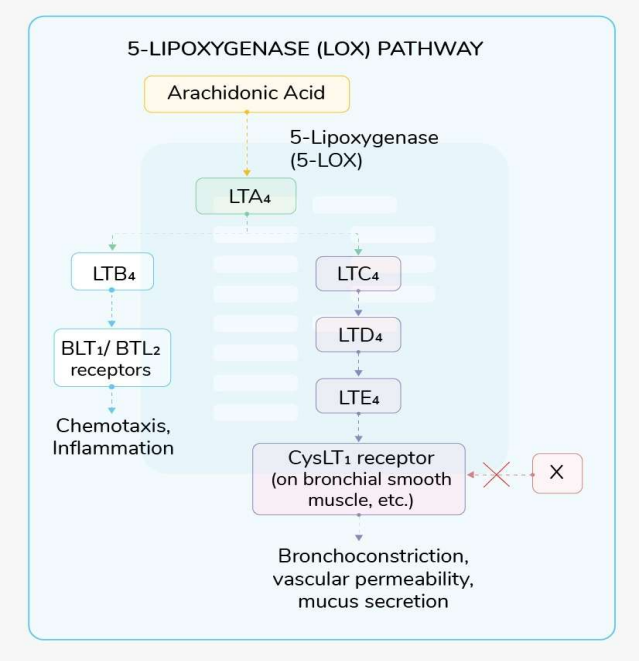
| | |
|---|---|
| D |  |

Answer: C



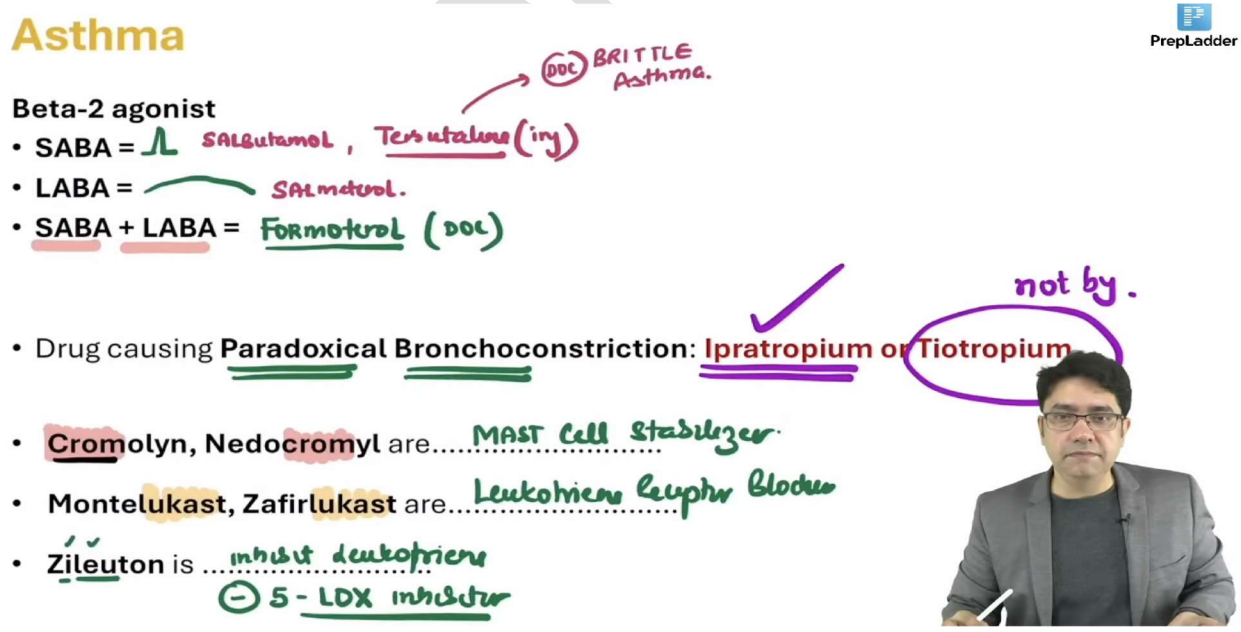

Q15. In the LOX pathway shown, drug 'X' selectively blocks the receptor for cysteinyl leukotrienes (LTC4, LTD 4, LTE4), thereby preventing bronchoconstriction. Identify drug 'X'.

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




A. Zileuton
B. Montelukast
C. Indomethacin
D. Prednisolone

Answer: b. Montelukast

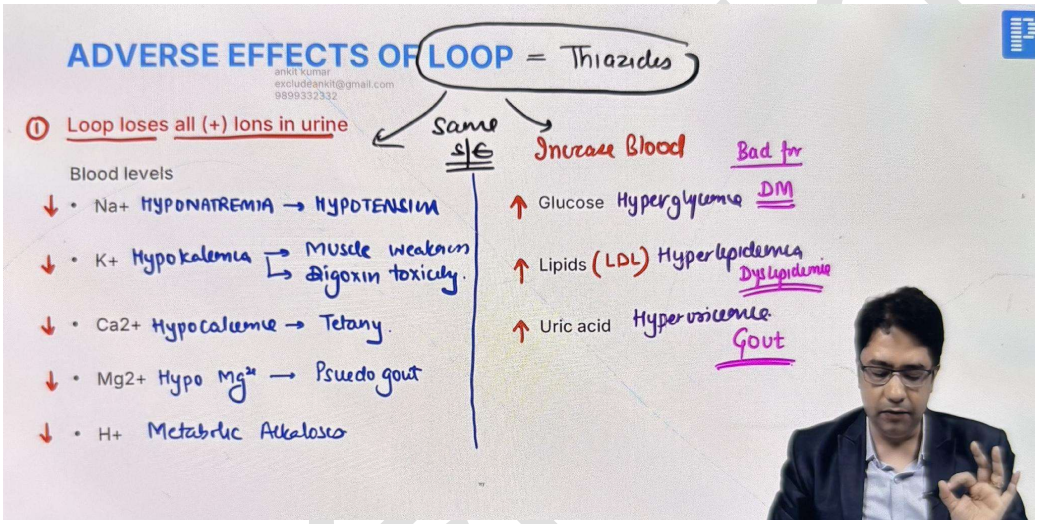



Q16. A 58-year-old man with hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus is started on chlorthalidone. At his follow-up visit, his blood glucose levels are found to be significantly

elevated despite adherence to antidiabetic therapy. Which of the following best explains the mechanism responsible for this adverse effect?

A. Chlorthalidone causes hypokalemia, which reduces insulin secretion from pancreatic β-cells.
B. Chlorthalidone directly stimulates hepatic gluconeogenesis by activating glucagon receptors.
C. Chlorthalidone increases insulin secretion, leading to receptor downregulation and hyperglycemia.
D. Chlorthalidone inhibits GLUT-4 translocation in skeletal muscle, causing insulin resistance.

Answer: a. Chlorthalidone causes hypokalemia, which reduces insulin secretion from pancreatic β-cells.

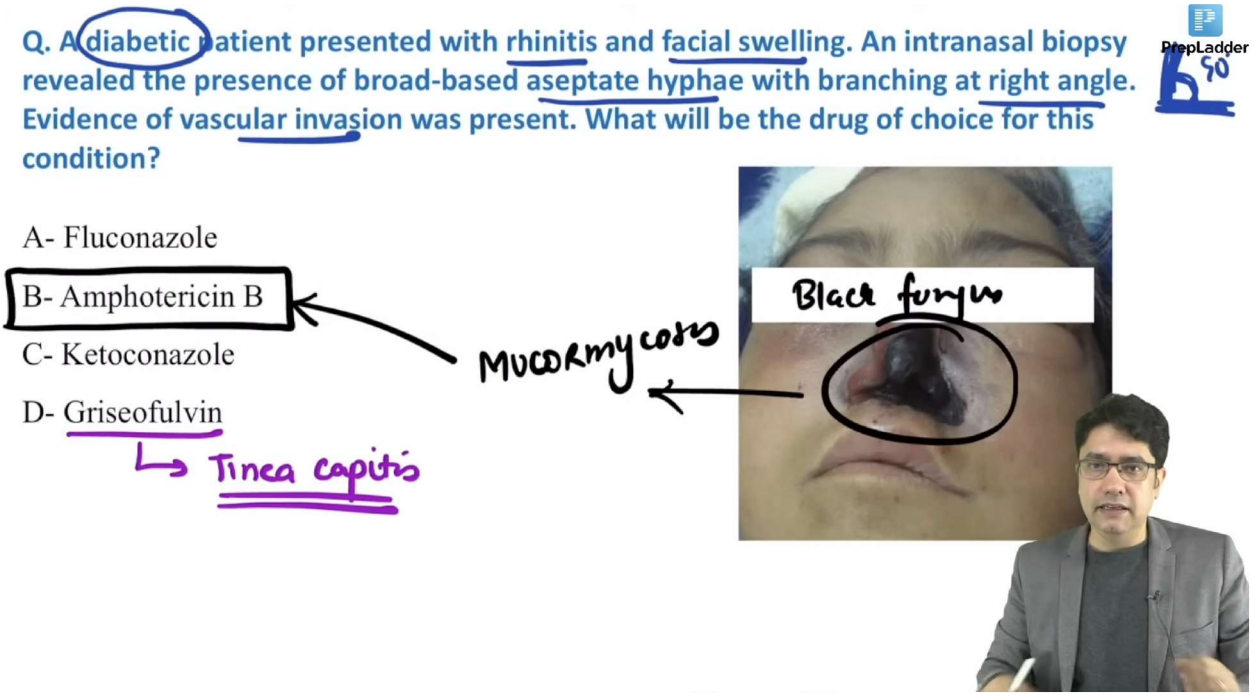



Q17. A 52-year-old man with a 10-year history of poorly controlled diabetes mellitus presents to the emergency department with facial pain, right-sided nasal blockage, fever, and progressive swelling around the right eye for the past 5 days. On examination, there is right periorbital edema, black necrotic eschar over the nasal turbinate, and decreased over the right cheek. A contrast-enhanced CT scan suggestive of cerebral mucormycosis. Preferred treatment:

A. Liposomal Amphotericin B
B. Fluconazole
C. Voriconazole
D. Itraconazole

Answer: a. Liposomal Amphotericin B

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



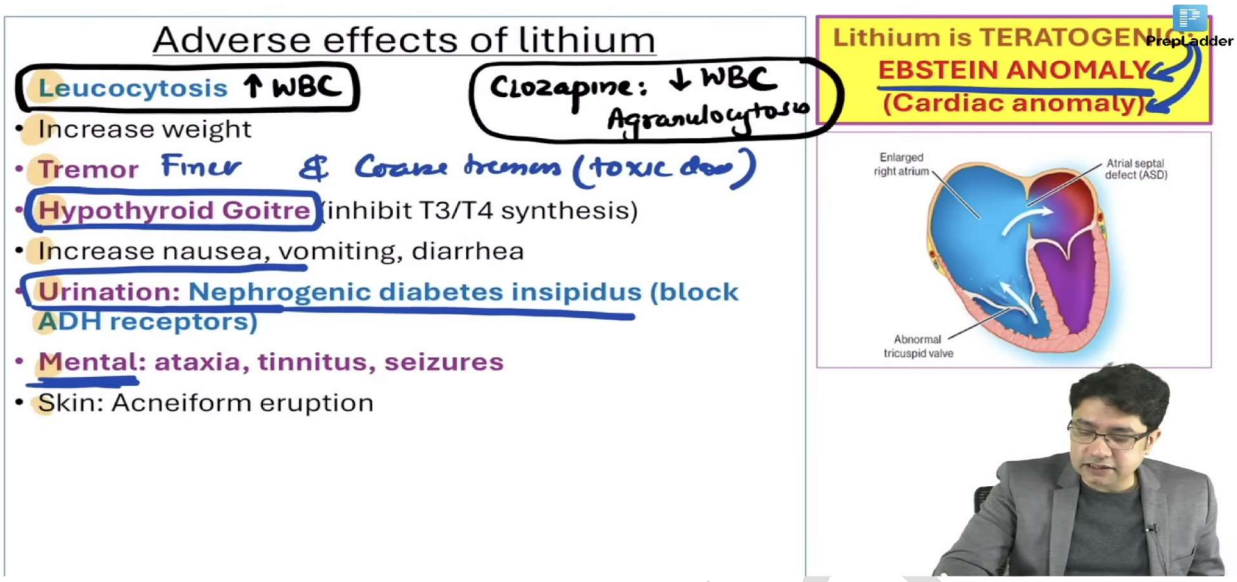

Q18. A 30-year-old man with a history of Bipolar disorder has been taking medication for the past 6 months. He now complains of fine tremors of both hands, slurring of speech, excessive thirst, increased frequency of urination, weight gain, hypothyroidism and fatigue. Which of the following drugs is the most likely cause of these adverse effects?

A. Haloperidol
B. Fluoxetine
C. Lithium
D. Clonazepam

Answer: c. Lithium

Preplad

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q19. A patient with history of valvular heart disease, started on warfarin. He is scheduled for surgery. Which of the following is next step:

A. Stop warfarin and shift to LMWH 5 days prior to surgery
B. Stop anti coagulant immediately
C. Stop anti coagulant one day prior to surgery
D. Add heparin

Answer: a. Stop warfarin and shift to LMWH 5 days prior to surgery

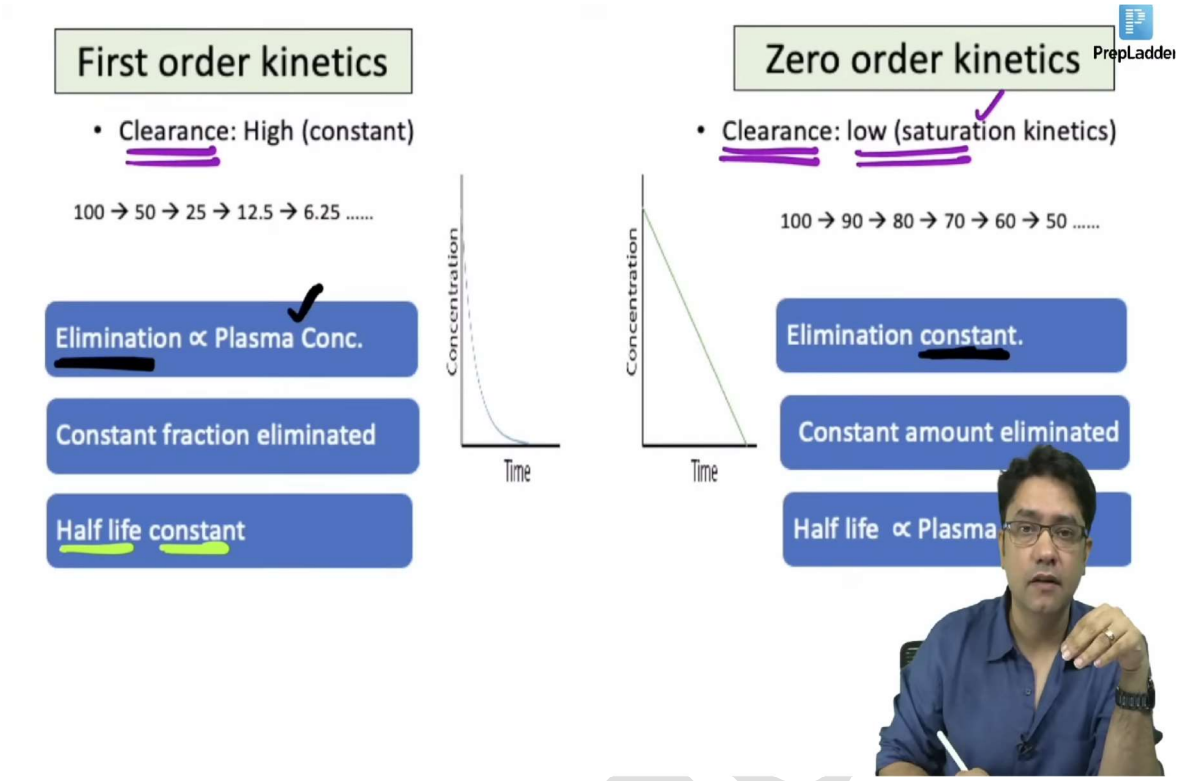
Q20. A patient with hypertension is prescribed a drug that follows first-order elimination kinetics at therapeutic doses. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding this drug?

A. Rate of elimination is directly proportion to plasma concentration
B. Rate of elimination is constant
C. Rate of elimination is inversely proportional to half life
D. A constant amount of drug is eliminated per unit time

Answer: a. Rate of elimination is directly proportion to plasma concentration

Preplad

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

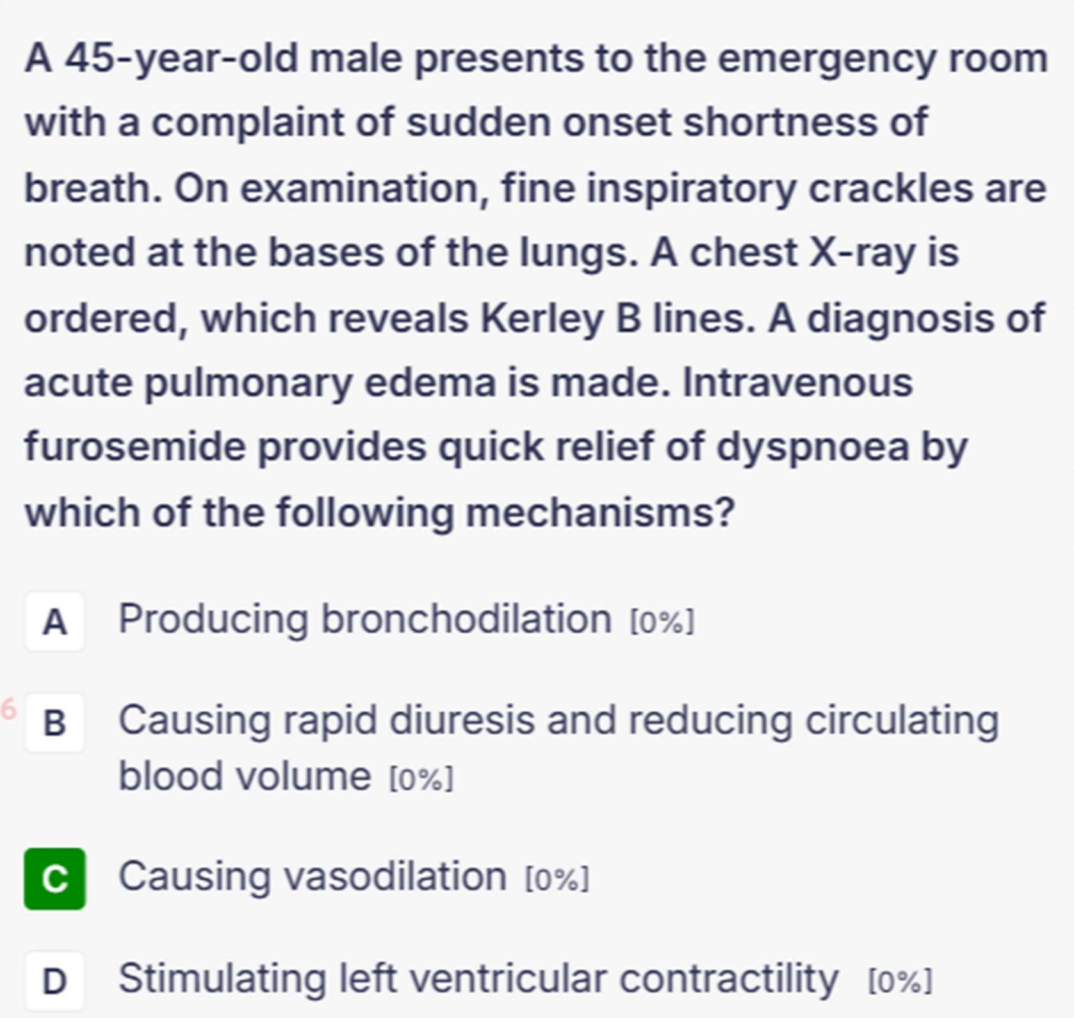



**21.A 68-year-old man presents with acute onset of severe dyspnea, orthopnea, bilateral basal crackles, elevated jugular venous pressure, and pink frothy sputum. He is diagnosed with acute pulmonary edema due to acute congestive heart failure (CHF). Which is the most appropriate initial drug for rapid symptomatic relief?**

A. Furosemide
B. Hydrochlorothiazide
C. Spironolactone
D. Digoxin

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




**22. A 60-year-old man with Type 2 Diabetes is treated with Glibenclamide. He is started on Gemfibrozil for hypertriglyceridemia. A few days later, he develops sweating, confusion, and severe hypoglycemia. What is the most likely mechanism of this drug interaction?**

A. Increased renal excretion of glibenclamide by gemfibrozil
B. CYP enzyme inhibition by gemfibrozil, increasing plasma levels of glibenclamide
C. Increased insulin secretion by gemfibrozil
D. Decreased gastrointestinal absorption of glibenclamide

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Q1. A person sustains a stab injury, as shown in the image. The wound is longer than its width, deep with clean-cut margins, and has one acute angle and one blunt angle. Which of the following is the most likely weapon responsible for this injury?




A. Single-edged knife
B. Screwdriver
C. Broken glass piece
D. Double-edged dagger

Answer: a. Single-edged knife

Preplader

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

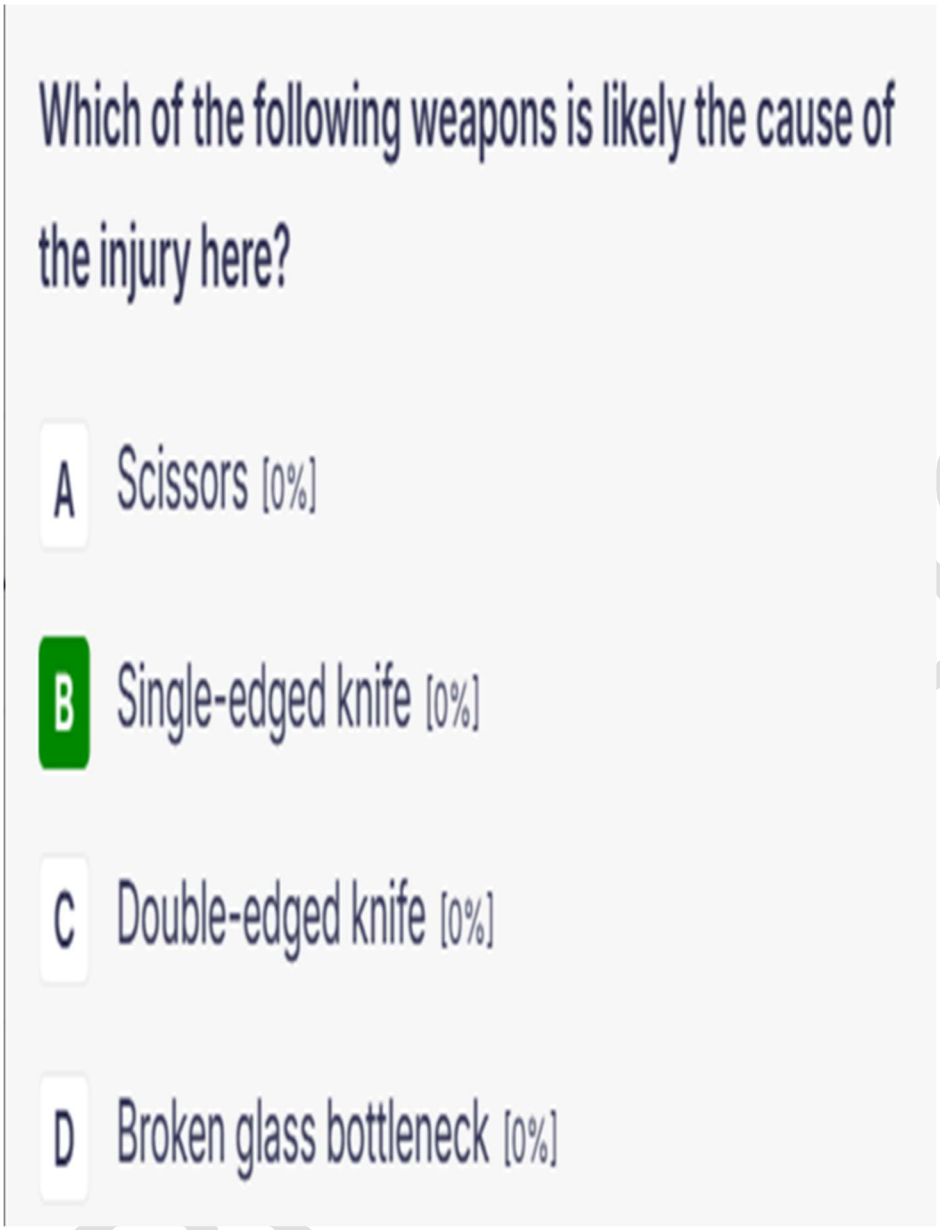
A forensic surgeon is examining multiple stab wounds on a homicide victim. The wounds are wedge-shaped as in the image:

1647:1782813912390



Wedge shaped stab wound

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q2. A right-handed individual is found with multiple cut injuries over the left wrist. Based on the image shown, the most likely manner of injury is:

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



A. Suicidal
B. Homicidal
C. Accidental
D. Defensive

Answer: a. Suicidal

Preplader

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

During autopsy, several superficial, parallel, linear cuts are observed along the ulnar aspect of the forearm. These findings are most suggestive of which manner of injury?

164



A Defence injuries [0%]

B Self-mutilation [0%]

C Tentative cuts [0%]

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

**Solution**

**Correct Answer: C) Tentative cuts**

**Explanation:**

**Trial cuts (Hesitation marks)** are superficial, parallel incisions made by a person before they summon the courage to make a deep, fatal cut. They are highly suggestive of suicide.

**Defence injuries (Option A):** Defence wounds are found mostly on the palms or outer forearm and are usually deep and irregular.

**Self-mutilation (Option B):** Self-mutilation is the deliberate, direct destruction or alteration of body tissue without conscious suicidal intent.

**Accidental sharp injury (Option D):** Accidental injuries lack this organised, parallel pattern.

Q3. Hydrostatic ( floatation) test (video) shows that both the lung and liver specimens do not float in water.What is the correct interpretation? (video based question_

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



A. Respiration present; decomposition absent
B. Respiration absent; decomposition present
C. Respiration absent; decomposition absent
D. Respiration present; decomposition present

Answer: c. Respiration absent; decomposition absent

A forensic examiner is evaluating two fetuses found under different circumstances. The examiner performs Breslau's First Life Test on Baby A and Breslau's Second Life Test on Baby B. The findings are as follows:

- For Baby A, after performing the hydrostatic test, the lungs sink when compressed and placed back in water.
- For Baby B, air bubbles are observed escaping from the stomach and intestines after an incision is made underwater.

What do these findings suggest about the live birth status of both babies?

A Baby A was stillborn, while Baby B was born alive and breathed [0%]

B Baby A was born alive and breathed, while Baby B was stillborn [0%]

C Both Baby A and Baby B were born alive and breathed [0%]

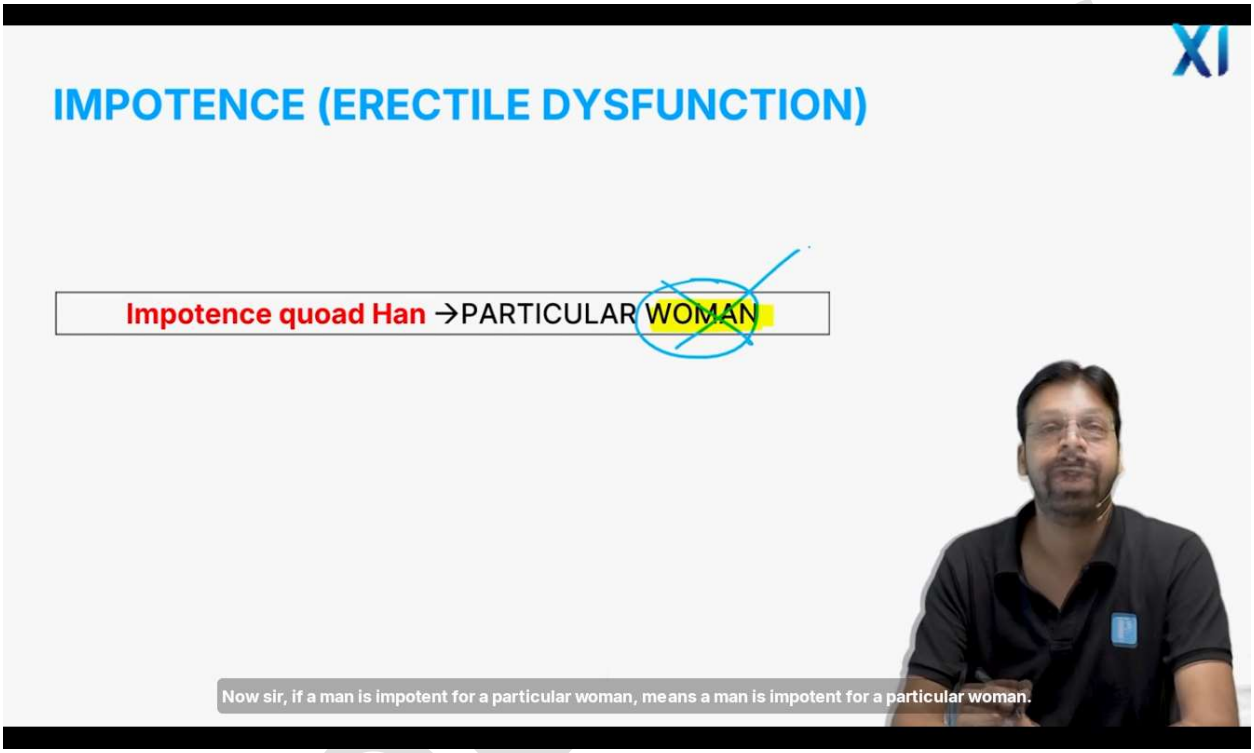
D Both tests are inconclusive due to potential contamination [0%]

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Q4. A man is capable of performing sexual intercourse in general but is unable to have sexual intercourse with one particular woman. This condition is known as:

A. Quoad hanc
B. Frigidity
C. Vaginismus
D. Dhat syndrome

Answer: a. Quoad hanc

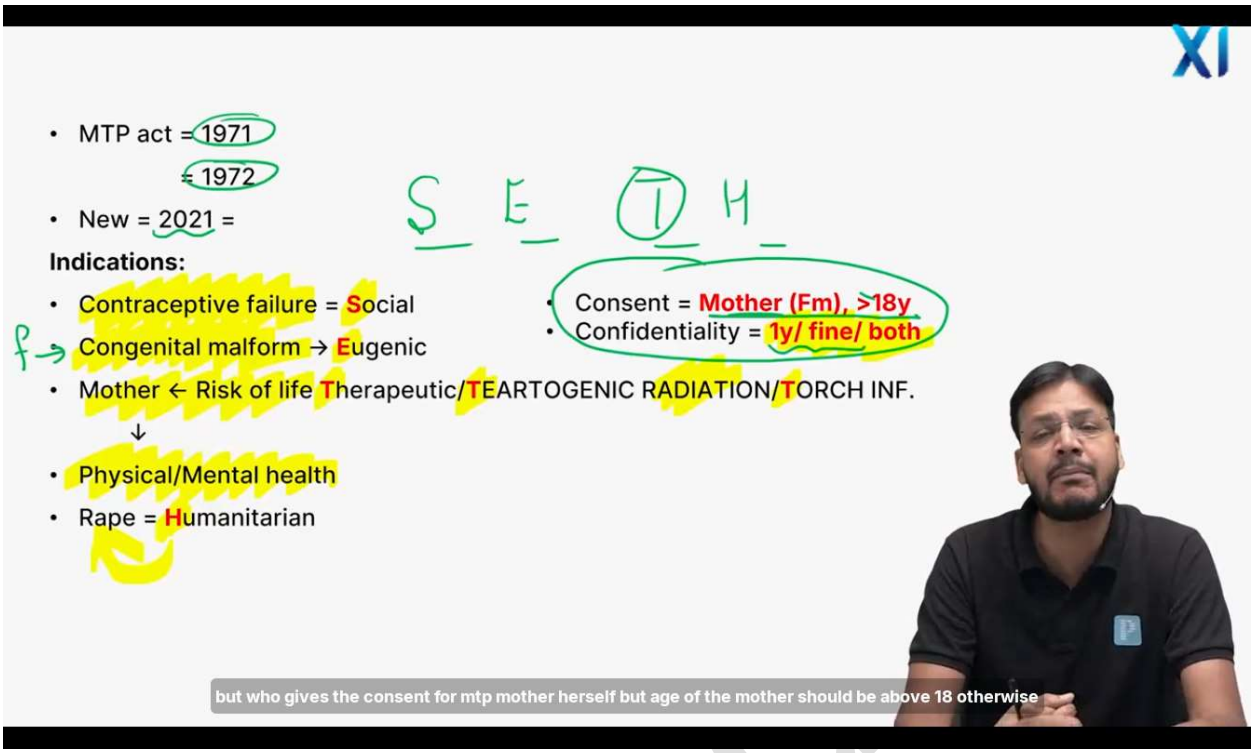



Q5. A 25-year-old married woman with 10 weeks of gestation presents for medical termination of pregnancy (MTP). Written informed consent for the procedure should be obtained from:

A. Only the woman
B. Both the woman and her husband
C. One of the woman's parents
D. The police

Answer: a. Only the woman

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

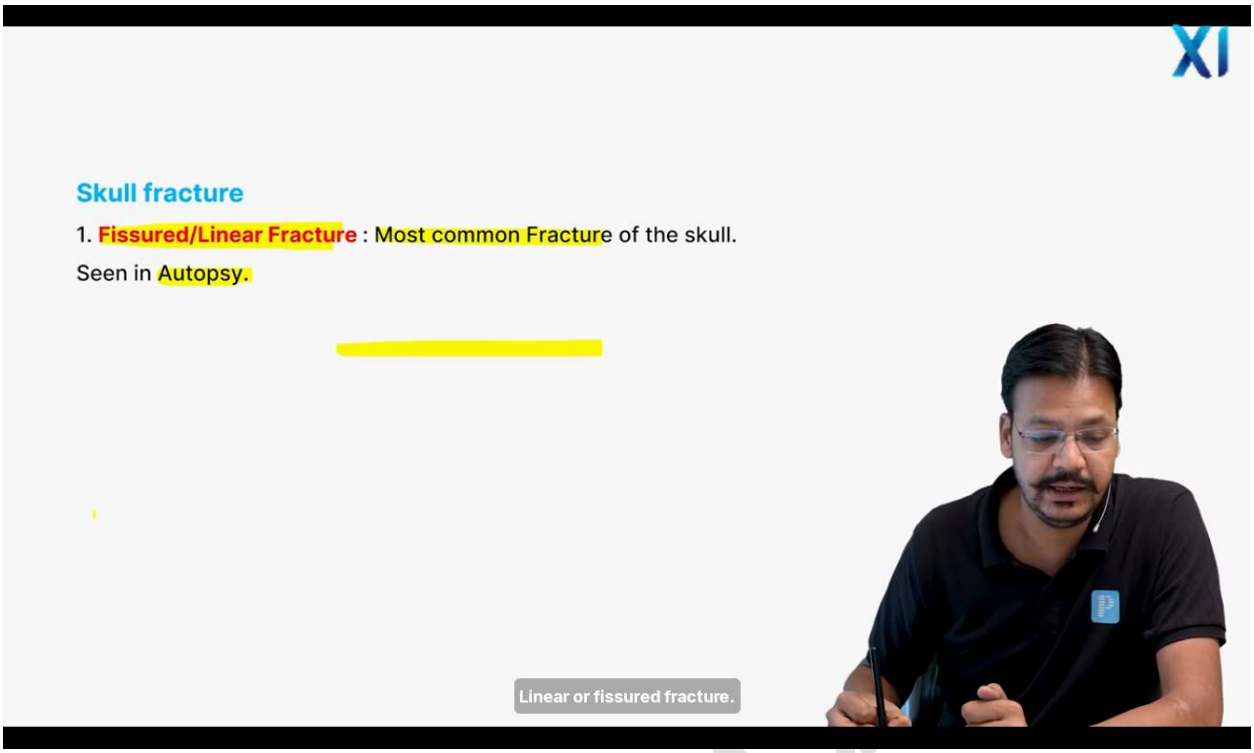


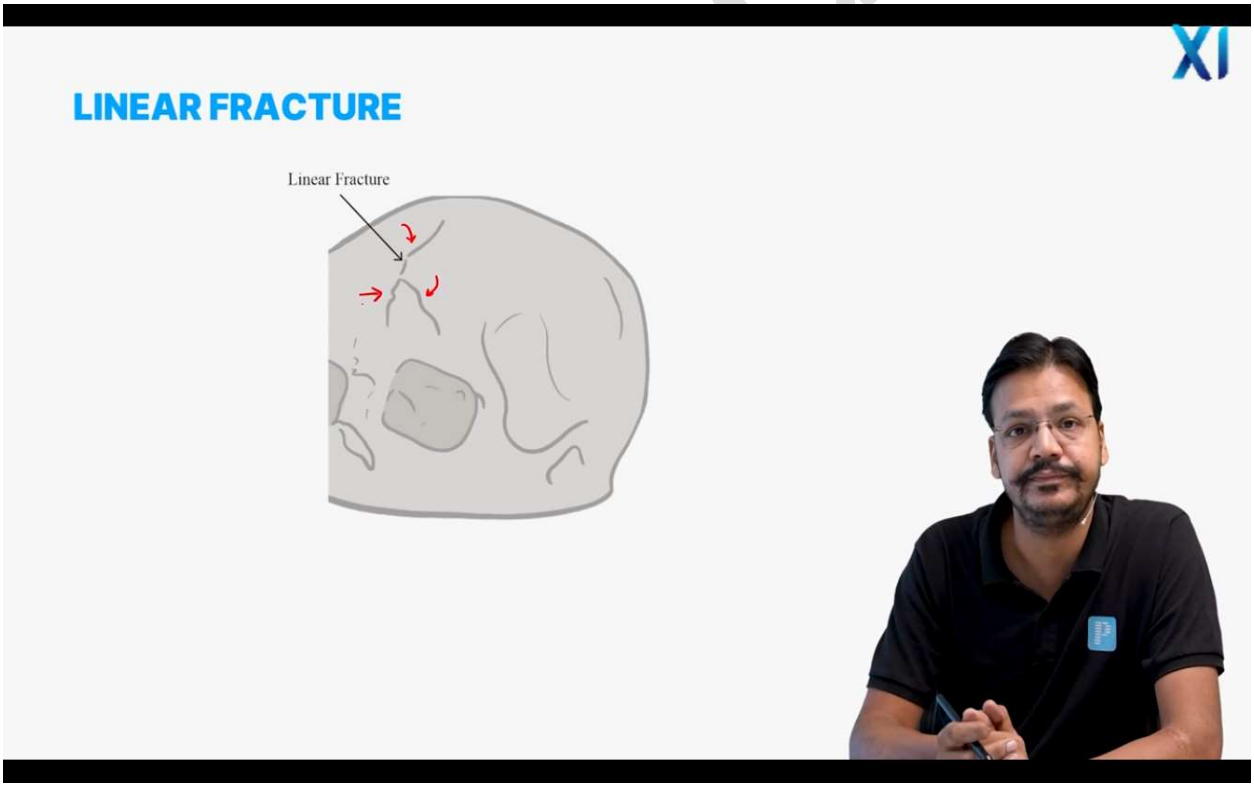

Q6. A patient sustains a head injury and is initially unconscious, followed by a lucid interval, after which neurological deterioration occurs. Which type of skull fracture is most commonly associated with this condition?

A. Linear fracture
B. Depressed fracture
C. Hinge fracture
D. Ring fracture

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q7. Mustard oil adulteration is most commonly associated with the addition of which of the following oils?

A. Argemone oil
B. Castor oil
C. Linseed oil

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

D. Cottonseed oil

Answer: a. Argemone oil

A patient presents with new onset swelling in both her legs associated with frequent diarrhoeal episodes and progressive breathlessness. She has a history of consumption of mustard oil. Which of the following adulterants would have caused the above presentation?

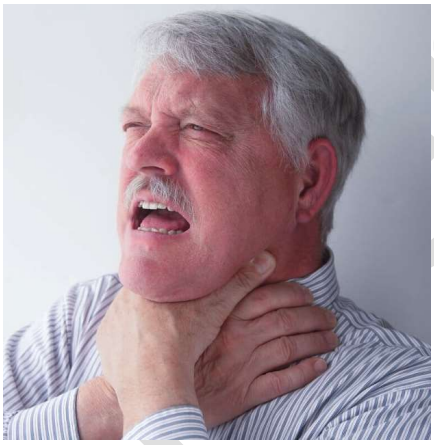
A Canola oil [0%]

B Argemone oil [0%]

C Rapeseed oil [0%]

D Linseed oil [0%]

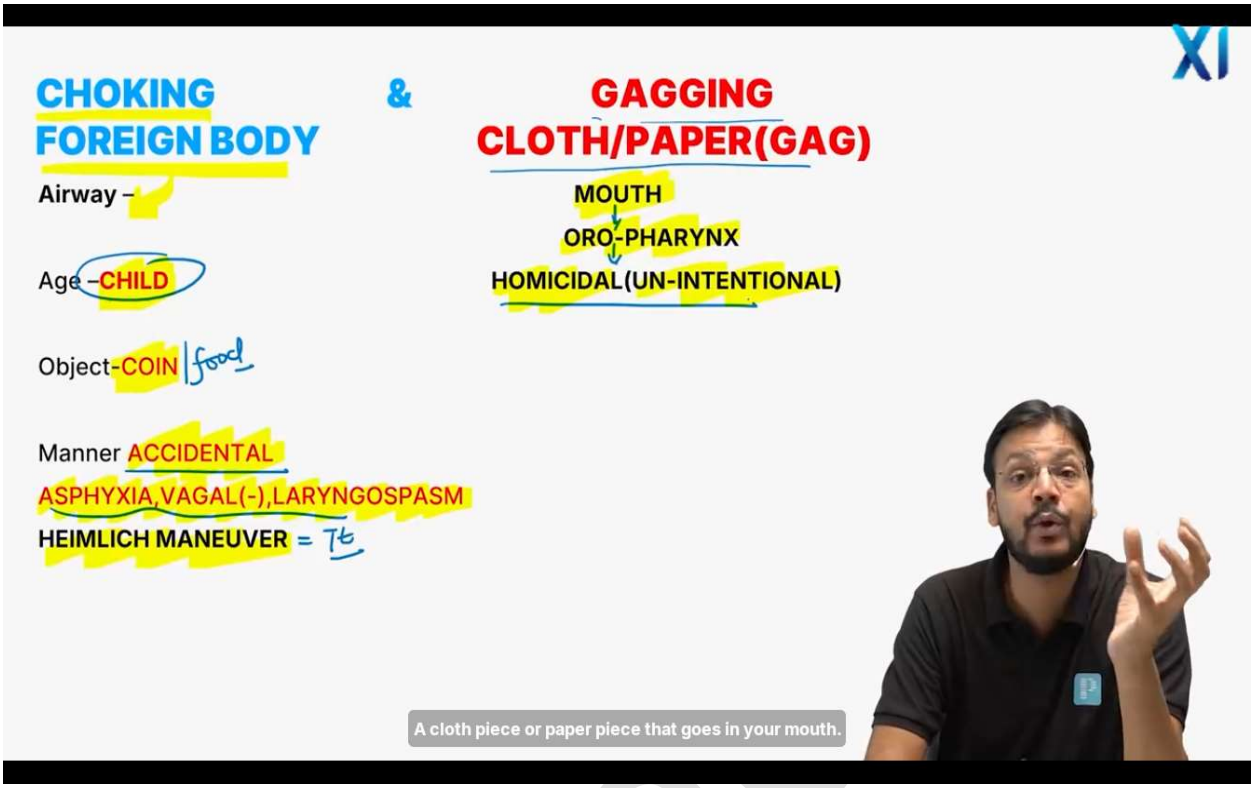
Q8. A man develops sudden difficulty breathing and is unable to speak while eating. Based on the image shown, the most appropriate immediate management is:



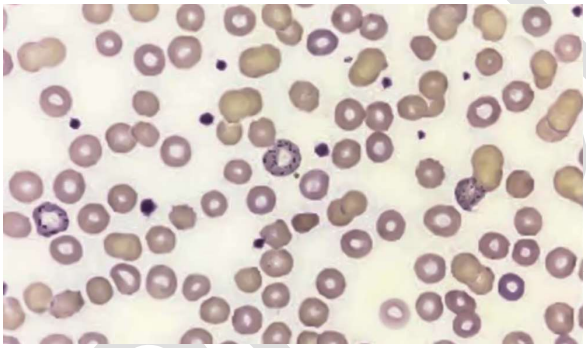
A. Heimlich maneuver
B. Direct laryngoscopy and removal of the foreign body
C. Back blows followed by chest thrusts
D. Initiate cardiopulmonary resuscitation

Answer: a. Heimlich maneuver

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q9. A child presents with anemia and wrist drop. A peripheral blood smear image is provided. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A. Mercury poisoning
B. Lead poisoning
C. Arsenic poisoning
D. Cadmium poisoning

Answer: c. Lead poisoning

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

A 36 year old male patient presented with pain abdomen, ataxia and constipation. Peripheral blood smear examination is given belowshowed basophilic stippling of RBCs. He is suffering from poisoning due to:

A Iron [0%]

B Lead [0%]

C Cadmium [0%]

D Arsenic [0%]

1647:1782819219037

Q10. The image shows a skull fracture. The most likely causative weapon is:

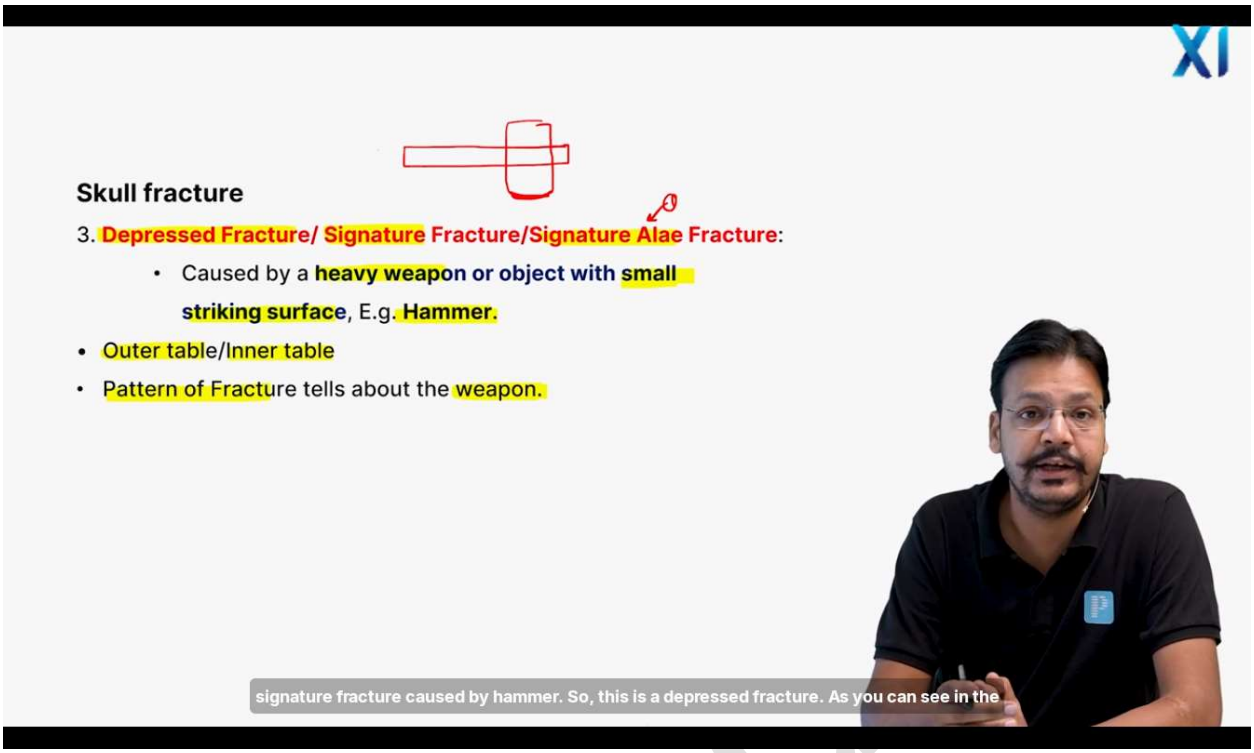


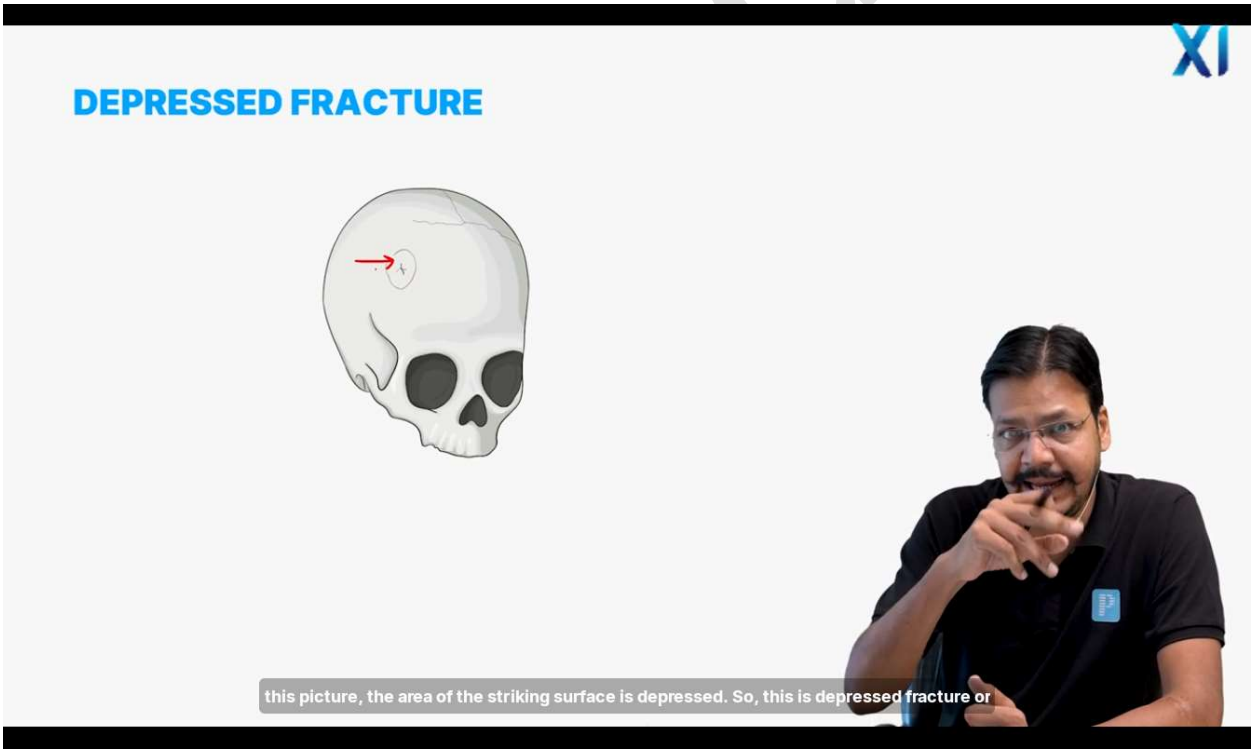
A. Bullet
B. Heavy blunt object
C. Sharp-edged weapon
D. Pointed weapon

Answer: b. Heavy blunt object

Preplaq

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q11. A skull specimen with a previous history of neurosurgery is shown in the image. The circular defect seen in the skull is most likely due to:

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

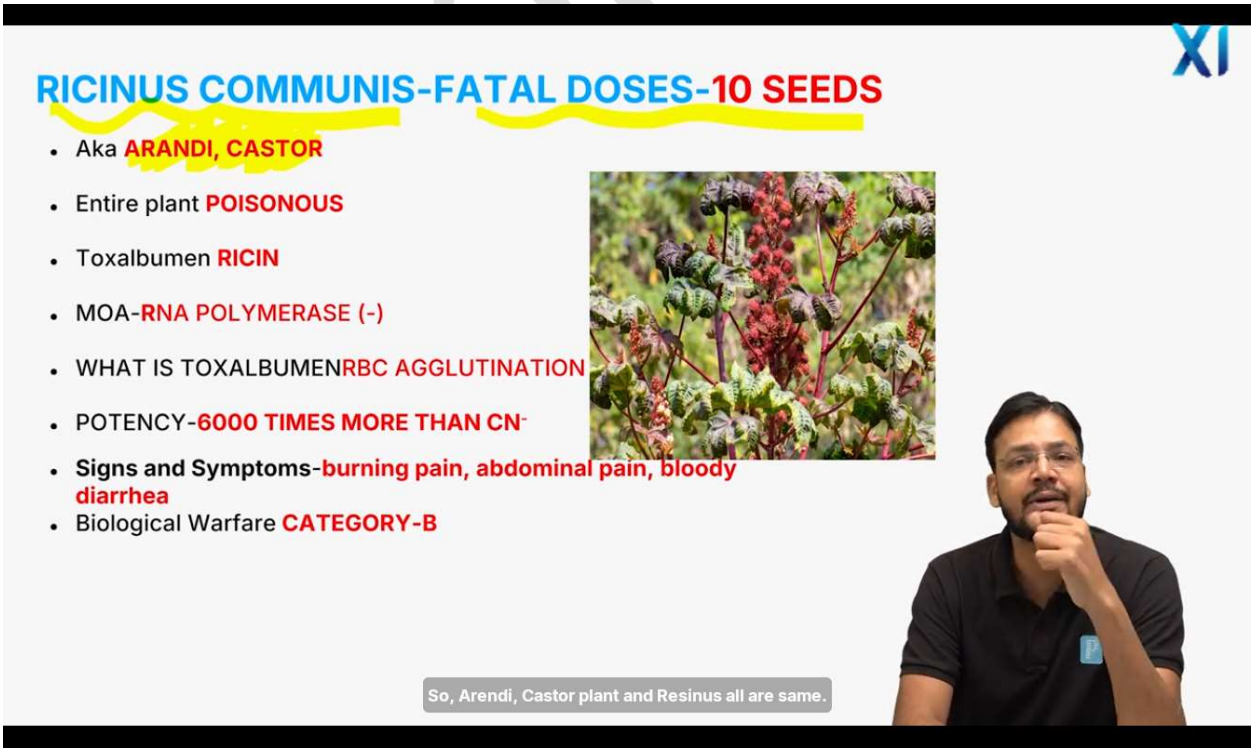


A. Gutter fracture caused by a bullet
B. Injury caused by a sharp-edged weapon
C. Previous burr hole surgery
D. Depressed skull fracture

Answer: c. Previous burr hole surgery

Q12. Ricin causes toxicity primarily by:
A. Inhibition of DNA synthesis
B. Inhibition of protein synthesis
C. Inhibition of RNA synthesis
D. Inhibition of ATP synthesis

Answer: b. Inhibition of protein synthesis



# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Q13. A patient underwent abdominal surgery during which a surgical gauze was inadvertently left inside the abdomen. The patient subsequently developed septic shock and died. This incident is best classified as:

A. Sentinel event
B. Never event
C. Adverse event
D. Active event

Answer: b. Never event

Q14. A woman with a history of alleged rape undergoes forensic examination. A microscopic video of a vaginal wet mount is shown, demonstrating motile spermatozoa. Based on this finding, the most likely time elapsed since the alleged sexual assault is: (video-based Qs)



A. 12-24 hrs
B. 24-48 hours
C. 48-72 hours
D. More than 72 hours

Answer: a. 12-24 hrs

Q15. An X-ray image of the elbow joint is shown. The most likely age of the individual is:

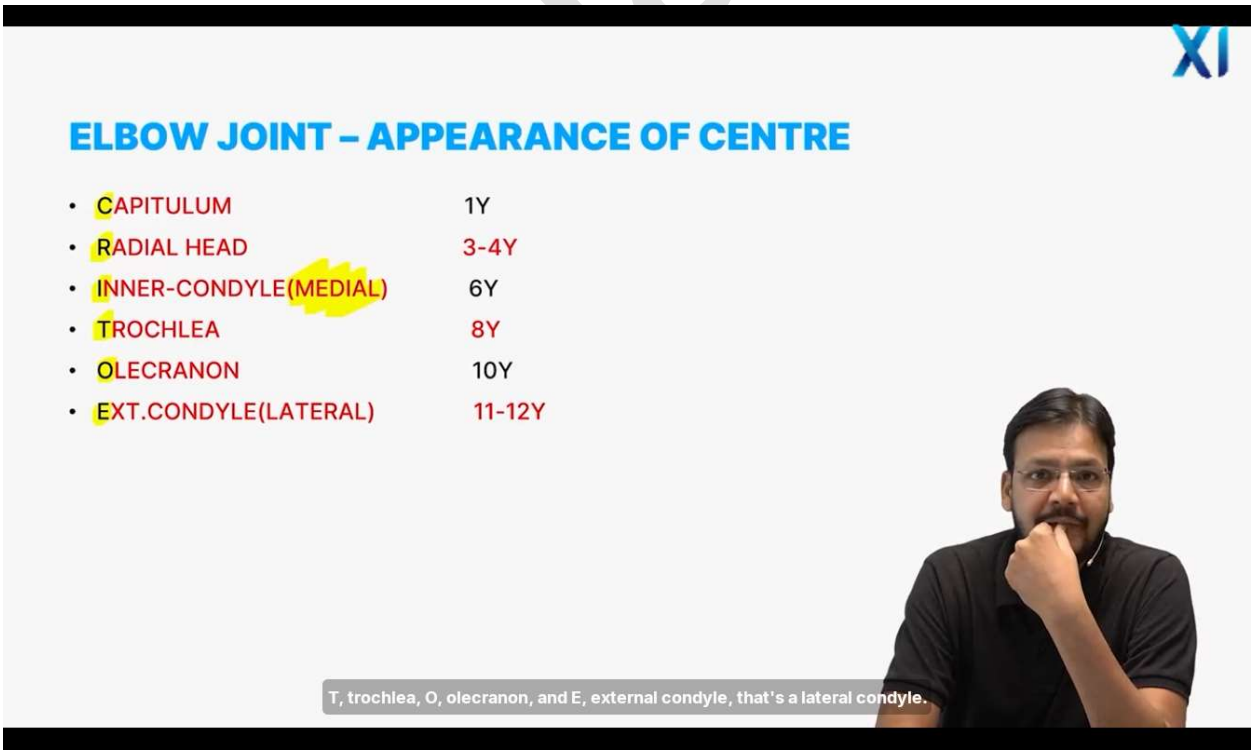
Preplader

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




A. 8-10 years
B. 10-13 years
C. 14-16 years
D. 18-20 years

Answer: a. 8-10 years

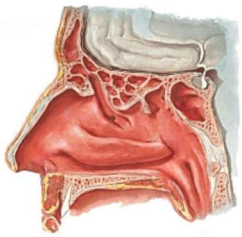



ladder

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

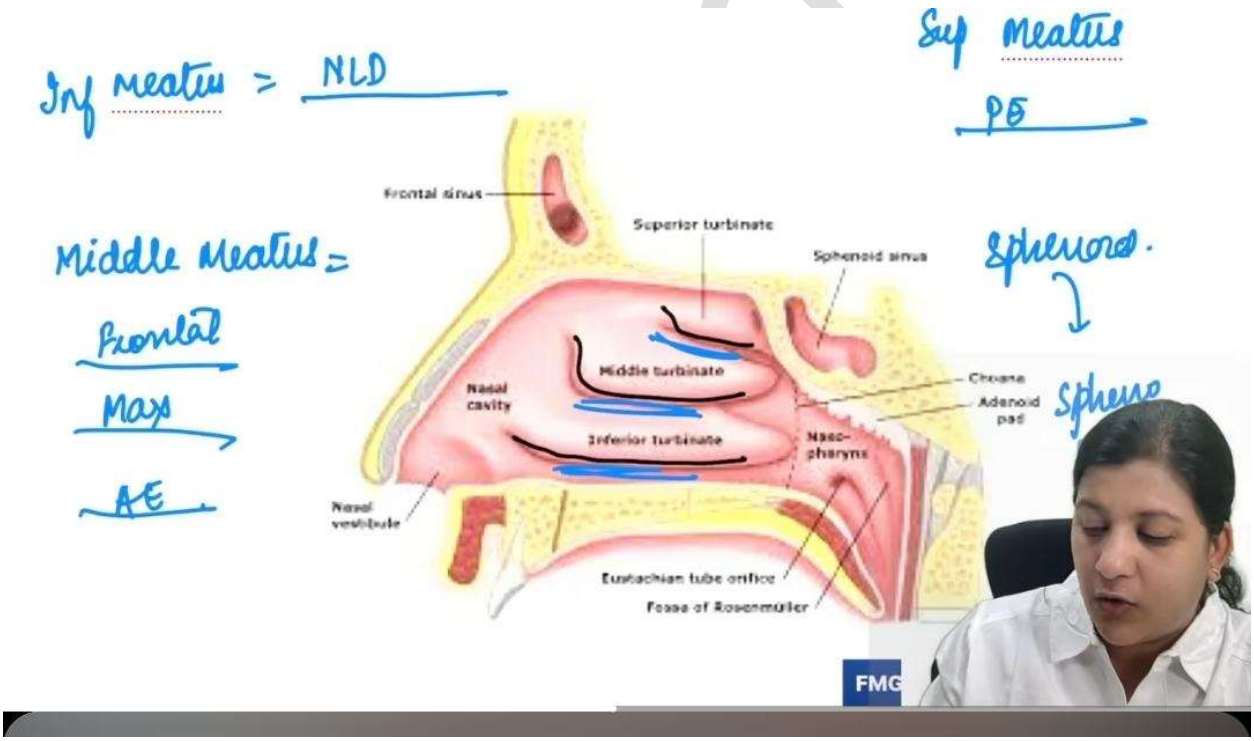
**ENT**

Q1. Identify the marked structured in the image given below.



A. Maxillary sinus
B. Anterior ethmoids
C. Posterior ethmoids
D. Sphenoid sinus

Answer: c. Posterior ethmoids




Q2. A 48-year-old diabetic man presents with unilateral nasal obstruction and nasal polyps. CT of the paranasal sinuses shows the double-density sign. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Invasive fungal sinusitis
B. Allergic fungal sinusitis
C. Chronic rhinosinusitis with polyps
D. Maxillary sinus carcinoma

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Answer: b. Allergic fungal sinusitis




Q3. A patient presents with itching of the ear and ear discharge. Image of the otoscopic examination of the external auditory canal is given. What is the most likely diagnosis?

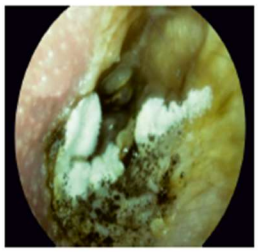


A. Acute otitis externa
B. Otomycosis
C. Chronic suppurative otitis media
D. Keratosis obturans

Answer: b. Otomycosis

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

**OTOMYCOSIS**

| | |
|---|---|
| CAUSE | • Aspergillus niger > Candida > Aspergillus fumigatus |
| APPEARANCE | • Wet newspaper appearance |
| MAIN SYMPTOM | • Itching in EAC |
| O/E |  Whitish discharge with black spores |
| T/t | • Aural toileting + Topical anti-fungal ear drops |

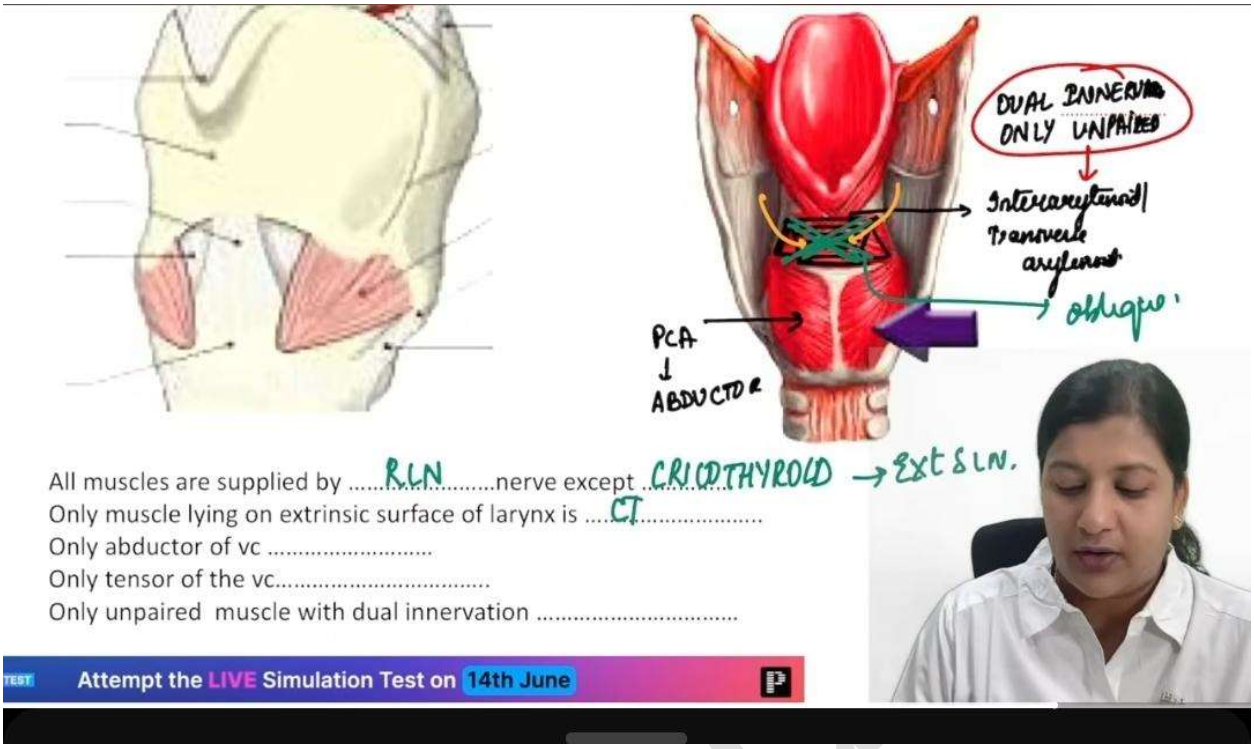
Q4. A patient develops difficulty singing high-pitched notes after undergoing thyroid surgery. Injury to which nerve is the most likely cause?

A. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
B. External branch of the superior laryngeal nerve
C. Internal branch of the superior laryngeal nerve
D. Hypoglossal nerve

Answer: b. External branch of the superior laryngeal nerve

Preplac

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q5. A 7-year-old child presents with fever, ear pain, and swelling behind the ear. The clinical image shows postauricular swelling. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A. Perichondritis of the pinna
B. Acute mastoiditis
C. Malignant otitis externa
D. Preauricular abscess

Answer: b. Acute mastoiditis

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

10-yr CSOM: swelling behind ear, firm mass below mastoid tip in neck, trismus. Most likely:

(A) Quinsy
(B) Bezold's abscess
(C) Parotid abscess
(D) Cervical lymphadenitis

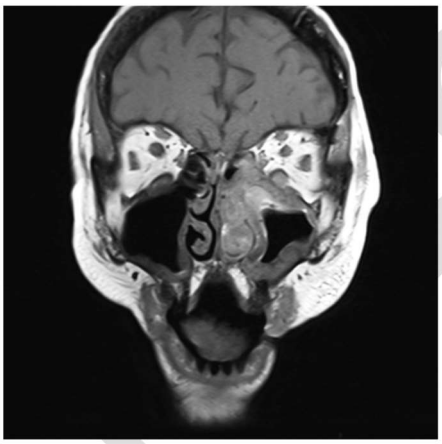
Left atticoantral CSOM: diplopia on left lateral gaze + left retroorbital pain + left otalgia. This triad is:

(A) Trotter's triad
**(B) Gradenigo's syndrome**
(C) Rams[illegible]nt
(D) [illegible]ome





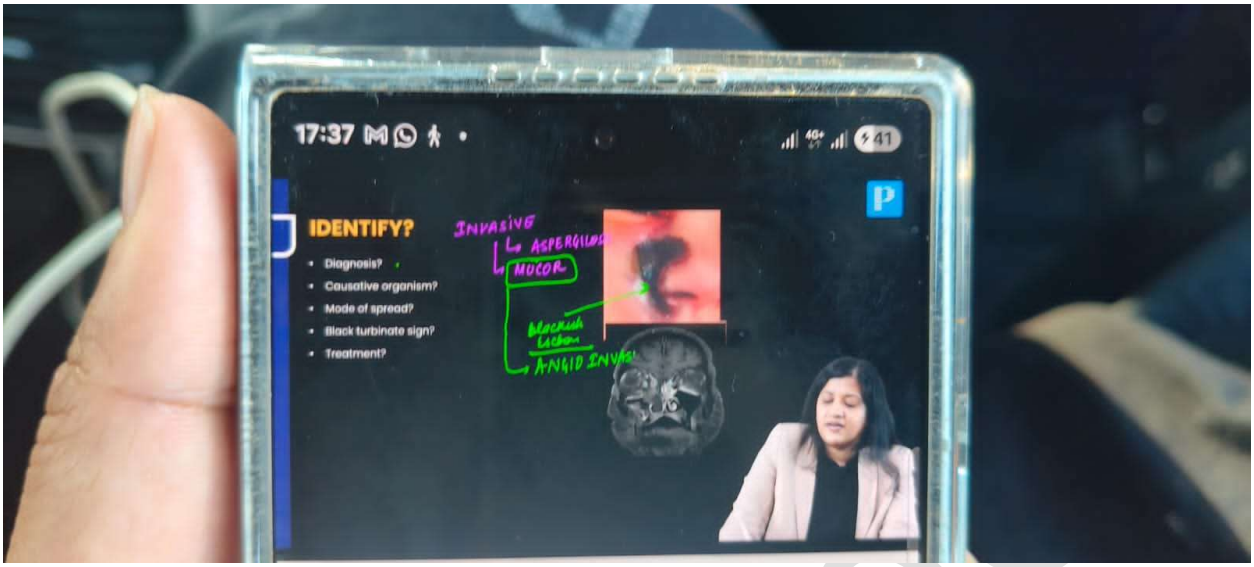
Q6. A 56-year-old man with poorly controlled diabetes presents with facial pain, nasal obstruction, periorbital swelling, and black nasal discharge for 5 days. MRI of the paranasal sinuses is given below. What is the most appropriate initial treatment?



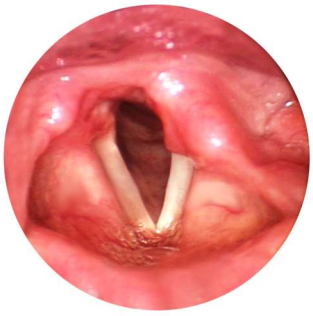
A. Vancomycin
B. Oral Voriconazole
C. IV Amphotericin B with debridement
D. IV Fluconazole

Answer: c. IV Amphotericin B with debridement

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



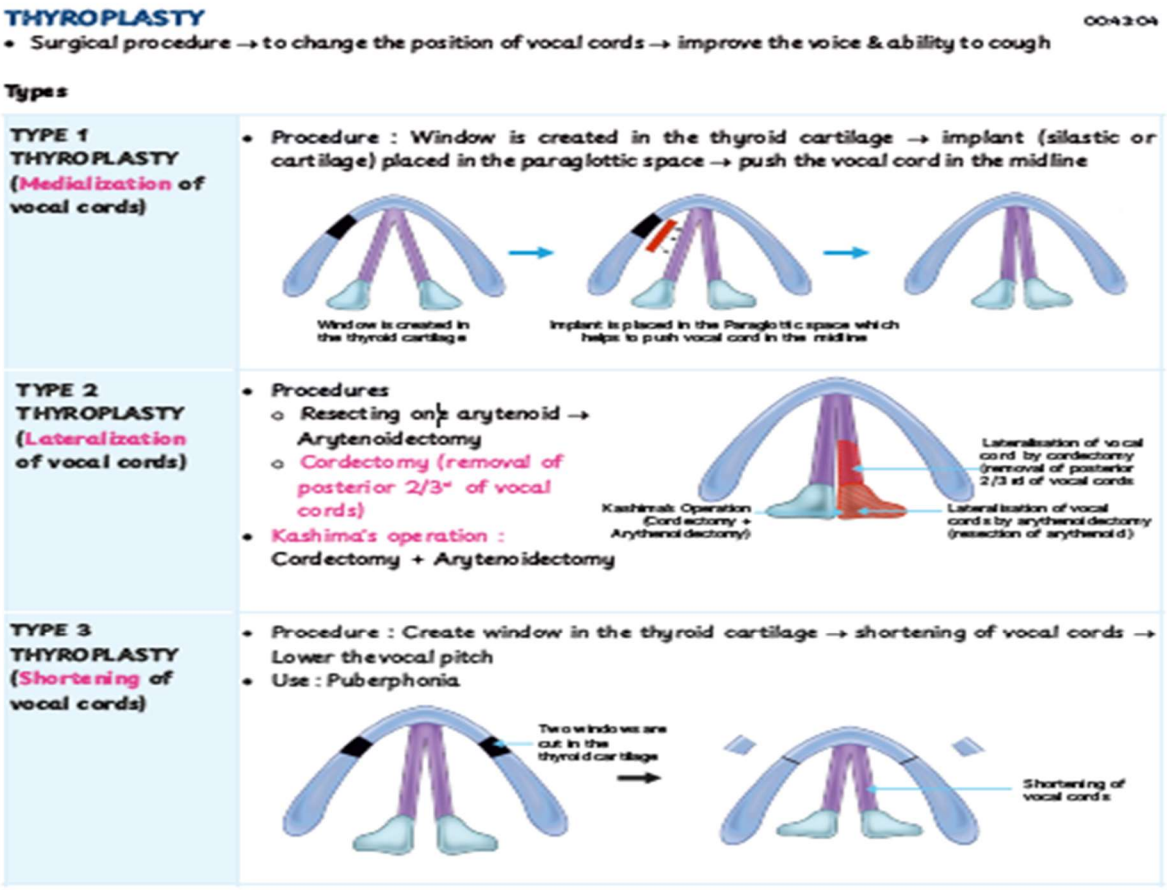

Q7. A video laryngoscopy of a patient with hoarseness reveals unilateral abductor vocal cord palsy with the affected vocal cord fixed in the paramedian position. Which type of thyroplasty is the most appropriate surgical treatment?

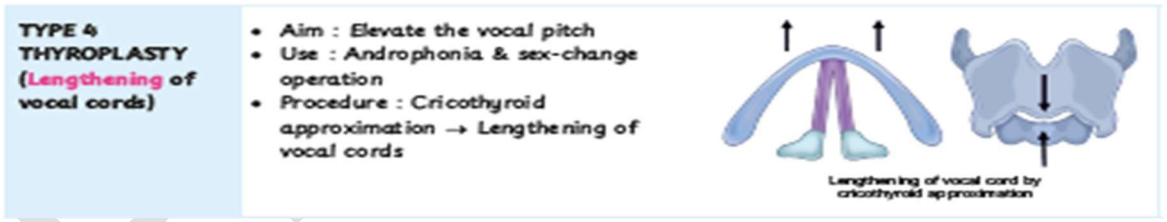


**A. Type I thyroplasty**
B. Type II thyroplasty
C. Type III thyroplasty
D. Type IV thyroplasty

Preplado

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q8. A 50-year-old man presents with cervical lymphadenopathy, nasal obstruction, and nasal bleeding. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Inverted papilloma
B. Antrochoanal polyp
C. Nasopharyngeal cancer
D. JNA

Answer: c. Nasopharyngeal cancer

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Ques ID : Q835013

CLINICAL ONE LINER

**A 55-year-old male presents with complaints of persistent nasal congestion and blood-stained discharge for a few months. On examination, right side cervical lymphadenopathy. What is the investigation of choice to confirm the diagnosis?**

A CECT scan of the nasopharynx [0%]

B MRI of the head and neck [0%]

C FNAC of the cervical lymph node [0%]

D Biopsy of the lesion [0%]

You missed this question

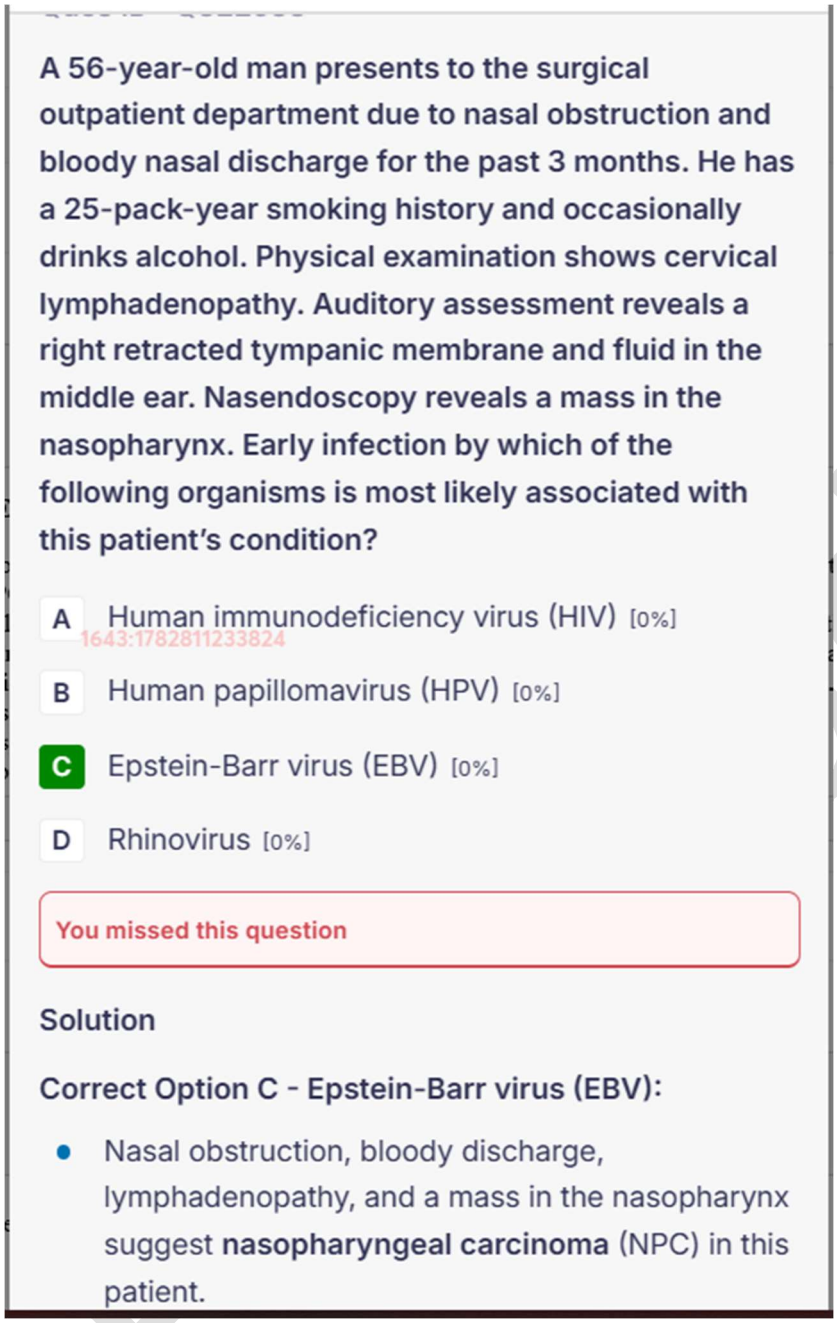
**Solution**

**Correct Option D - Biopsy of the lesion:**

- The clinical findings are suggestive of Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC), and the investigation of choice for confirming the diagnosis is by a biopsy of the lesion.

**Incorrect Options:**

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



A 56-year-old man presents to the surgical outpatient department due to nasal obstruction and bloody nasal discharge for the past 3 months. He has a 25-pack-year smoking history and occasionally drinks alcohol. Physical examination shows cervical lymphadenopathy. Auditory assessment reveals a right retracted tympanic membrane and fluid in the middle ear. Nasendoscopy reveals a mass in the nasopharynx. Early infection by which of the following organisms is most likely associated with this patient's condition?

A Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) [0%]

1643:1782811233824

B Human papillomavirus (HPV) [0%]

C Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) [0%]

D Rhinovirus [0%]

You missed this question

Solution

Correct Option C - Epstein-Barr virus (EBV):

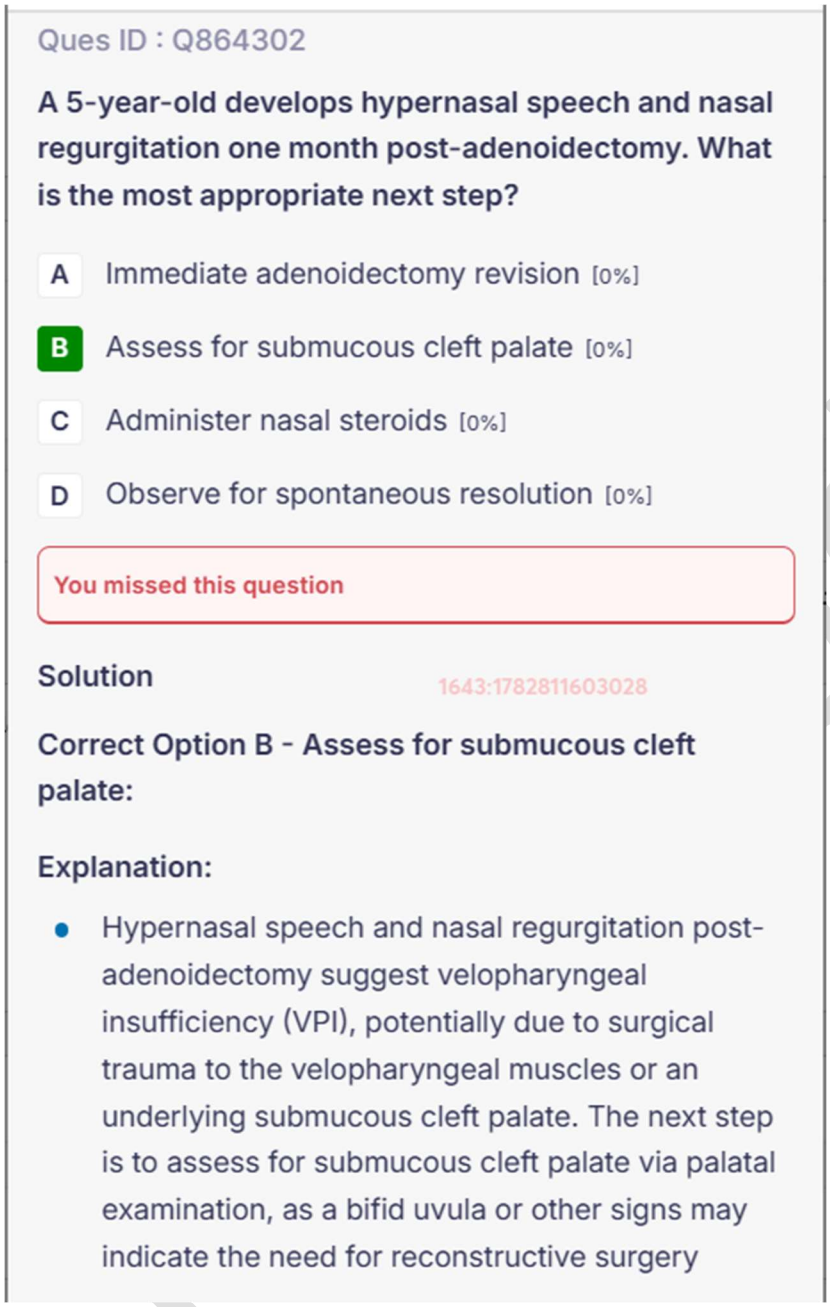
- Nasal obstruction, bloody discharge, lymphadenopathy, and a mass in the nasopharynx suggest **nasopharyngeal carcinoma** (NPC) in this patient.

Q9. A patient develops a hypernasal voice and nasal regurgitation following an adenoidectomy. What is the most likely cause?

A. Cleft palate unmasked post surgery
B. Stenosis nasopharynx
C. Uvulae injury
D. Injury to recurrent laryngeal nerve

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Answer: a. Cleft palate unmasked post surgery


Ques ID : Q864302

**A 5-year-old develops hypernasal speech and nasal regurgitation one month post-adenoidectomy. What is the most appropriate next step?**

A Immediate adenoidectomy revision [0%]

B Assess for submucous cleft palate [0%]

C Administer nasal steroids [0%]

D Observe for spontaneous resolution [0%]

You missed this question

**Solution**

1643:1782811603028

**Correct Option B - Assess for submucous cleft palate:**

**Explanation:**

- Hypernasal speech and nasal regurgitation post-adenoidectomy suggest velopharyngeal insufficiency (VPI), potentially due to surgical trauma to the velopharyngeal muscles or an underlying submucous cleft palate. The next step is to assess for submucous cleft palate via palatal examination, as a bifid uvula or other signs may indicate the need for reconstructive surgery

Q10. A male smoker presented with hoarseness of voice since 2 months. On examination, an ulcerative lesion was seen on right vocal cord with fixation and involvement of thyroid cartilage. Treatment for this patient is

**A. Laryngectomy**
B. Total laryngectomy with neck dissection
C. Radiotherapy
D. Concurrent chemotherapy

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

A 72-year-old female smoker presents with a long history of hoarseness and difficulty swallowing. Laryngoscopy and biopsy confirm a large, advanced squamous cell carcinoma that involves both vocal cords and extends into the subglottic region and the thyroid cartilage. The tumor is not amenable to radiation therapy alone. Based on the extent and location of the tumor, which of the following surgical procedures is most appropriate to ensure complete tumor removal with adequate margins and control the disease?



A Partial laryngectomy [0%]

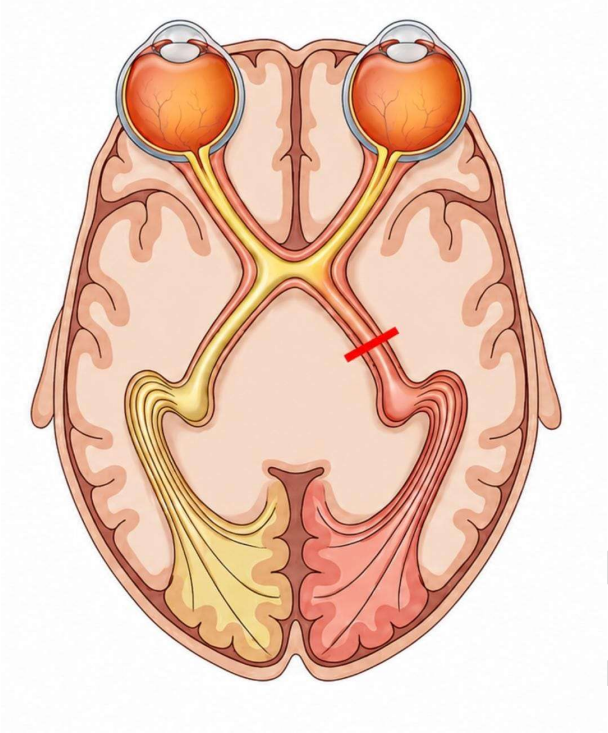
B Total laryngectomy [0%]

1643:17828122933

## OPHTHALMOLOGY

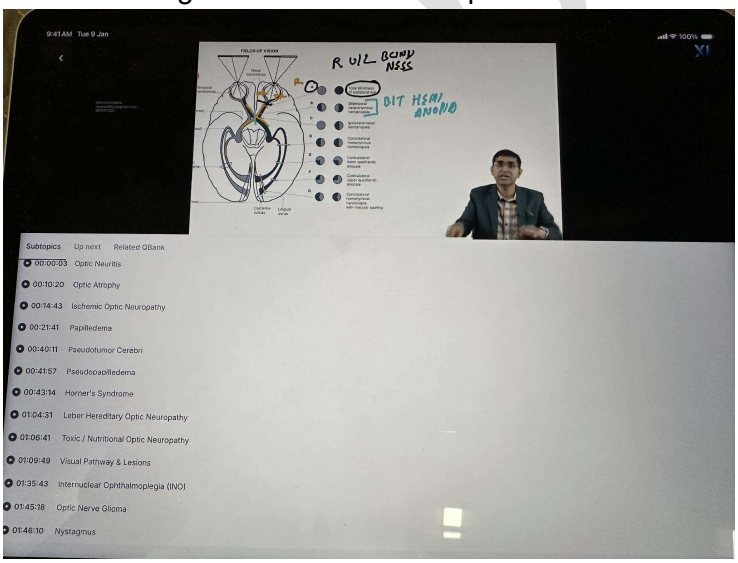
Q1. A patient presents with left homonymous hemianopia due to a lesion in the visual pathway as shown in the image. Which of the following patterns of visual field loss is seen in this condition?

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



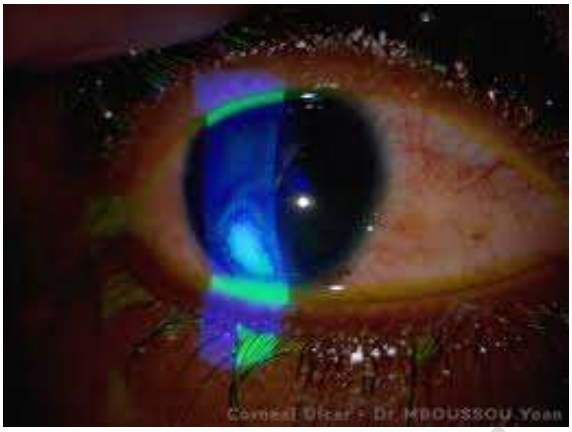
A. Right temporal and Left nasal vision loss
B. Right nasal and Left temporal vision loss
C. Bilateral temporal vision loss
D. Bilateral nasal vision loss

Answer: b. Right nasal and Left temporal vision loss



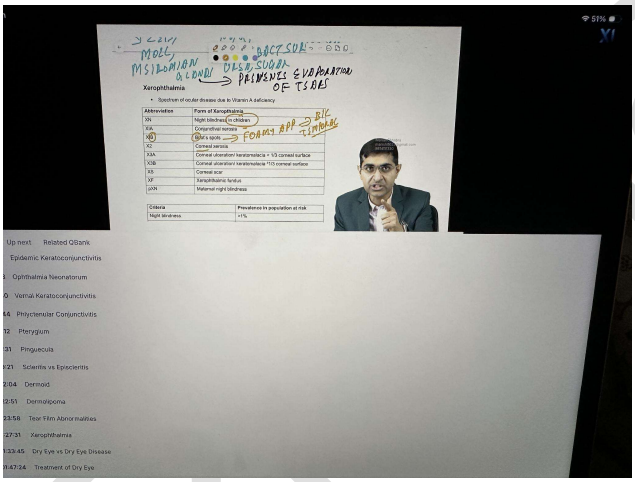

Q.2. A child presents with complaints of poor vision in dim light and dryness of the eyes. On examination, there is corneal ulceration as shown in the image. What is the stage of Vitamin A deficiency in this patient?

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



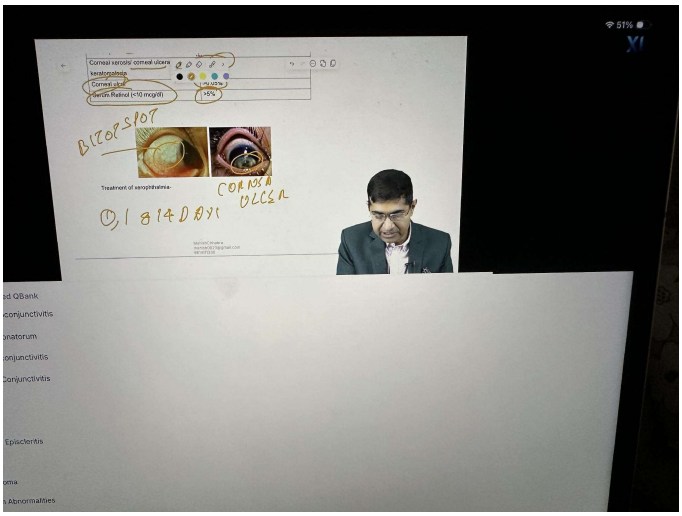

a. X1B
b. XF
c. X3A
d. X2

Answer: c. X3A

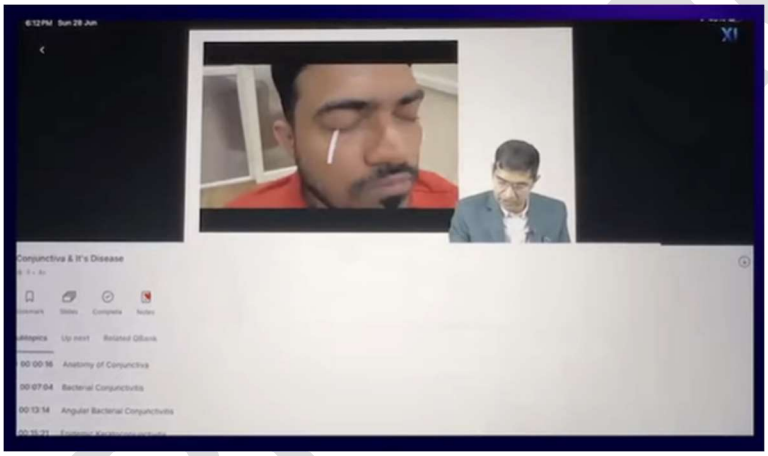



Preadder

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q3. A patient presents with complaints of dryness, foreign body sensation, and burning in both eyes. Which of the following tests is being demonstrated?

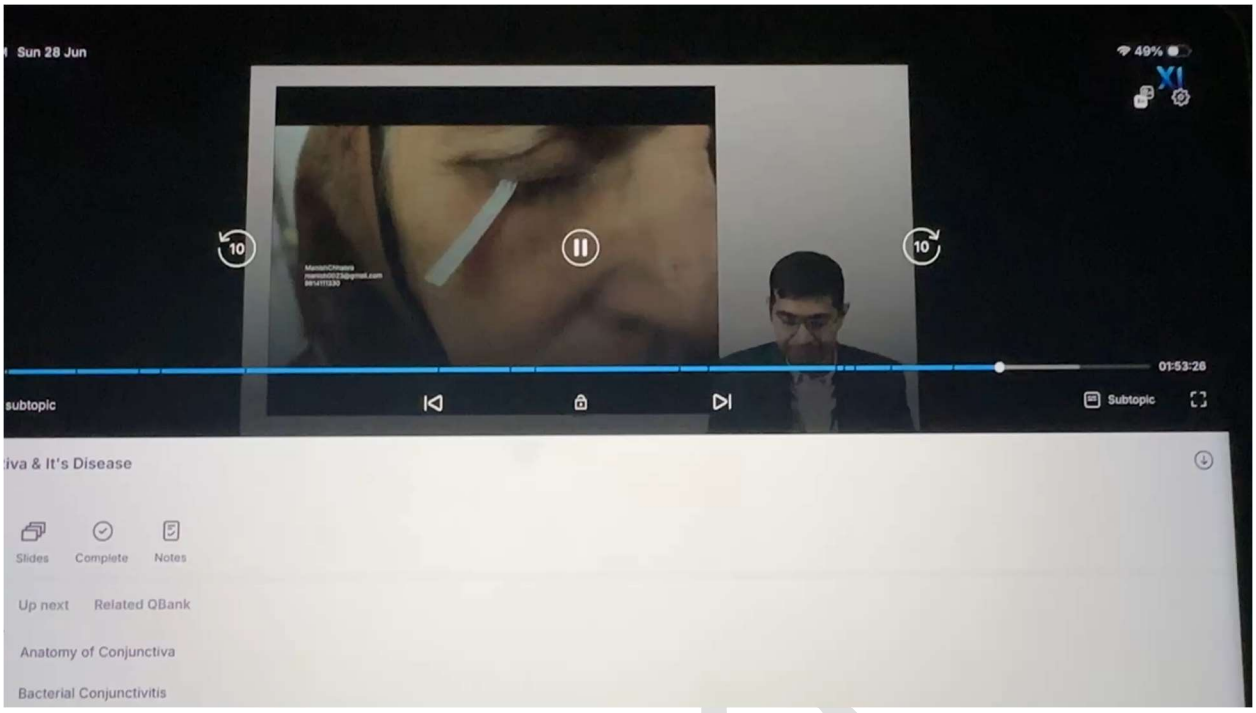



A. Schirmer test
B. Fluorescein staining test
C. Rose Bengal staining
D. Tear break-up time (TBUT)

Answer: a. Schirmer test

Preorder

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



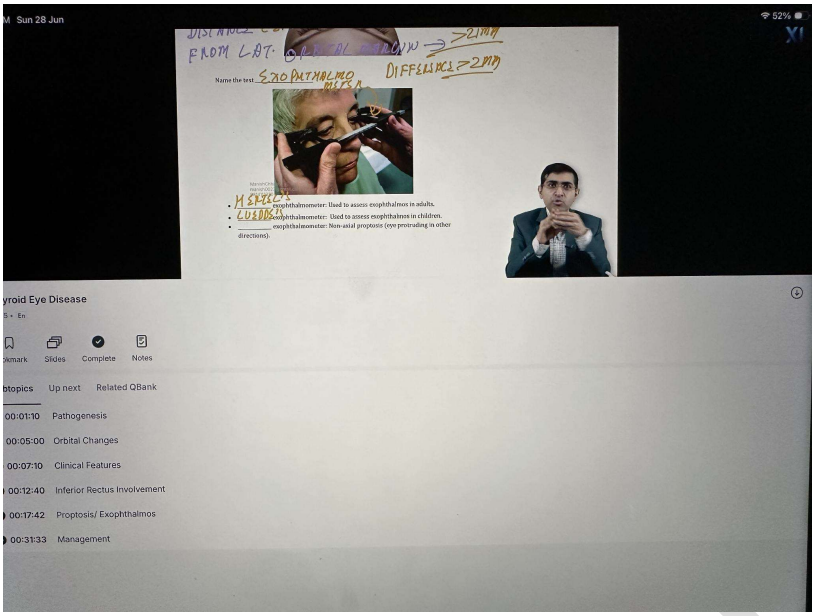

Q4. A patient with suspected proptosis is evaluated in the ophthalmology clinic. Which of the following instruments is being used?



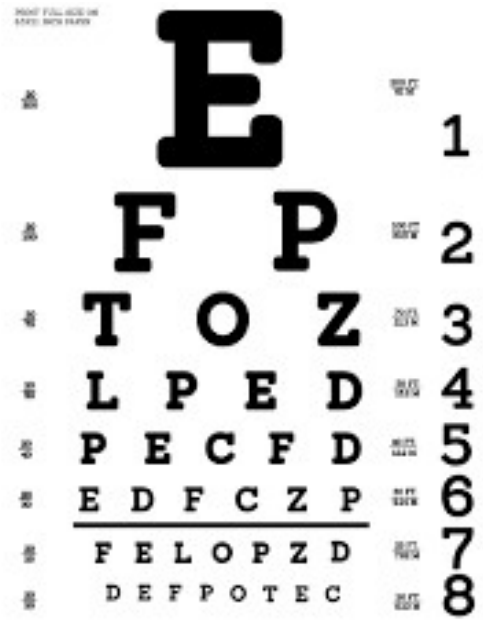
A. Hertel's exophthalmometer
B. Tonometer
C. Keratometer
D. Retinoscope

Answer: a. Hertel's exophthalmometer

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



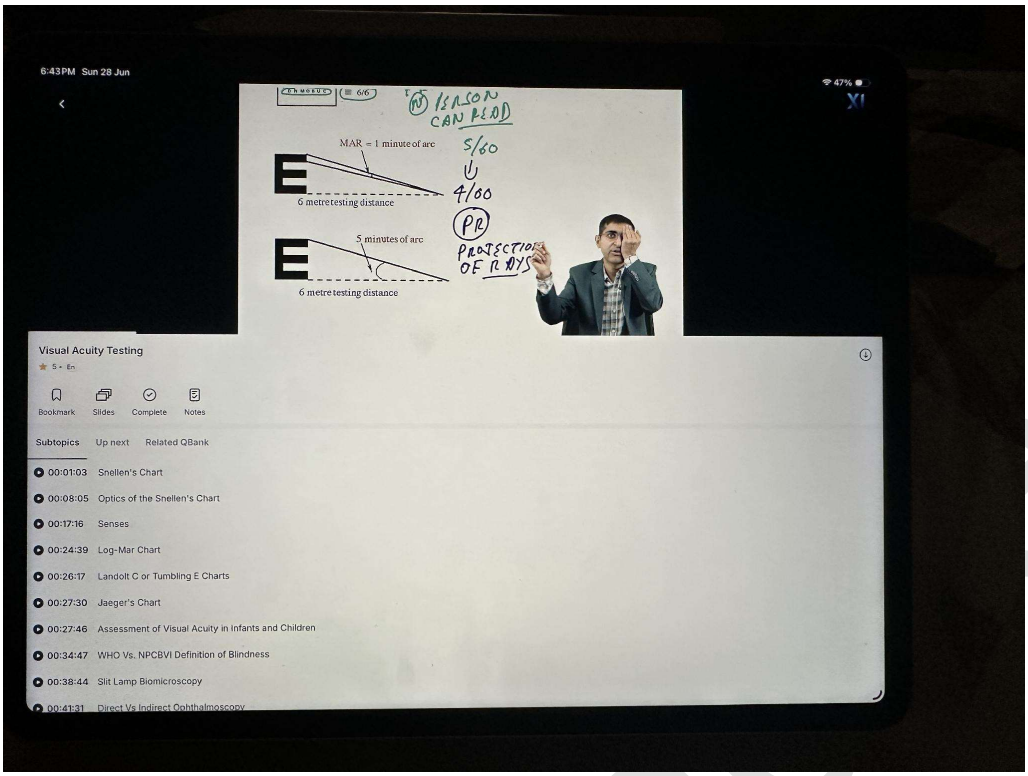

Q5. What is the minutes of arc subtended by a standard letter of the chart shown in the image with 20/20 visual acuity line ?



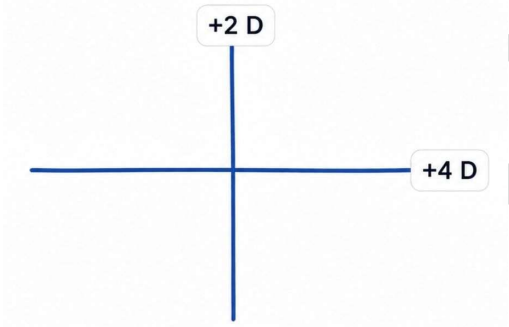

A. 1 minute
B. 5 minutes
C. 10 minutes
D. 20 minutes

Answer: b. 5 minutes

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



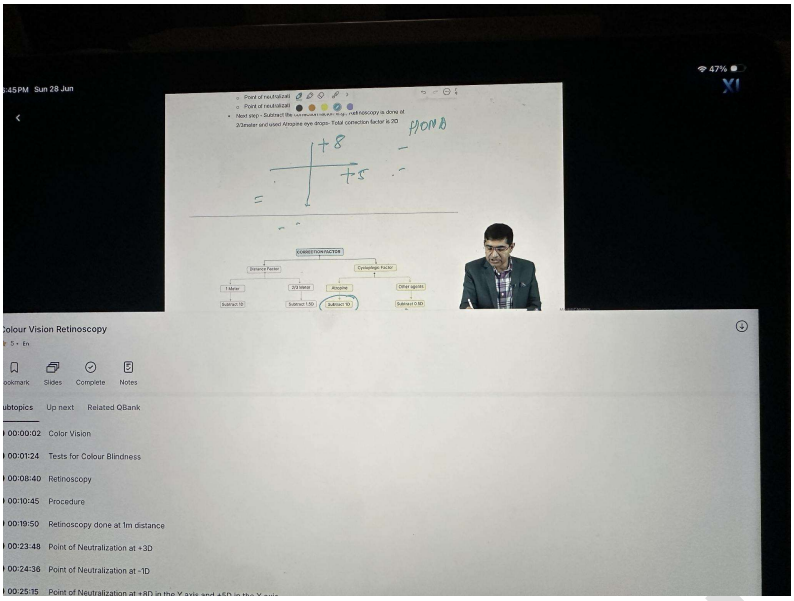

Q6. During retinoscopy, the reflex is neutralized as shown in the image. What is the value of the cylindrical correction required to correct this patient's astigmatism?



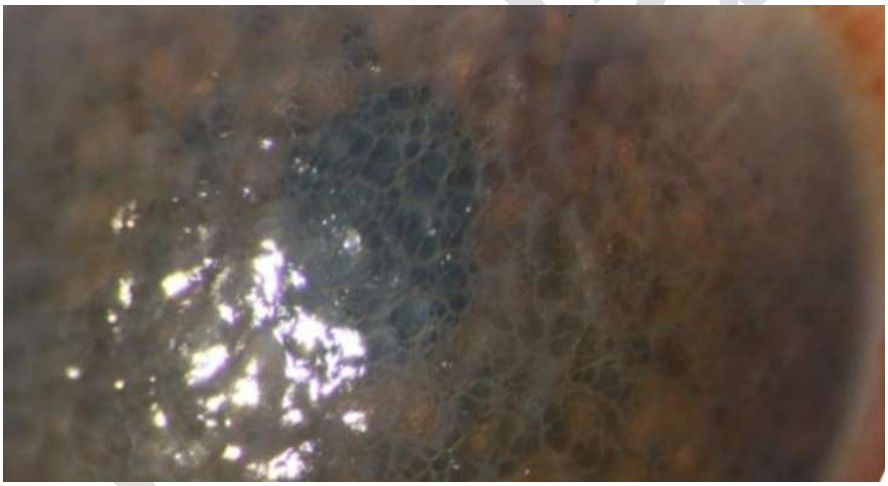

A. +2 spherical correction
B. +4 spherical correction
C. +2 cylindrical correction
D. +4 cylindrical correction

Answer: b. +4 spherical correction

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



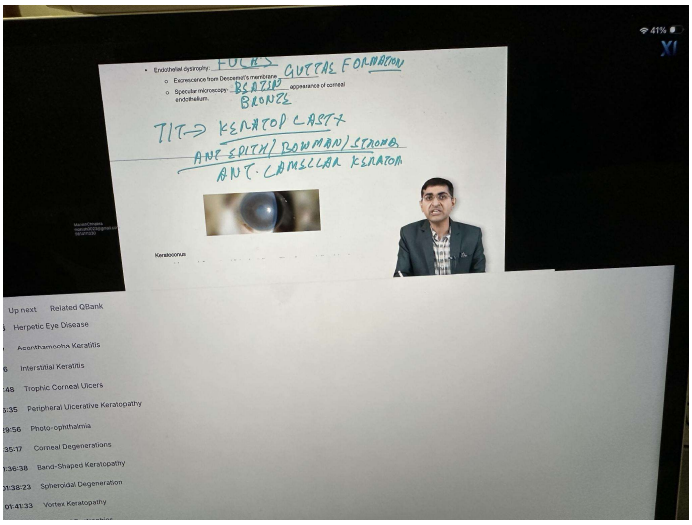

Q7. A 68-year-old patient presents with complaints of painful watering, reduced vision, and worsened symptoms on waking in the morning. There is a history of previous cataract surgery 2 years back. Slit-lamp examination of the cornea is shown in the image. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A. Fuchs endothelial dystrophy
B. Bullous keratopathy
C. Acute angle-closure glaucoma
D. Herpes simplex keratitis

Answer: b. Bullous keratopathy

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q8. A 60-year-old patient presents with sudden onset flashes of light, floaters. Fundus examination is as shown in the image. What is the most likely diagnosis?

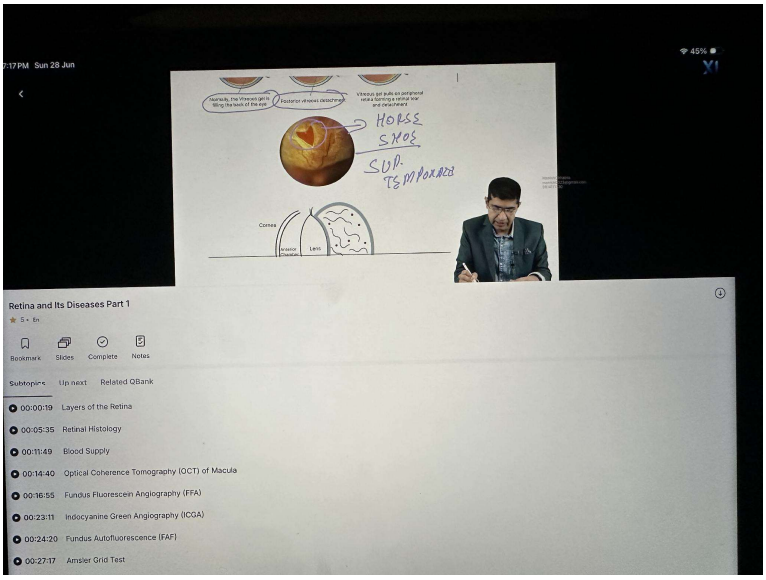


A. Tractional retinal detachment
B. Exudative retinal detachment
C. Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment
D. Central retinal vein occlusion

Answer: c. Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment

Preplader

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q9. An elderly patient presents with watering, irritation, and foreign body sensation in the eye. On examination, the eyelid is as shown in the image. What is the most likely diagnosis?

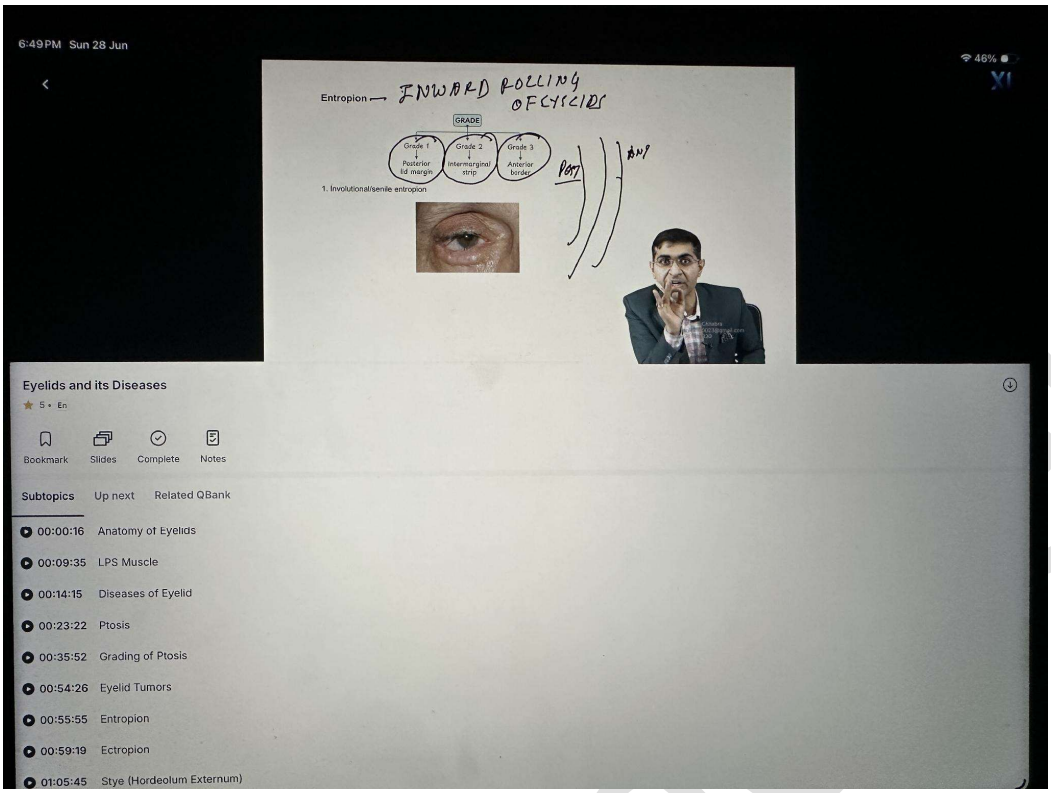


A. Ectropion
B. Entropion
C. Trichiasis
D. Blepharitis

Answer: b. Entropion

Preloader

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



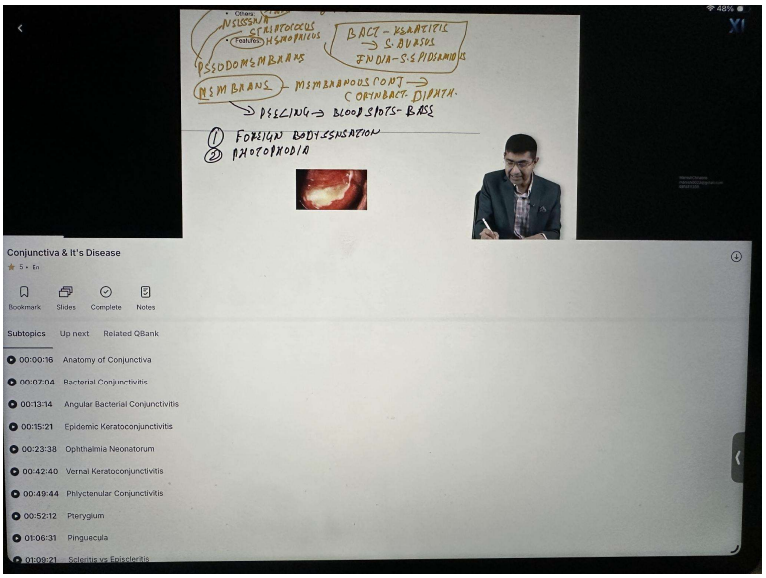

Q10. A 24-year-old student presents with redness, watering, foreign body sensation, and mild photophobia for 3 days. It started in one eye and then involved the other eye. There is tender preauricular lymph node enlargement. Examination of the eye is shown in the image. What is the most likely diagnosis?



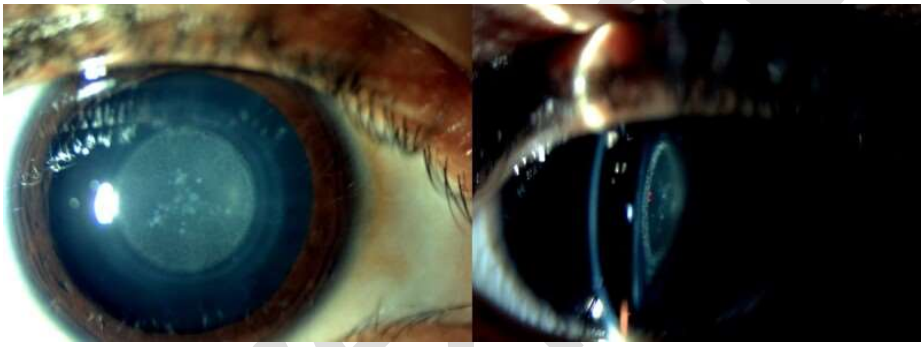
A. Allergic conjunctivitis
B. Bacterial conjunctivitis
C. Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis
D. Herpes simplex keratitis

Answer: c. Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q11. A 10-year-old child presents with gradual painless diminution of vision since early childhood. The slit-lamp examination is as shown in the image. What is the most likely diagnosis?

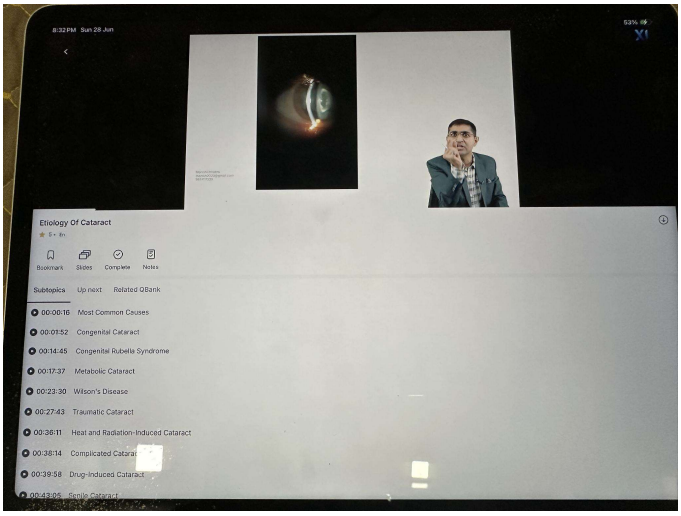


A. Nuclear cataract
B. Posterior subcapsular cataract
C. Zonular cataract
D. Mature cortical cataract

Answer: c. Zonular cataract

Preminder

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q12. A 35-year-old male presents with a gradual decrease in vision and elevated IOP in the right eye. The left eye is completely normal. Gonioscopy is as shown. The patient recalls being hit in the eye with a cricket ball ten years ago. What is the most likely diagnosis?

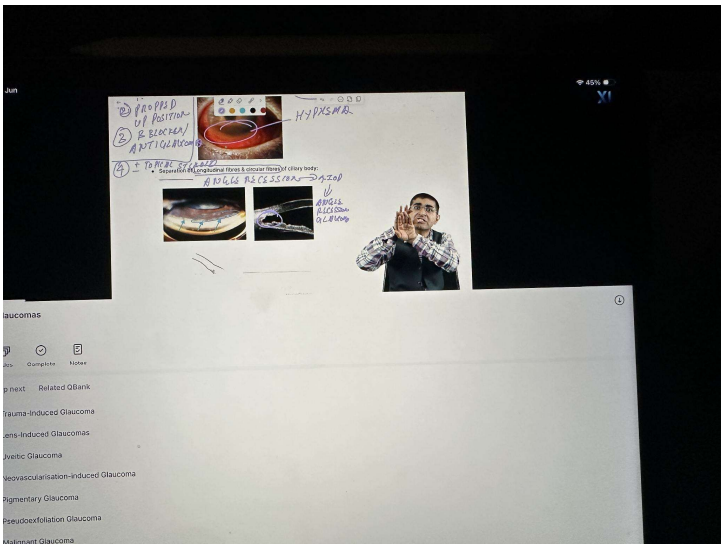


A. Pigmentary glaucoma
B. Pseudoexfoliative glaucoma
C. Angle recession glaucoma
D. Neovascular glaucoma

Answer: c. Angle recession glaucoma

Preloader

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q13. A 56-year-old female with long-standing rheumatoid arthritis presents with painless, gradual blurring of vision in the left eye. On examination, the sclera is as shown in the image.There is no ciliary congestion or significant redness. What is the most likely diagnosis?

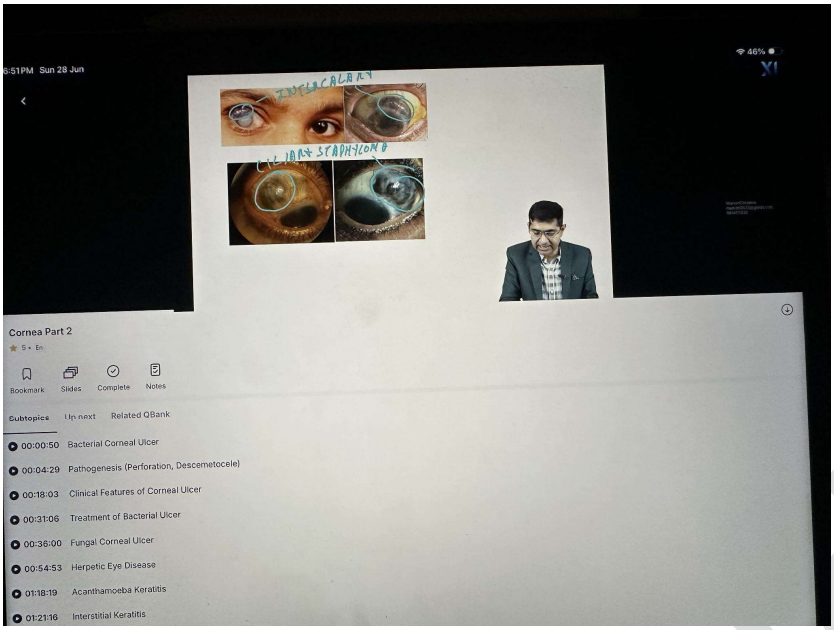


A. Scleritis
B. Episcleritis
C. Scleromalacia perforans
D. Anterior uveitis

Answer: c. Scleromalacia perforans

Preplader

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




**PSM**

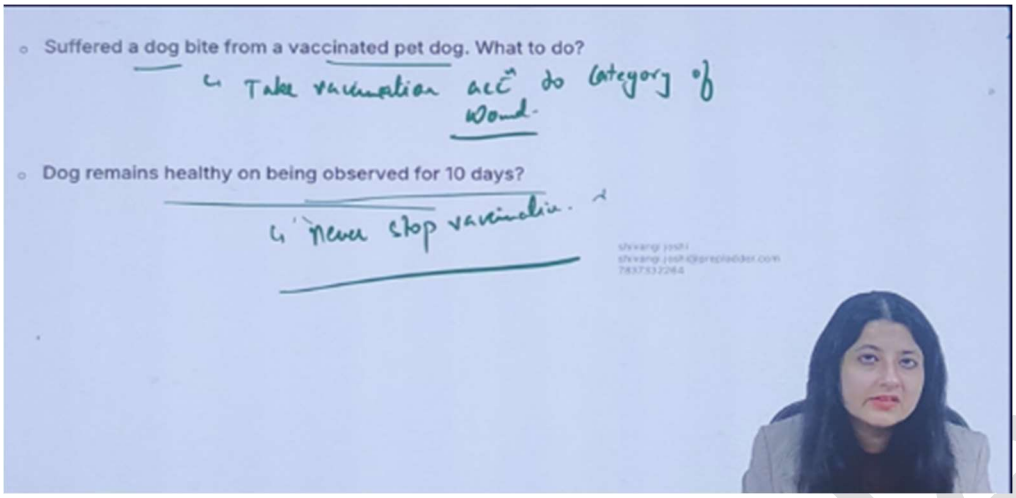
Q1. A person is bit by a vaccinated dog. The bite results in bleeding. What is the appropriate management?

A. No treatment required as dog is vaccinated
B. Wound washing + Anti rabies vaccine only
C. Wound washing + Anti rabies vaccine + Rabies Immunoglobulin
D. Observe the dog for 10 days only

Answer: c. Wound washing + Anti rabies vaccine + Rabies Immunoglobulin

Preplader

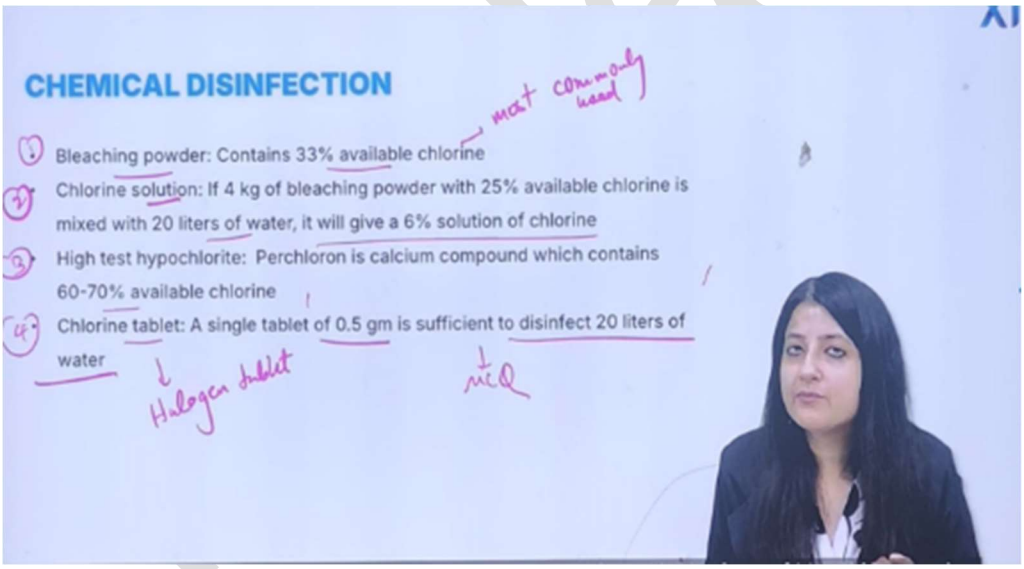
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q2. Which is the most economical method to disinfect 20 litres of water at the household level after the disaster ?

A. Chlorine tablet
B. Alum
C. Fluorine
D. Boiling

Answer: a. Chlorine tablet

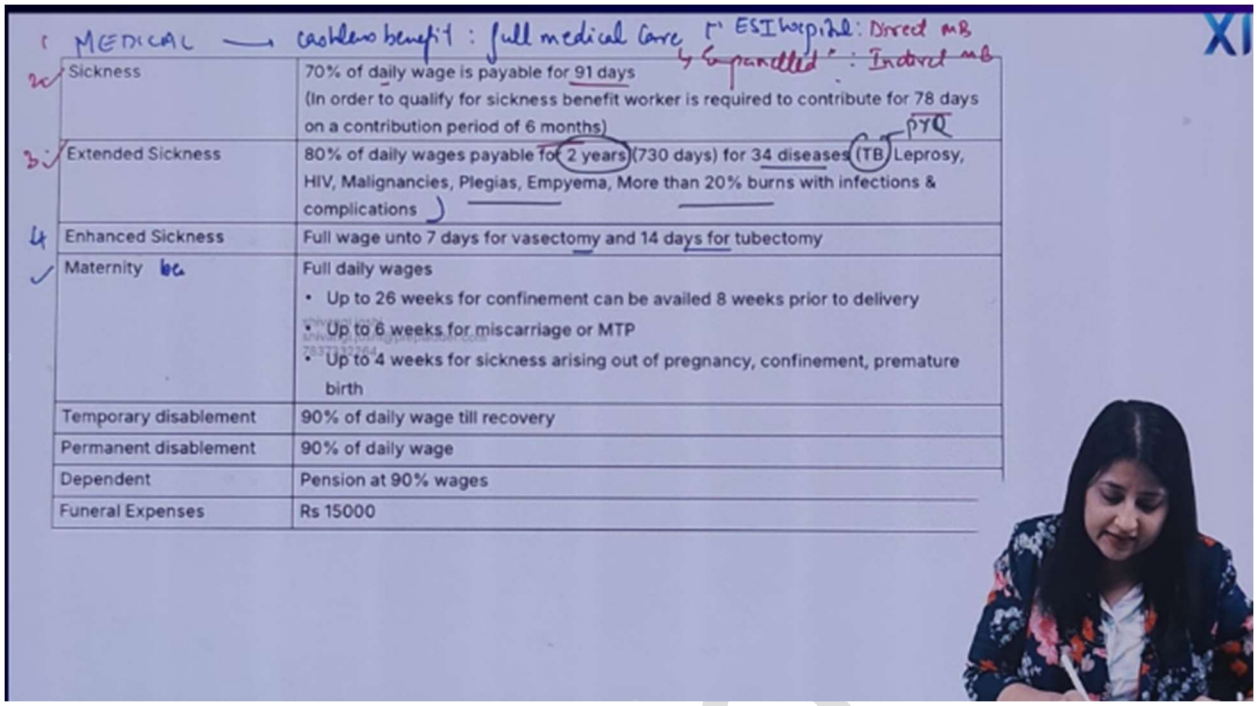



Q3. A women earning ₹ 20 ,000 undergoes a tubectomy. How many days of leave is she entitled to ?

A. 4 days
B. 7 days
C. 14 days
D. 10 days

Answer: c. 14 days

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



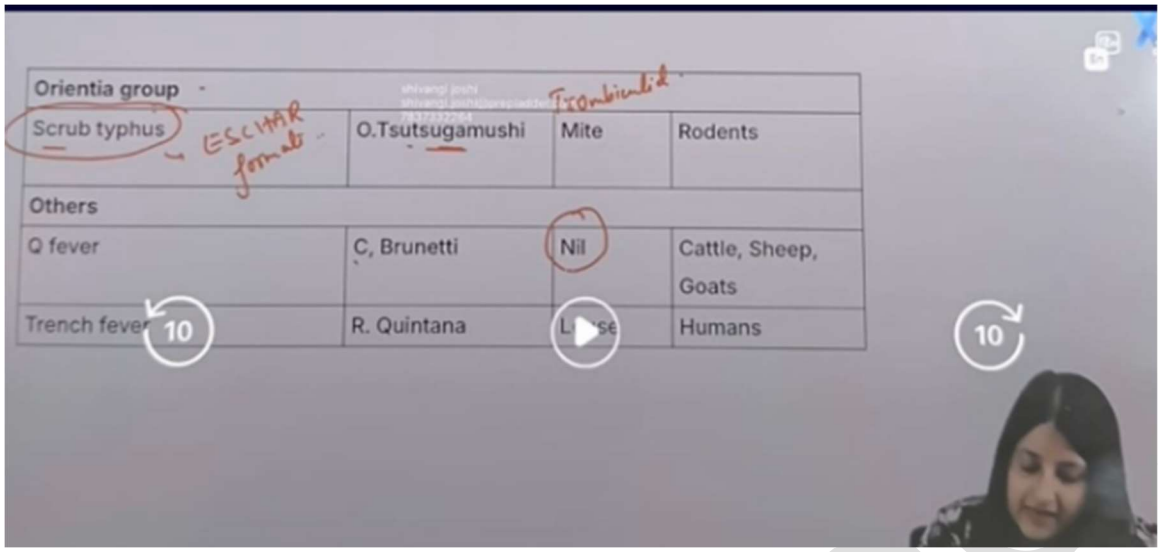

Q4. A farmer from hilly region has 7 days of fever , severe headache, myalgia. He presented with a painless black crusted lesion with an erythematous ring on his arm as in the image. What is the person suffering from?



A. Epidemic Typhus
B. Scrub Typhus
C. Dengue fever
D. Leptospirosis

Answer: b. Scrub Typhus

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



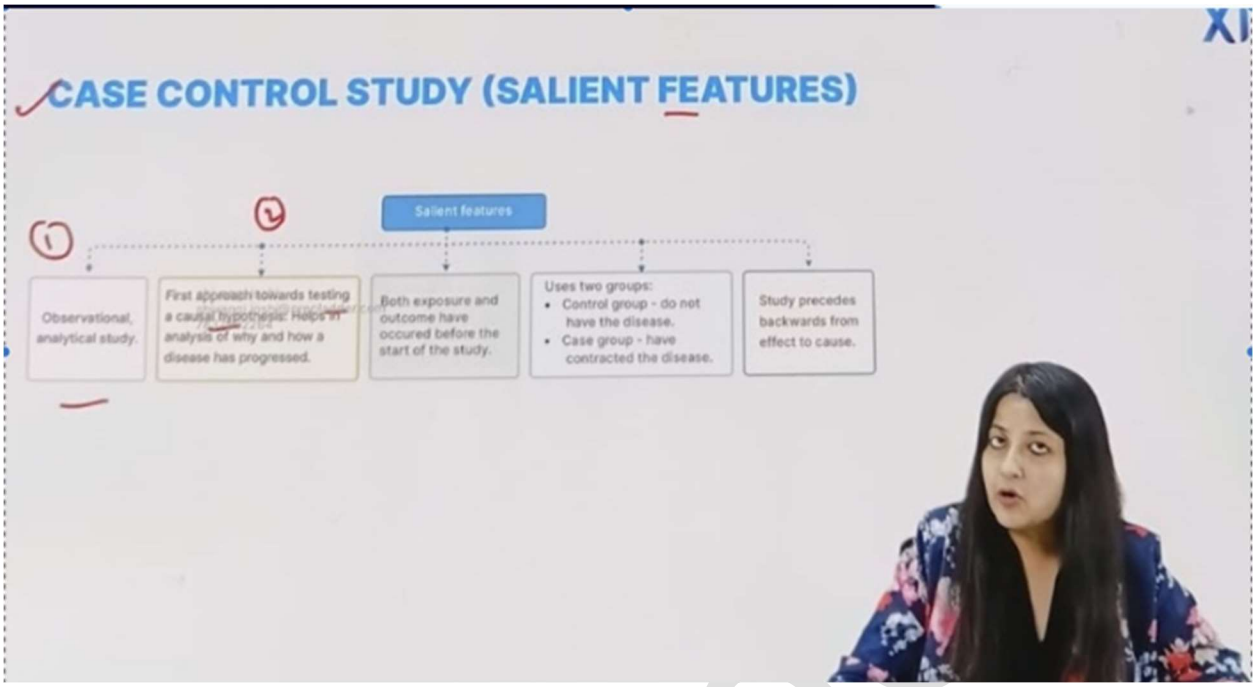

Q5. A researcher wants to investigate whether smoking is associated with lung cancer. He selects 20 patients already diagnosed with lung cancer and 200 individuals with cancer from the same hospital. He then compares their past history of smoking between the groups. What type of study is this?

A. Case control
B. Cohort
C. RCT
D. Cross-sectional study

Answer: a. Case control

Preplada

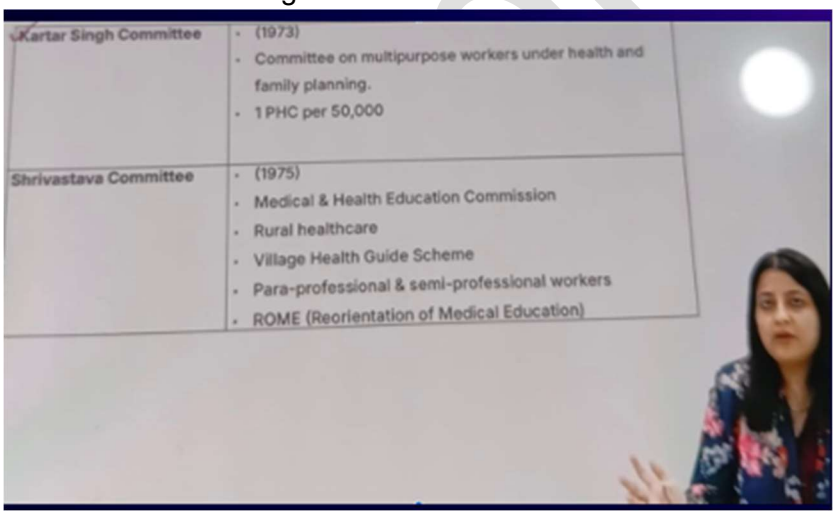
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q6. The term health worker was first used by which committee ?

A. Bhore Committee
B. Kartar Singh Committee
C. Mudaliar Committee
D. Jungalwalla Committee

Answer: b. Kartar Singh Committee

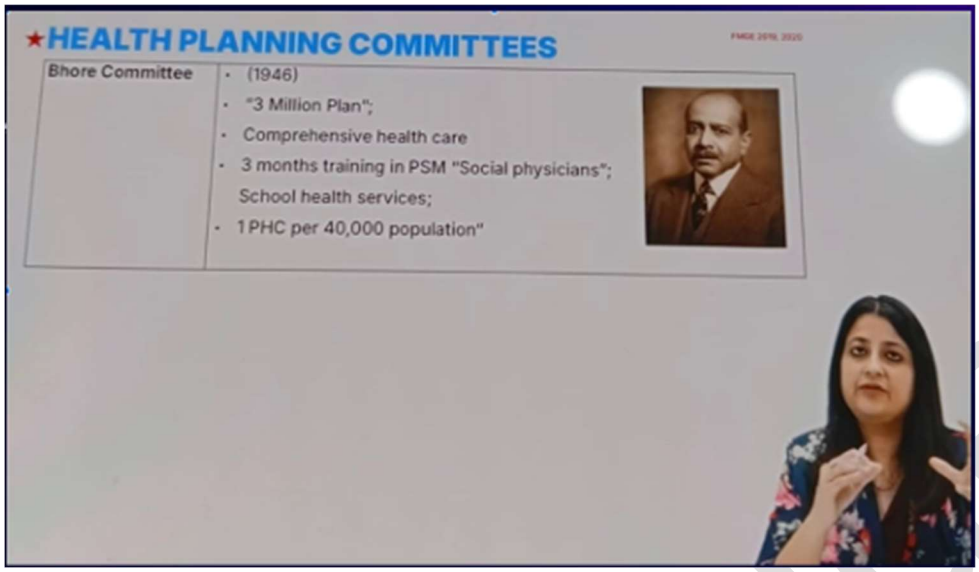



Q7. Which committee first recommended the concept of comprehensive health services?

A. Bhore committee
B. Kartar Singh committee
C. Mudaliar committee
D. Shrivastav committee

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Answer: a. Bhore Committee




Q8. Arrange the following organisations in the chronological sequence of establishment?

| | |
|---|---|
| A | |

Preplaqer

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

| | |
|---|---|
| B |  |
| C |  |
| D |  |

A. A→B→C→D
**B. A→B→D→C**
C. B→A→C→D
D. C→D→A→B

Preplaner

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

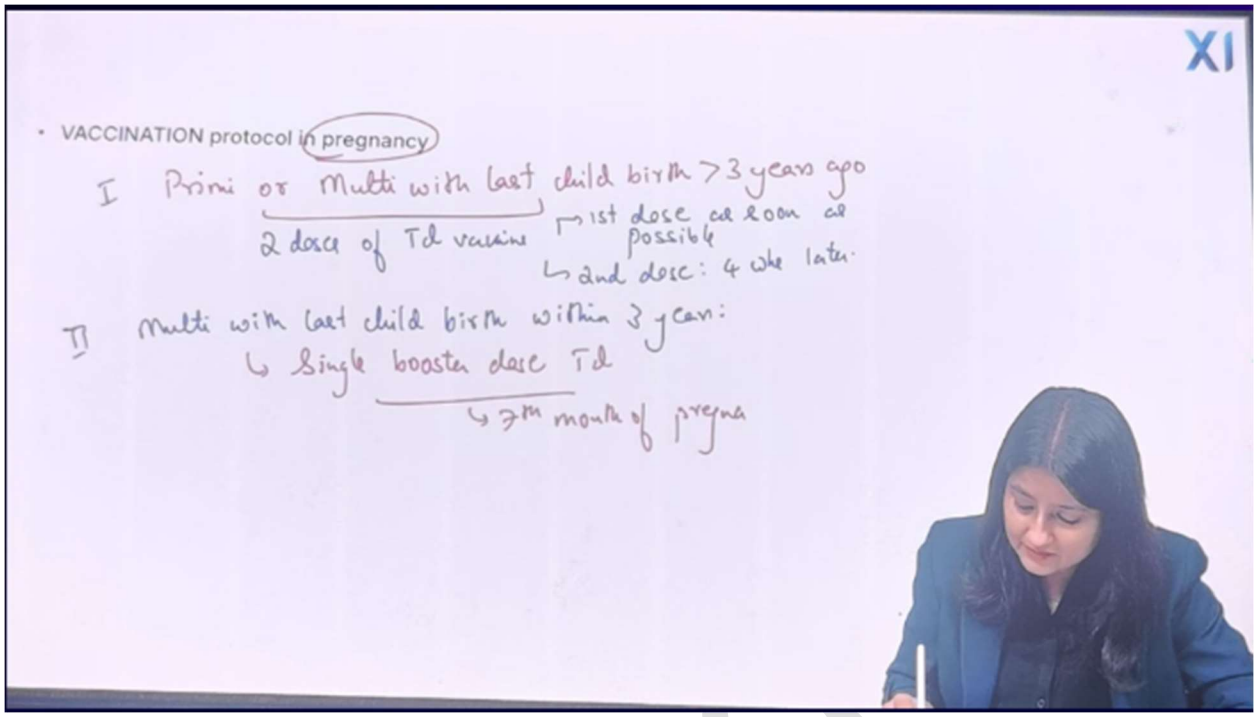



Q9. An unvaccinated pregnant women comes for her first antenatal check up. Which vaccine should be administered ?

A.DPT
B.TT
**C.Td**
D.PENTAVALENT

Preplaq

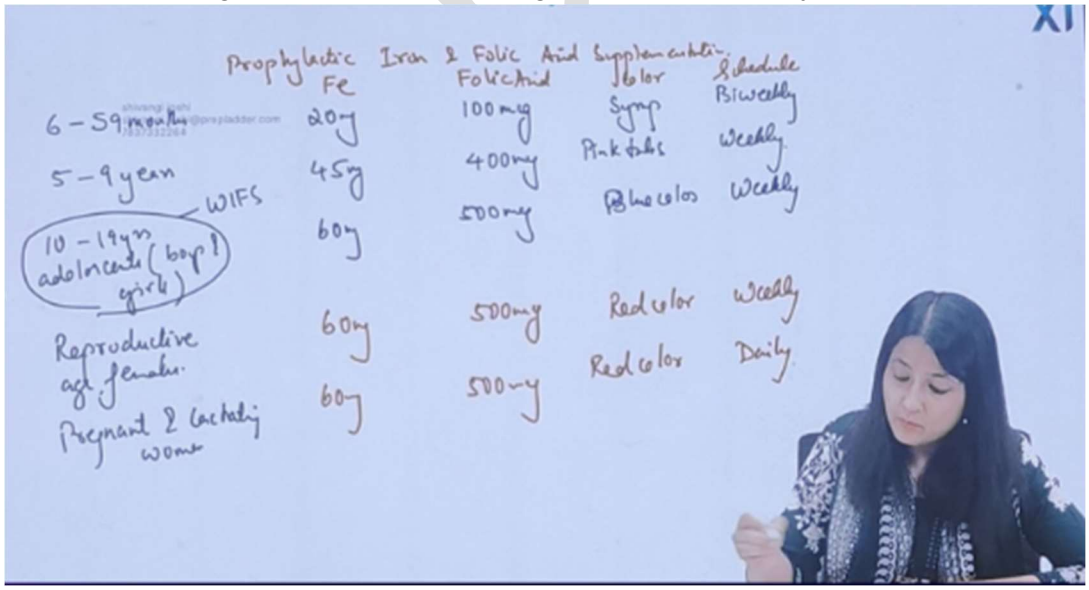
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q10. An 12-year-old girl has a low hemoglobin level. What is the recommended therapeutic dose of iron - folic acid ?

A. 60 mg elemental iron + 500 µg folic acid once daily.
B. 60 mg elemental iron + 500 µg folic acid twice daily.
C. 100 mg elemental iron + 500 µg folic acid once daily.
D. 100 mg elemental iron + 500 µg folic acid twice daily.

Answer: b. 60 mg elemental iron + 500 µg folic acid twice daily.

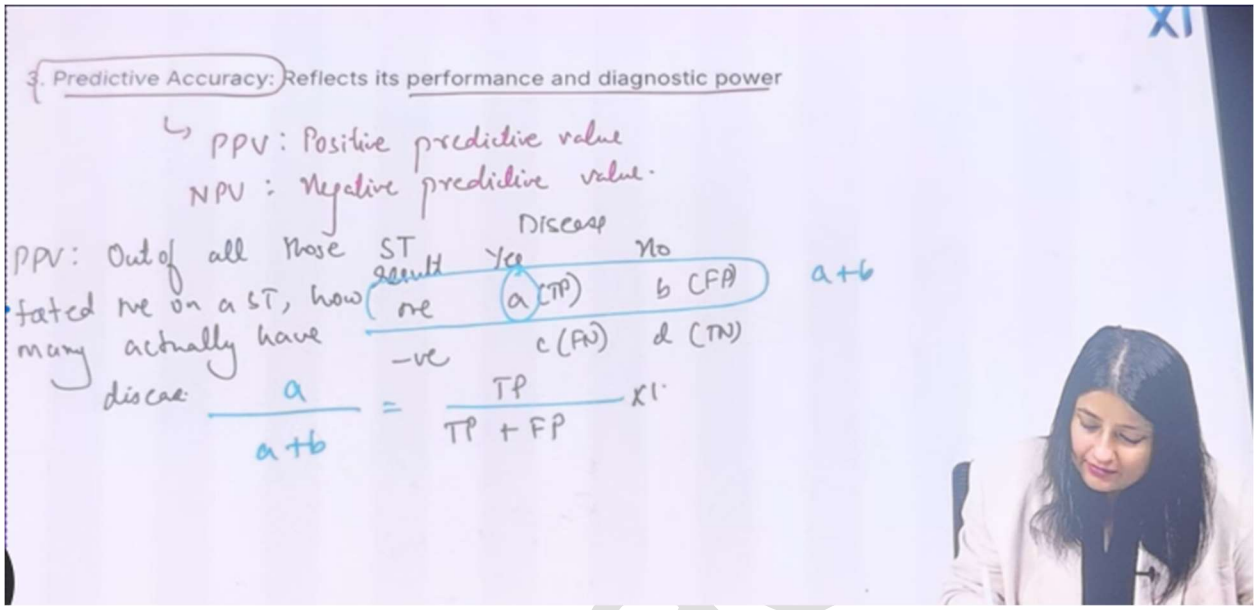



Q11. A diagnostic test has a sensitivity of 80% and a specificity of 90%. If the prevalence of the disease is 1% in a population of 10,000 what is the positive predictive value ?

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

A. 7.5%
B. 80%
C. 90%
D. 1%

Answer: a. 7.5%



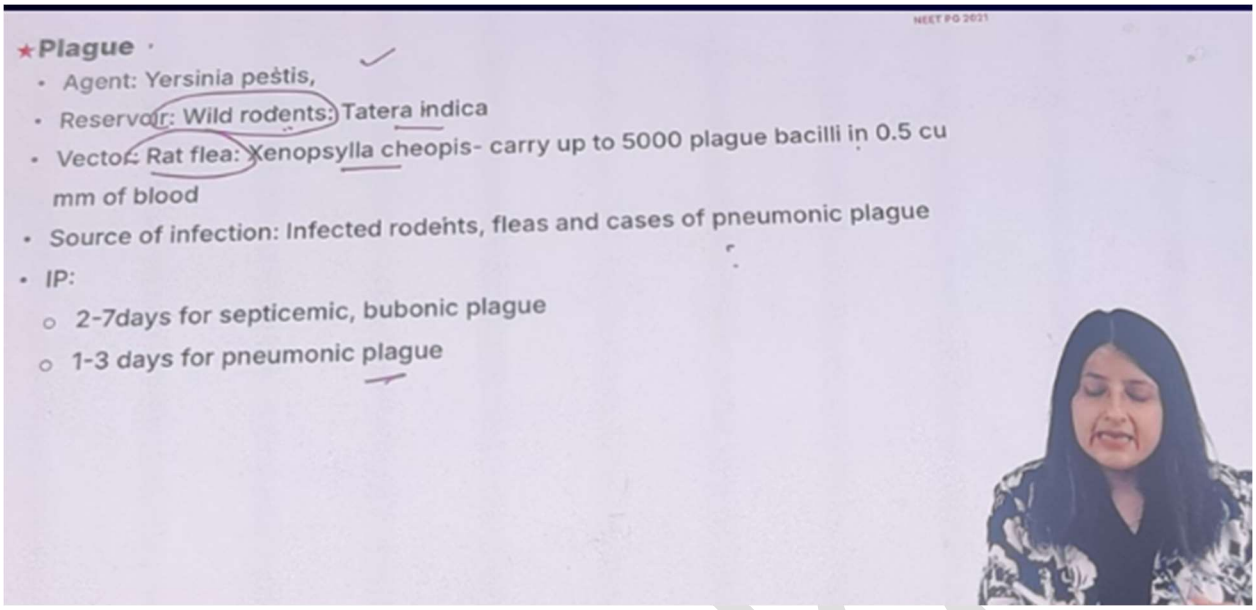

Q12. A 28 year old man from rural area presents with sudden onset of high grade fever, painful swelling in the groin and severe weakness. On investigations several dead rats are found in his house. An outbreak of Plague suspected. Rats identified as reservoirs of infection. Which is the vector responsible for transmitting infection to humans?

A. Tick
B. Mosquito
C. Flea
D. Louse

Answer: c. Flea

Prepra

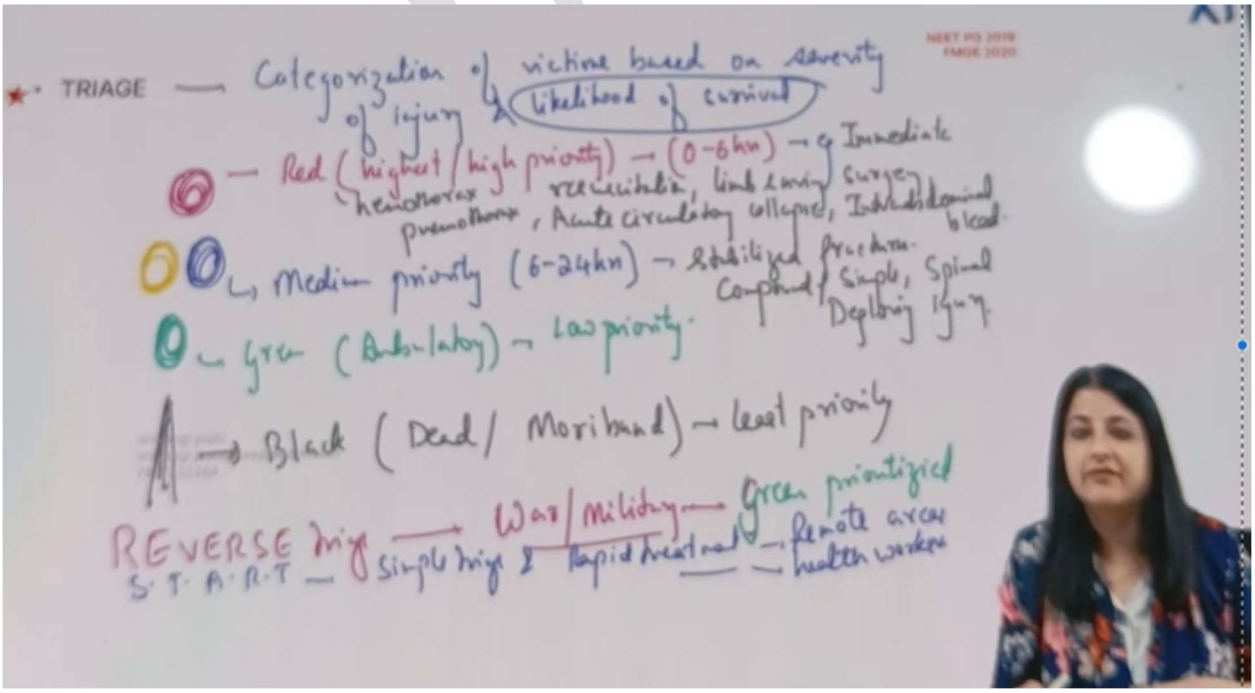
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q13. A patient with a perforated peptic ulcer is hypotensive on arrival but becomes hemodynamically stable after fluid resuscitation. Which triage category should be assigned ?

A. Red
B. Yellow
C. Green
D. Black

Answer: b. Yellow

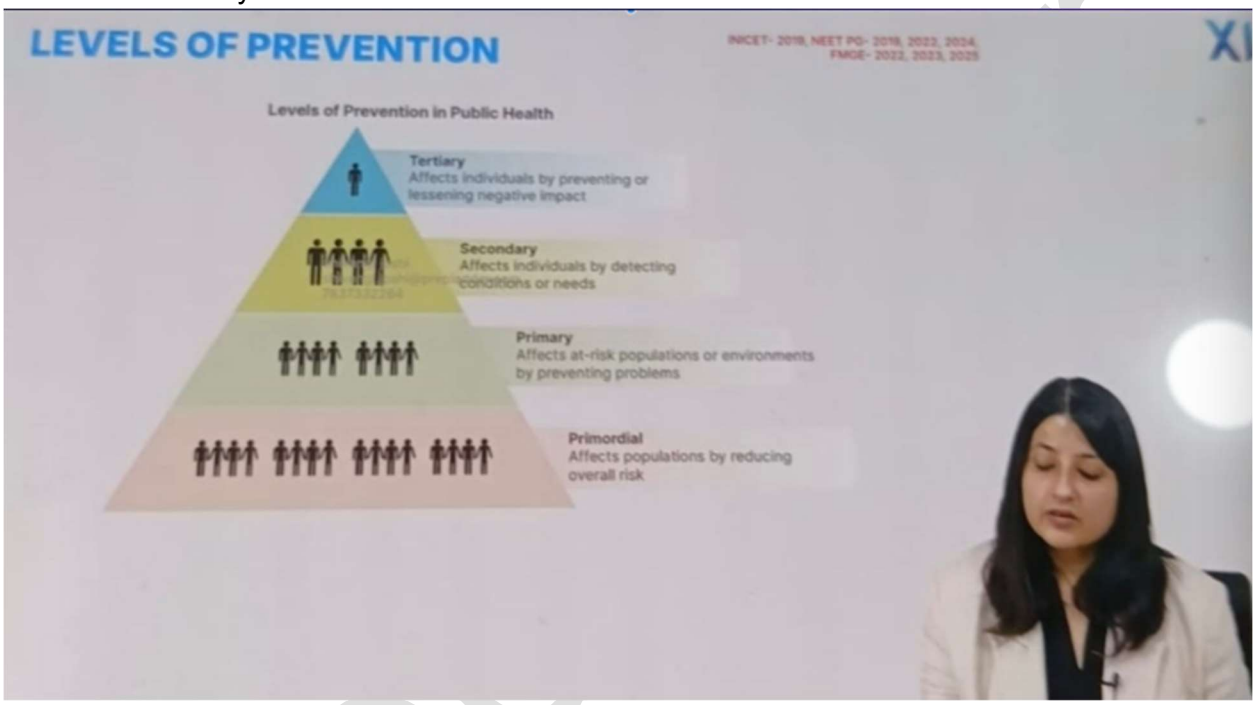


# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Q14. The village health, sanitation and nutrition committee (VHSNC) primarily contributes to which level of prevention ?

A. Primordial
B. Primary
C. Secondary
D. Tertiary

Answer: a. Primary

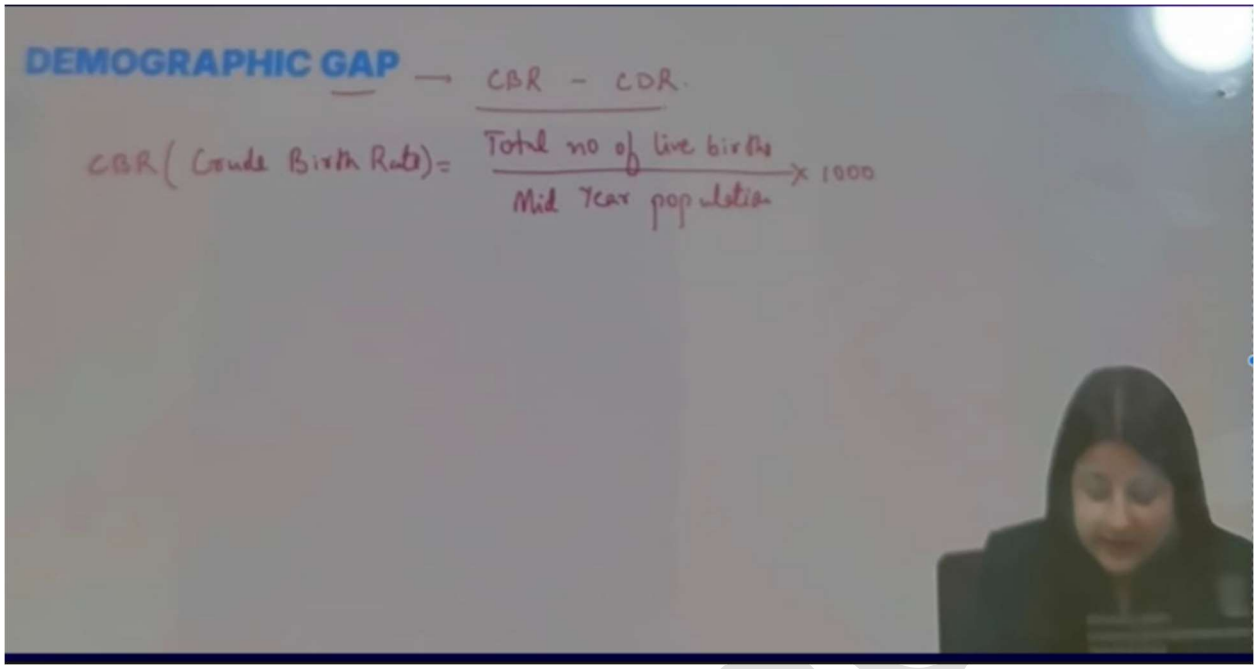



Q15. In 2024, mid year population of a town was 90000. During the year, there were 45 live births, 20 deaths and 200 RTA. What is CBR? ?

A. 0.05 per 1000
B. 0.5 per 1000
C. 5 per 1000
D. 50 per 1000

Answer: b. 0.5 per 1000

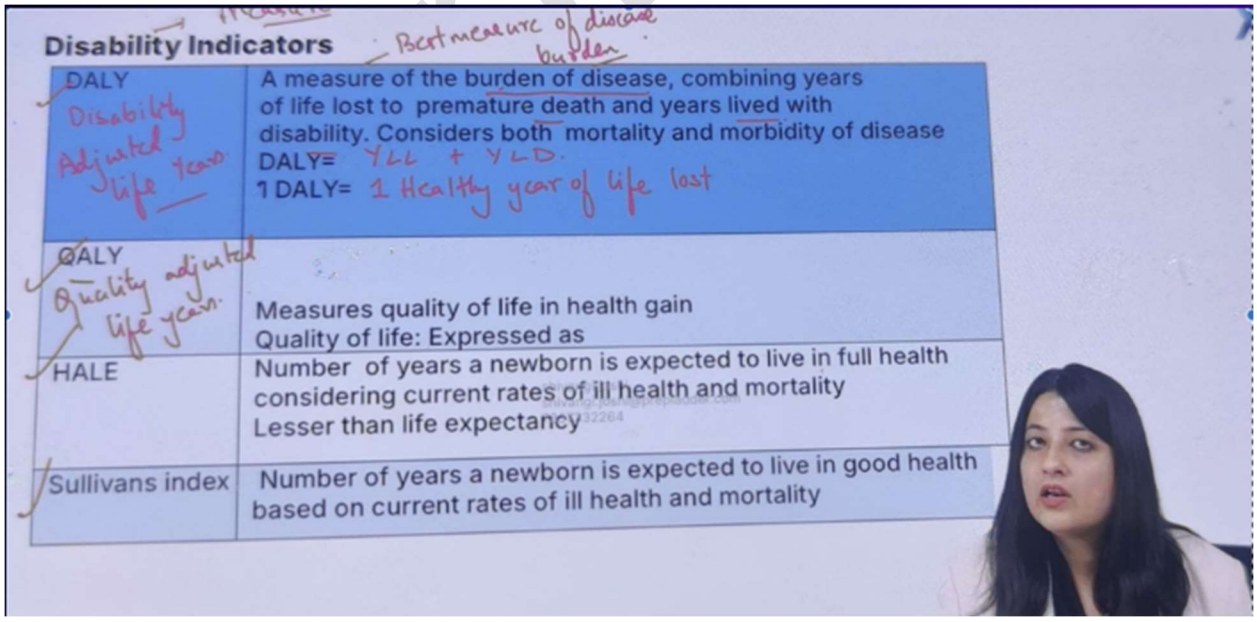
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q16. Which of the following is the best indicator to measure the burden of disease ?

A. HALE
B. QALY
C. DALY
D. Sullivan index

Answer: c. DALY

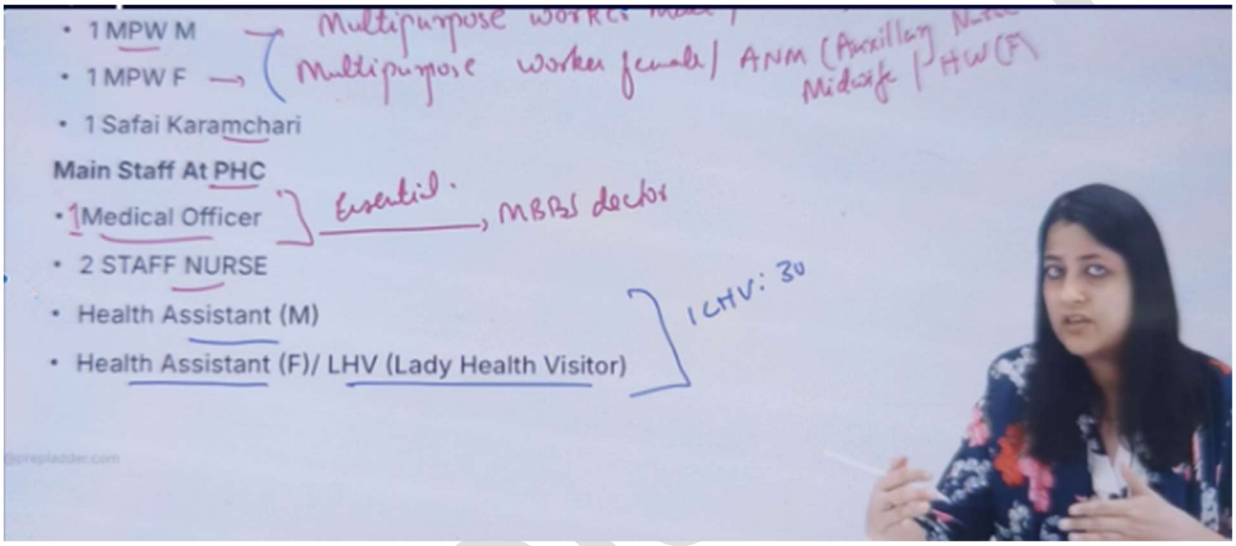



Q17. A new Primary Health Centre is being established in a rural area under the public health system. The medical officer is preparing a list of essential healthcare personnel who should be appointed as part of regular PHC staff. Which two are regularly posted at PHC?

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

1.Pharmacist
2.Staff Nurse
3.Ophthalmologist
4.Physician

A. 1 and 2
B. 2 and 3
C. 1 and 4
D. 3 and 4
Answer: a. 1 and 2



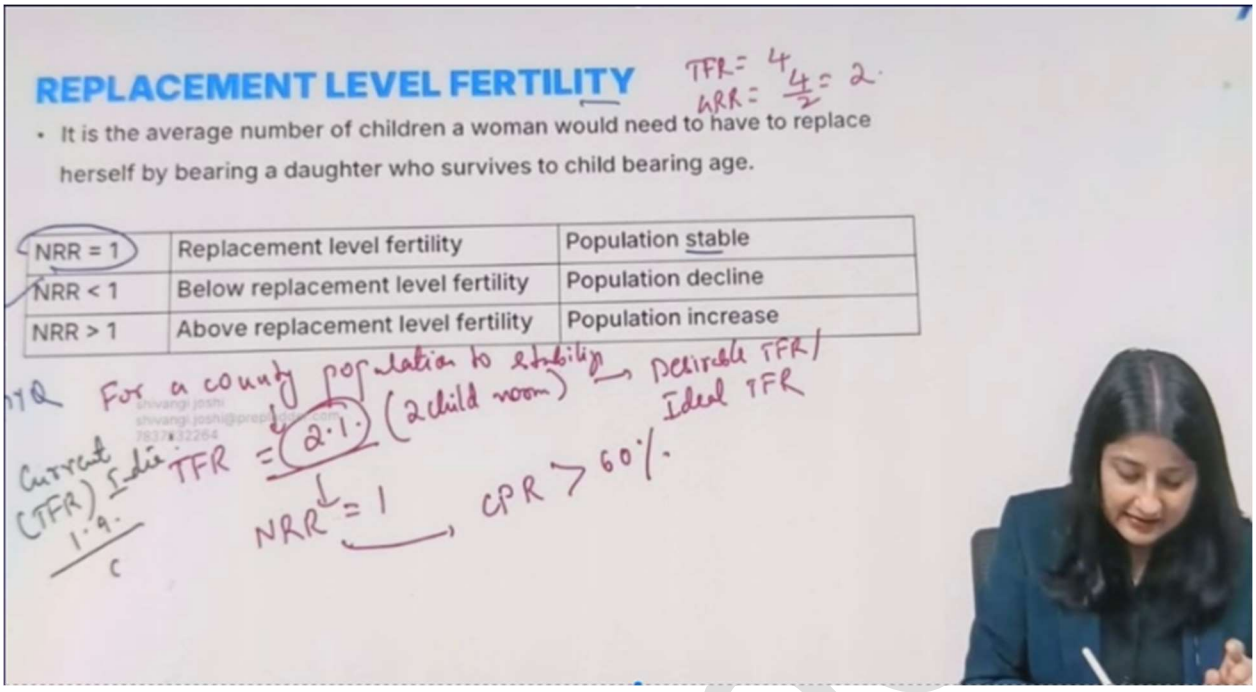

Q18. A country has achieved replacement level fertility (TFR 2.1) . Approximately what percentage of couples are expected to have two or fewer children?

A. 40%
B. 60%
C. 80%
D. 100%

Answer: b. 60%

Prep

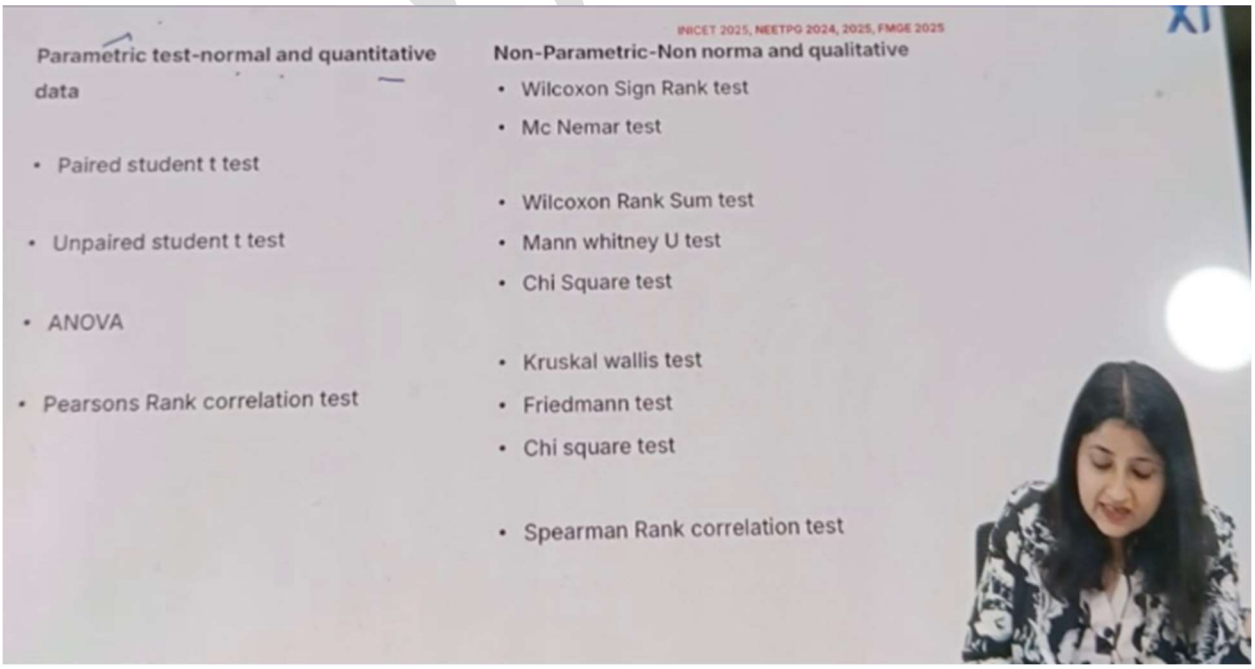
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q19. To check for malnutrition status between rural and urban populations, which statistical test is used?

A. Paired t test
B. Unpaired t test
C. Chi Square test
D. ANOVA

Answer: c. Chi Square test

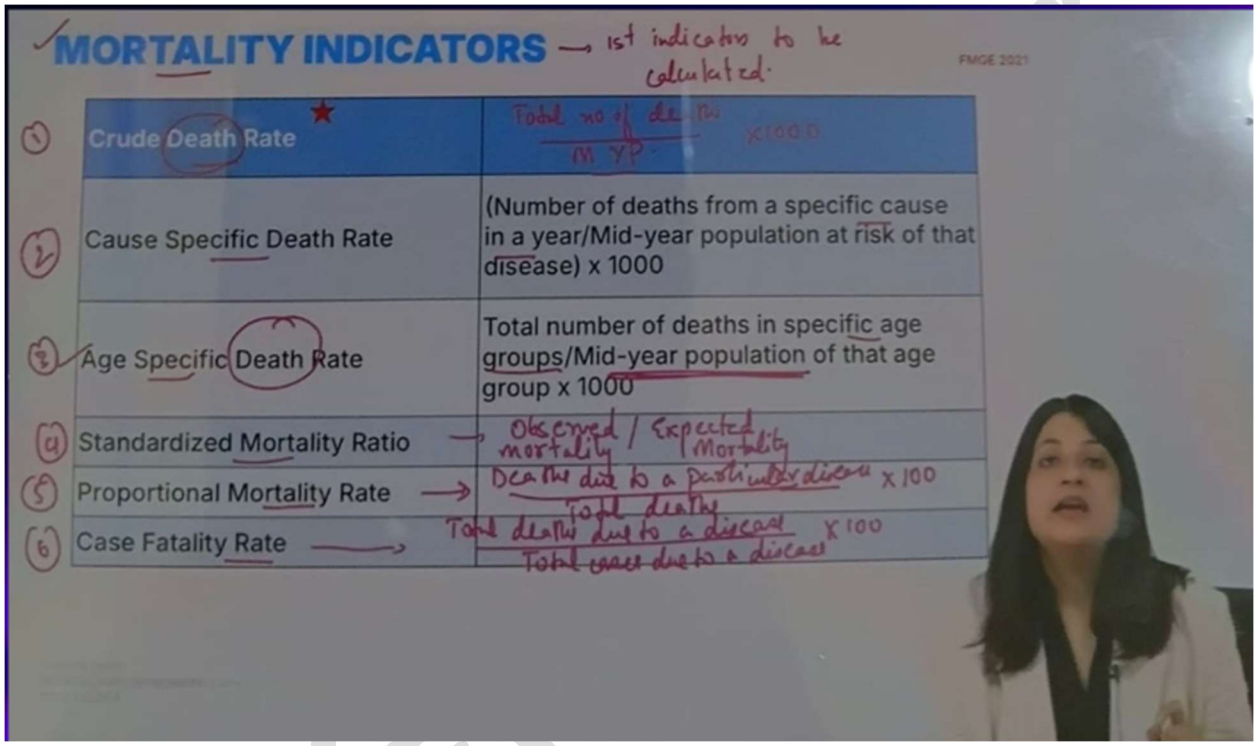



Q20. Calculate PMR (numerical)

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

**In a population of 10,000, there are 1,000 total deaths reported. Out of these, 100 deaths are due to tuberculosis (TB). What is the Proportional Mortality Ratio (PMR) for TB?**

A. 5%
B. 10%
C. 15%
D. 20%

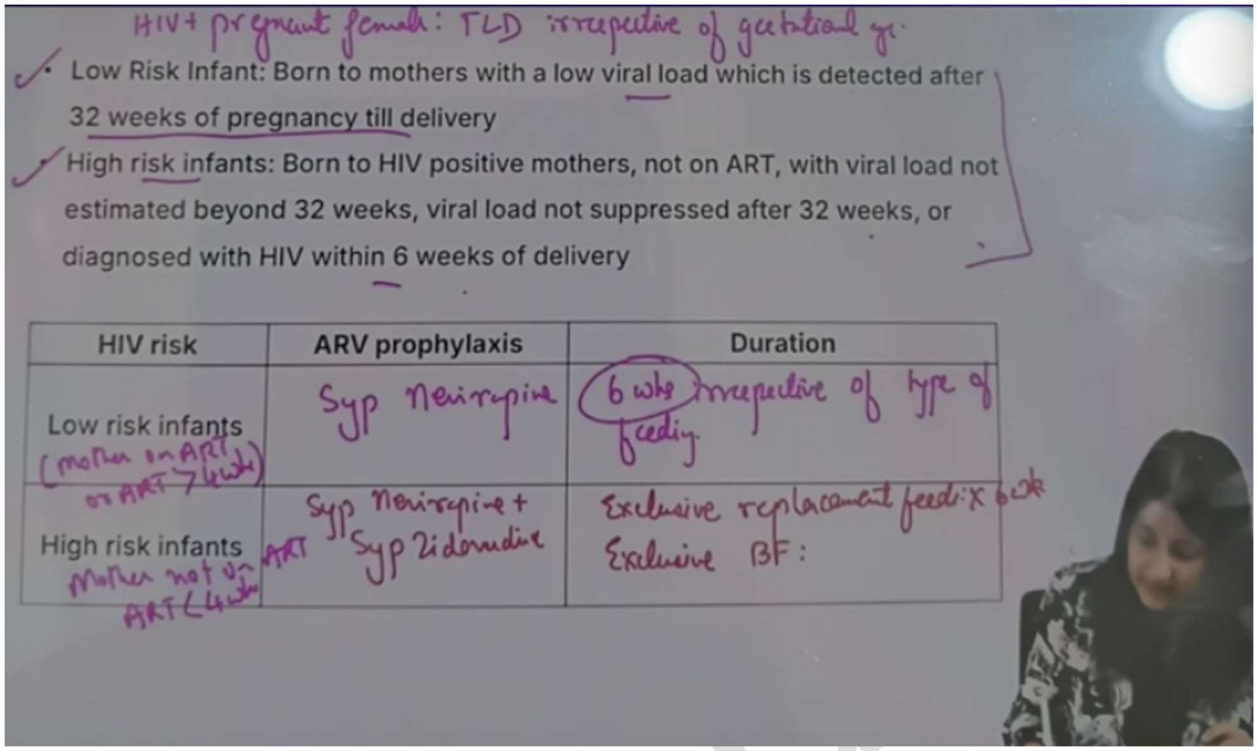



Q21. Mother on ART treatment since a year. Viral load under control. Baby is born & baby is on prophylactic regimen without any symptoms. What would be the advice on Breast feeding?

A. No breast feeding only formula feeds permitted.
B. Mixed feedings permitted.
C. Start exclusive breast feeding.
D. Breastfeeding is contraindicated only if baby is symptomatic

Answer: c. Start exclusive breast feeding.

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




**MEDICINE**

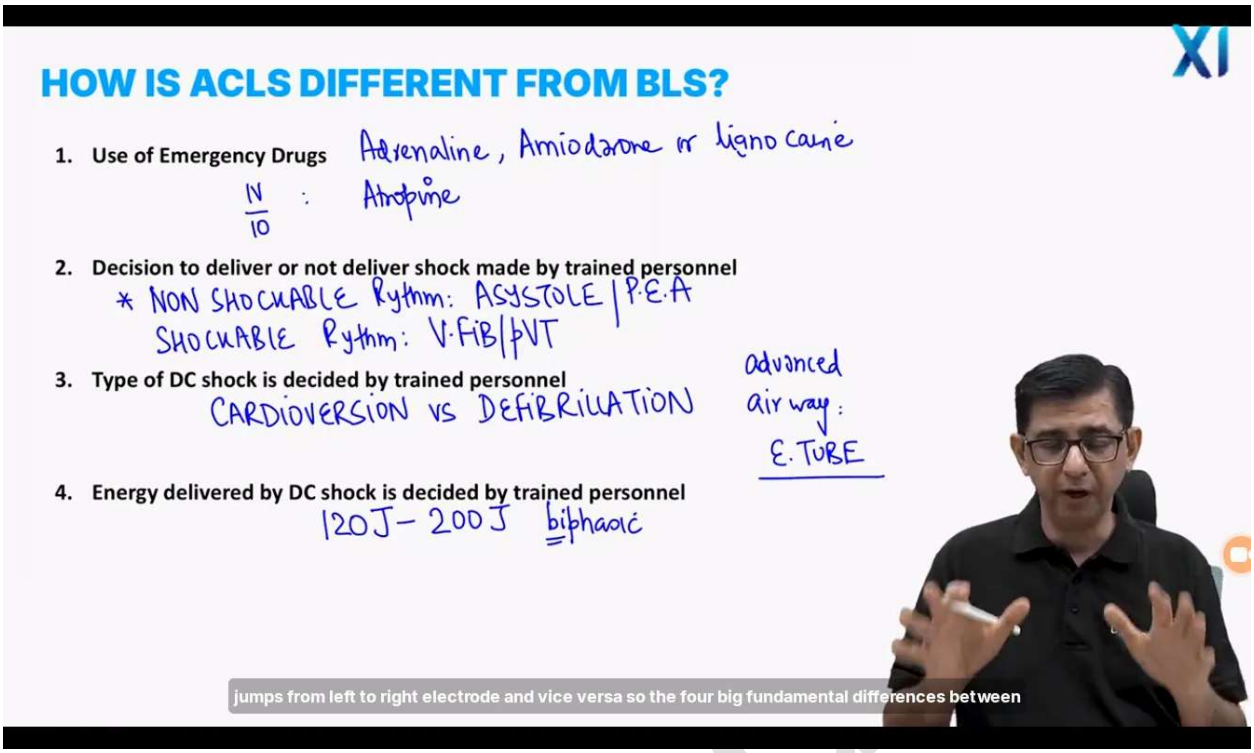
Q1. A 60-year-old man suddenly collapses and becomes unconscious. Cardiac monitor shows ventricular fibrillation. According to current Advanced Cardiac Life Support guidelines, what should be done first?

A. Administer amiodarone
B. Perform synchronized cardioversion
C. Deliver an unsynchronized shock of 200 J + Chest Compressions
D. Deliver an unsynchronized shock of 360 J monophasic

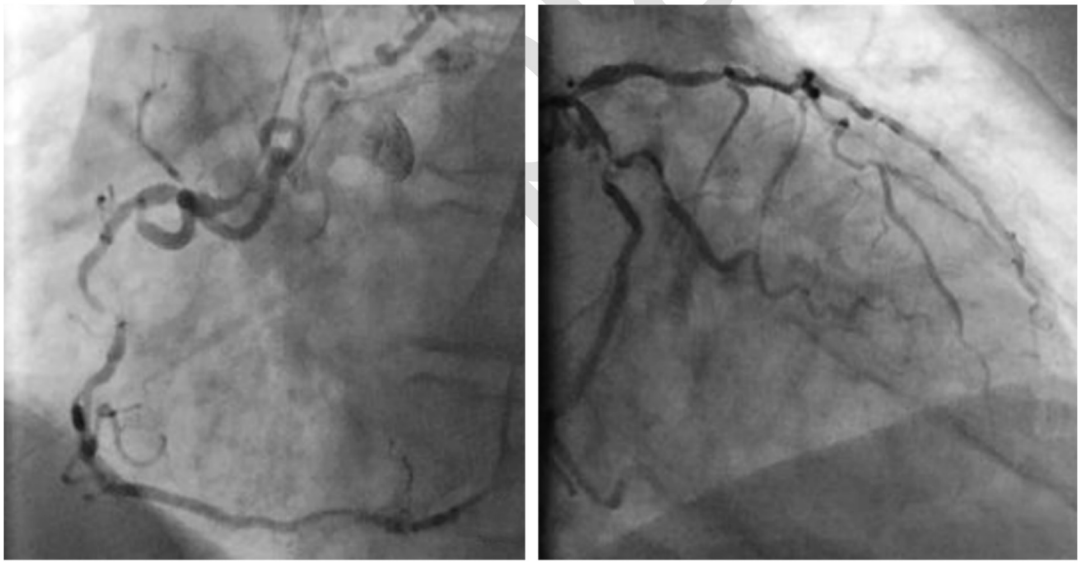
Answer: c. Deliver an unsynchronized shock of 200 J + Chest Compressions

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



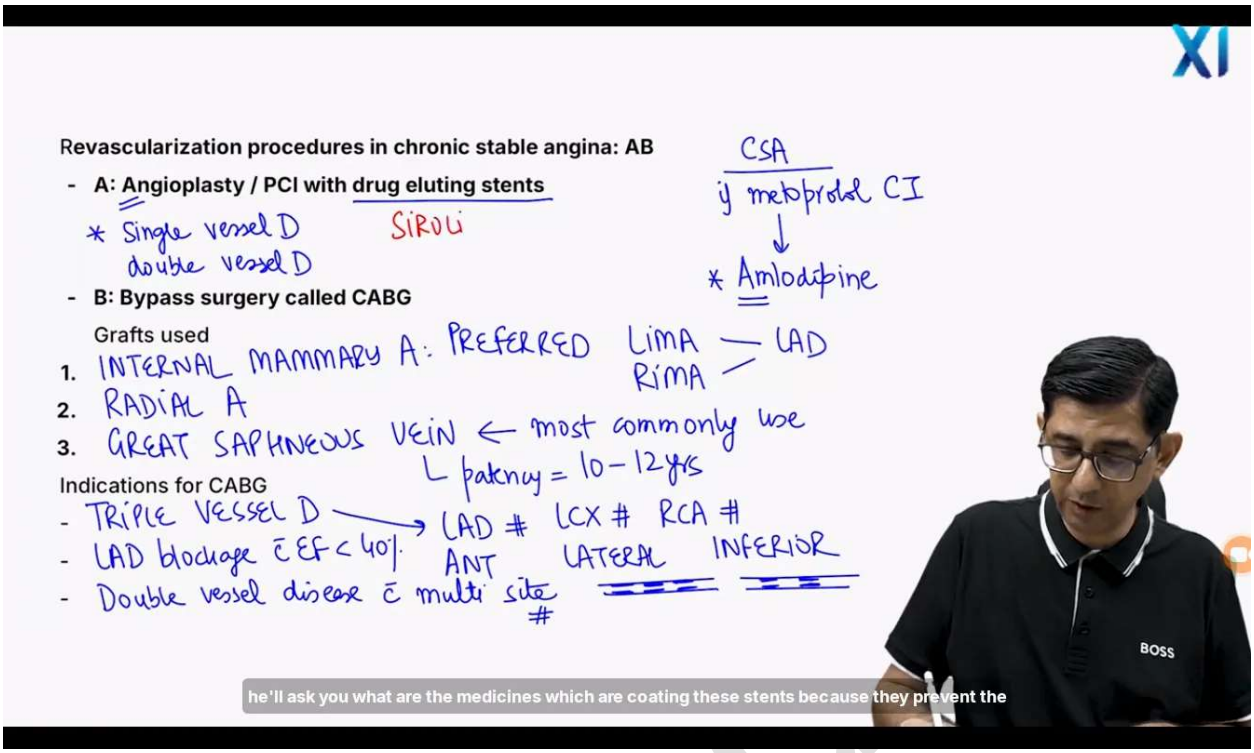

Q2. A 64-year-old man with a history of recurrent angina episodes undergoes coronary angiography. The CCTA angiogram (shown) demonstrates 70% <stenosis of LAD and CTO of two other arteries. He has already undergone PCI. What is the most appropriate management?



A. PCI
B. Continue medical therapy, as this represents mild coronary artery disease
C. Coronary artery bypass grafting
D. Thrombolytic therapy

Answer: c. Coronary artery bypass grafting

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

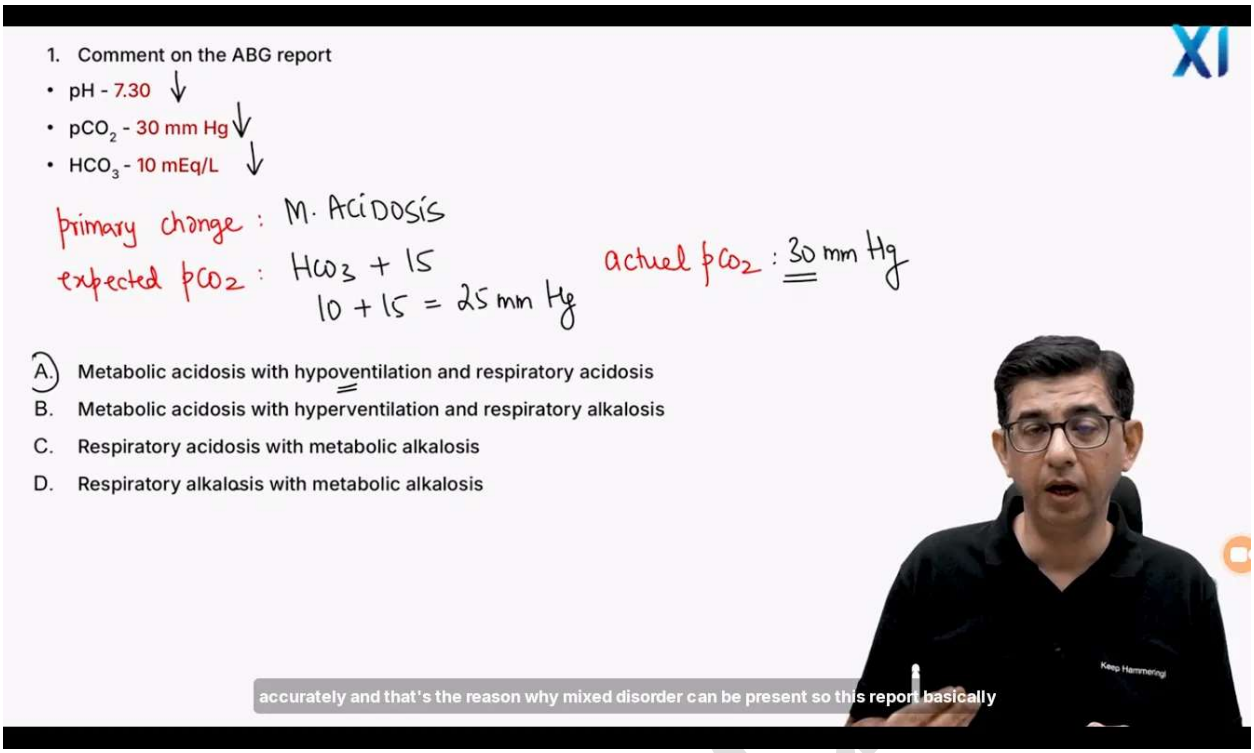



Q3. Comment on the diagnosis of this ABG report.
Values:
pH = 7.3
$pCO_2$ = 32 mmHg
$HCO_3^-$ = 12 mEq/L
A. . Mixed disorder
B. Metabolic alkalosis
C. Respiratory acidosis
D. Respiratory alkalosis

Answer: A. Mixed disorder

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




**CASE - 1**

Comment on the ABG report

- pH – 7.30
- $pCO_2$ – 30 mmHg
- $HCO_3$ – 10 mEq/L

**INFERENCE**

- ↓ pH, ↓$pCO_2$ ↓$HCO_3$
- Primary change - Metabolic acidosis
- Expected $pCO_2$ - $HCO_3$ + 15 →25 mmHg
- Actual $pCO_2$ - 30 mmHg

a. Metabolic acidosis with hypoventilation and respiratory acidosis
b. Metabolic acidosis with hyperventilation and respiratory alkalosis
c. Respiratory acidosis with metabolic alkalosis
d. Respiratory alkalosis with metabolic alkalosis

Ans: (a)

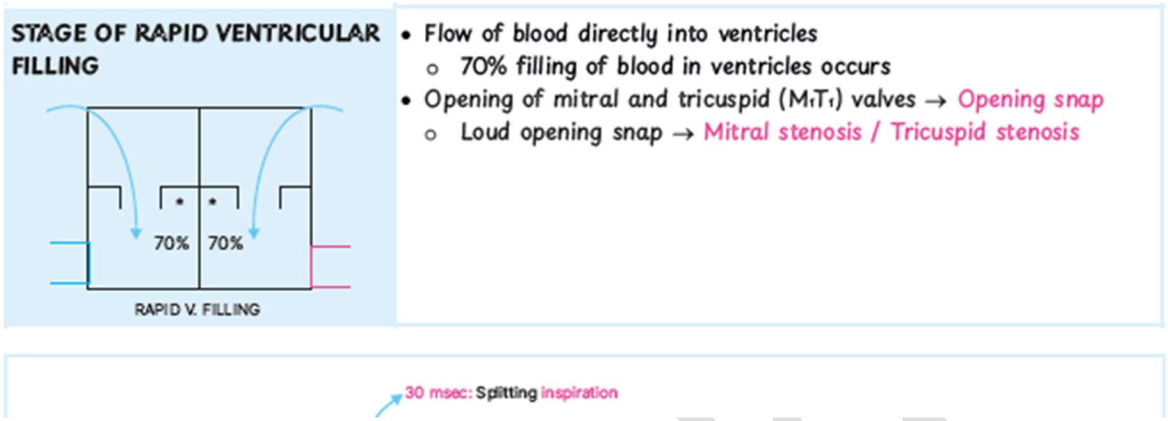
- Metabolic acidosis with hyperventilation and respiratory alkalosis if expected and actual $pCO_2$ are equal
- When actual $pCO_2$ > expected $pCO_2$ = mixed disorder

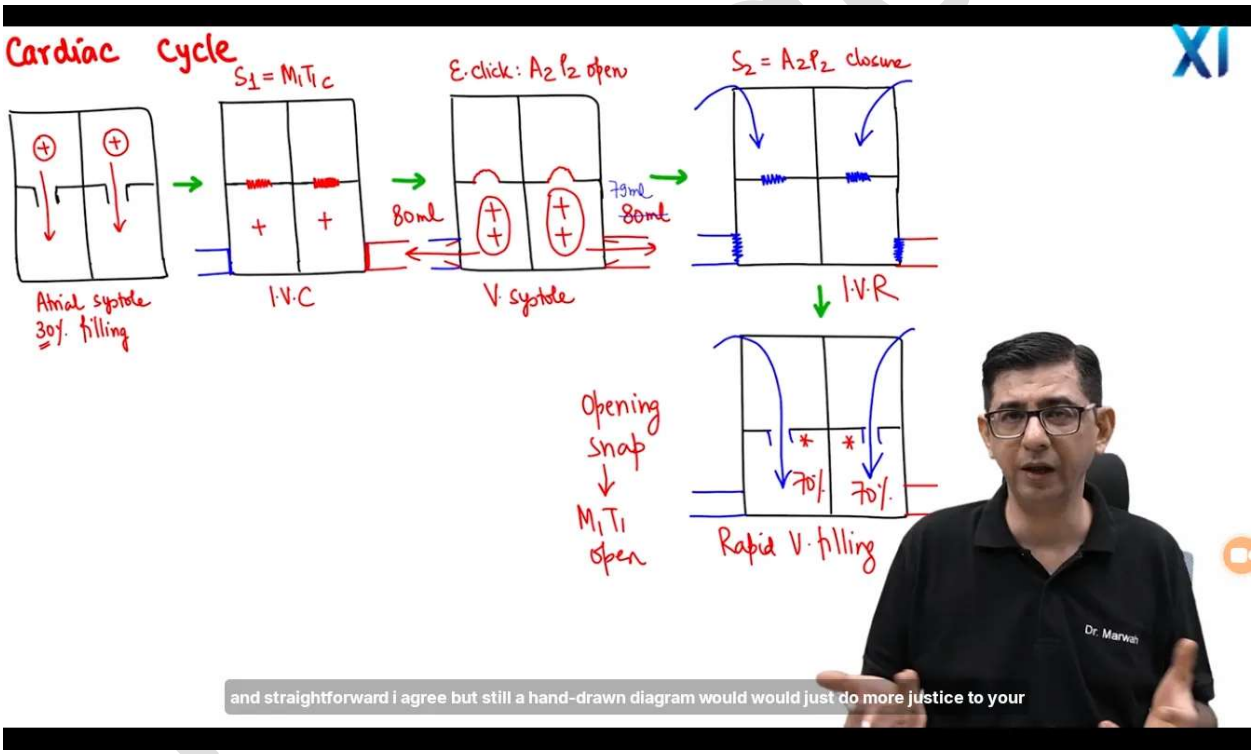
Q4. Which of the following conditions will have a loud opening Snap?
A. Aortic stenosis
B. Mitral stenosis with Rheumatic fever

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

C. Aortic regurgitation
D. Mitral regurgitation

Answer: B. Mitral stenosis with atrial fibrillation

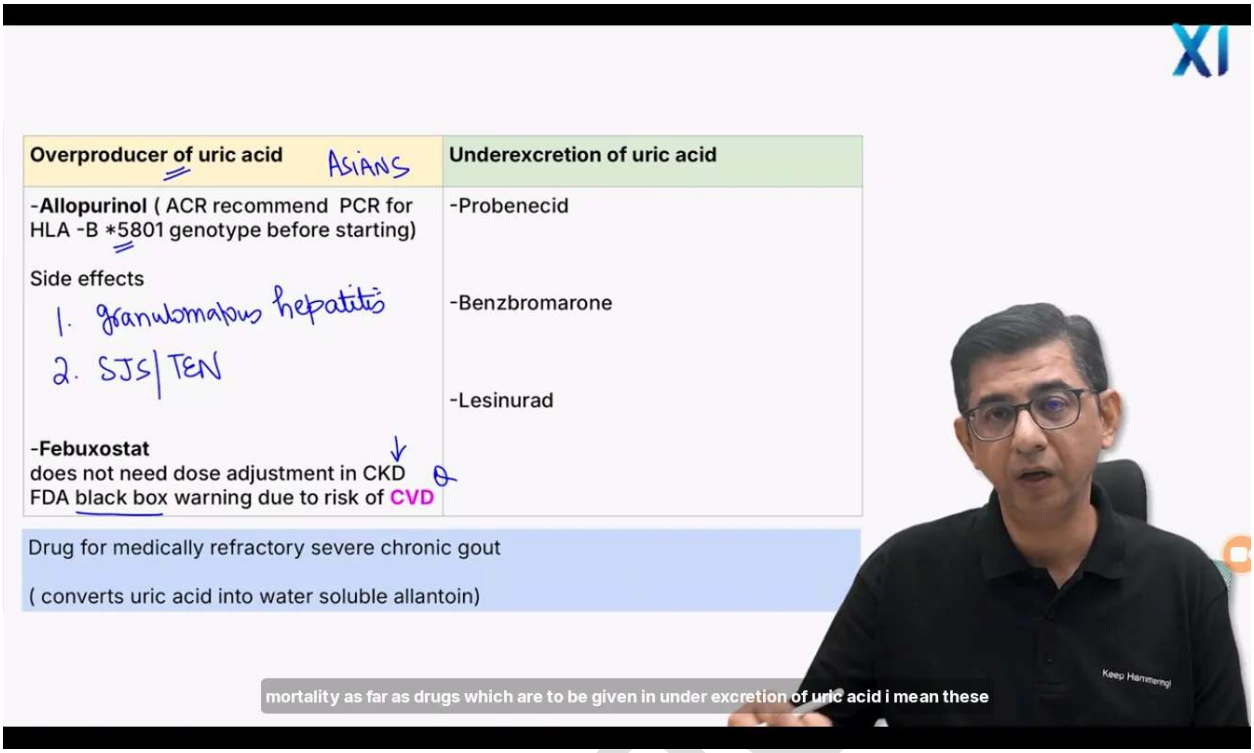



Q5. A patient with chronic gout presents with an acute flare characterized by swelling and tenderness of the first metatarsophalangeal joint. His serum uric acid level is elevated. Which of the following is the fastest urate-lowering therapy (ULT)?
A. Allopurinol
B. Colchicine
C. Febuxostat
D. Indomethacin

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Answer: C) Febuxostat



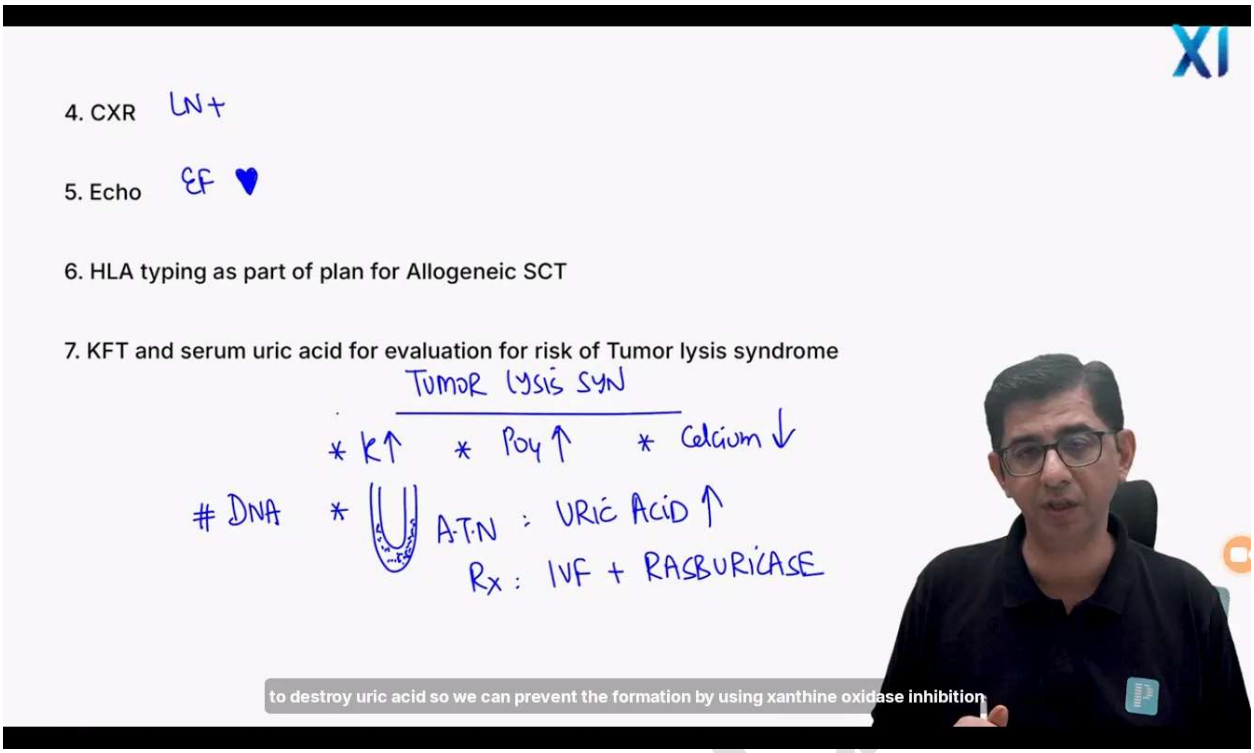

Q6. A 15-year-old adolescent with newly diagnosed acute lymphoblastic leukemia is started on intensive induction chemotherapy. Two days later, he develops reduced urine output, nausea, and vomiting. Laboratory investigations show marked hyperuricemia, hyperkalemia, hyperphosphatemia, hypocalcemia, and worsening renal function. Which of the following drugs is best suited for this patient?

A. Adequate hydration
B. Allopurinol + Hydration
C. Rasburicase + Hydration
D. Probenecid

Answer: C. Rasburicase + Hydration

Prepla

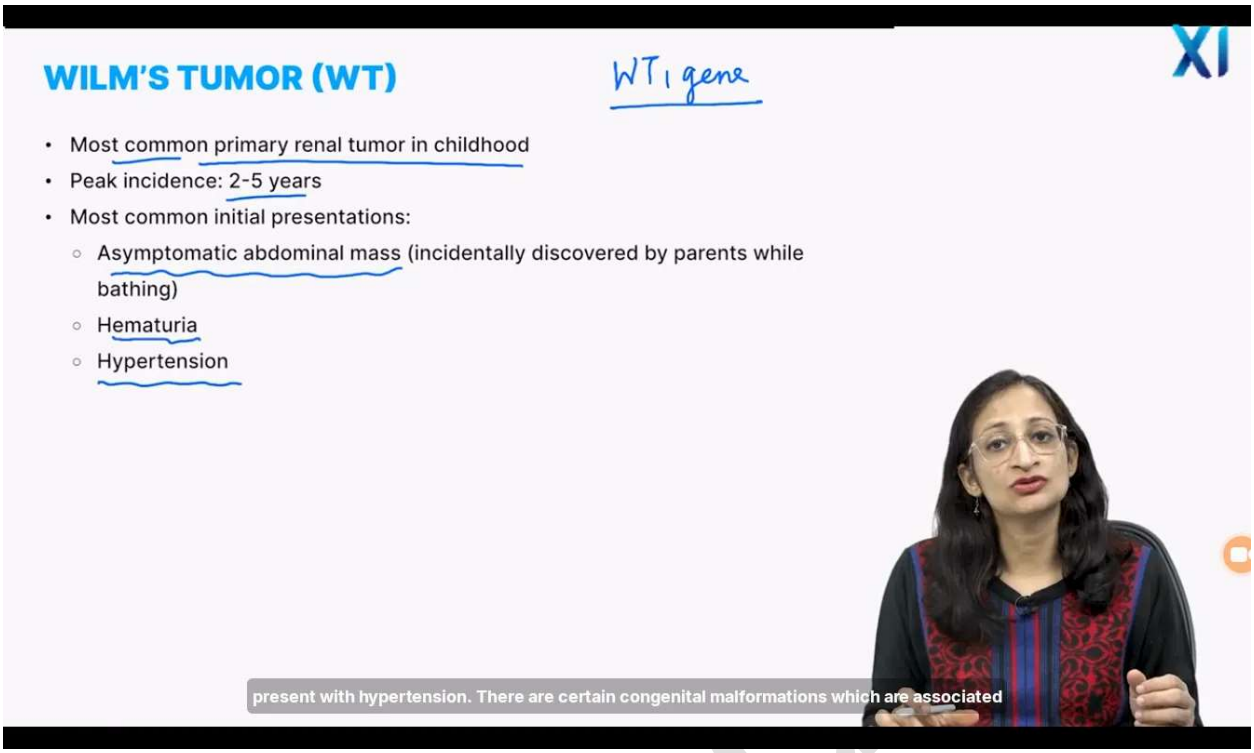
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



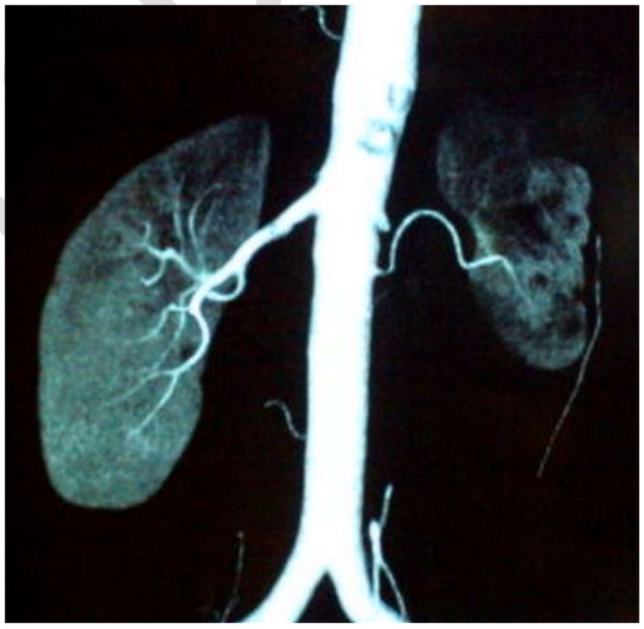

Q7. A mother brings her 3-year-old child to the pediatrician after noticing progressive abdominal swelling over the past 3 months. On examination, a large, firm, non-tender abdominal mass is palpable in the left flank and does not cross the midline. The child has no history of gross hematuria or constitutional symptoms. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Wilms tumor
B. Neuroblastoma
C. Metanephric blastema
D. Hydronephrosis
Correct answer: A) Wilms Tumour

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q8. A 45-year-old man presents with resistant hypertension despite taking multiple antihypertensive medications. CT angiography (shown) demonstrates significant right renal artery stenosis with a small right kidney and a normal left kidney. What is the most appropriate management?

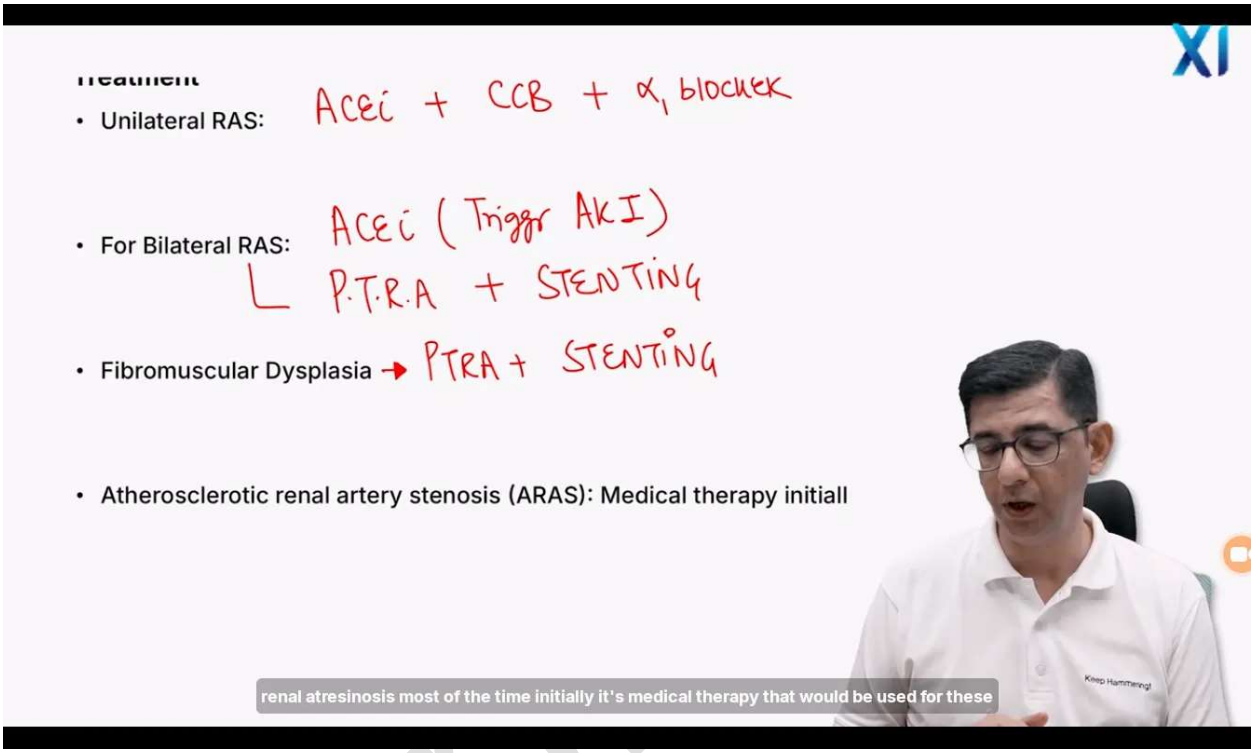


Prepladder

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

A. Left nephrectomy
B. Renal artery stenting
C. No intervention is needed
D. Add a calcium channel blocker (CCB)

Answer: B) Renal artery stenting



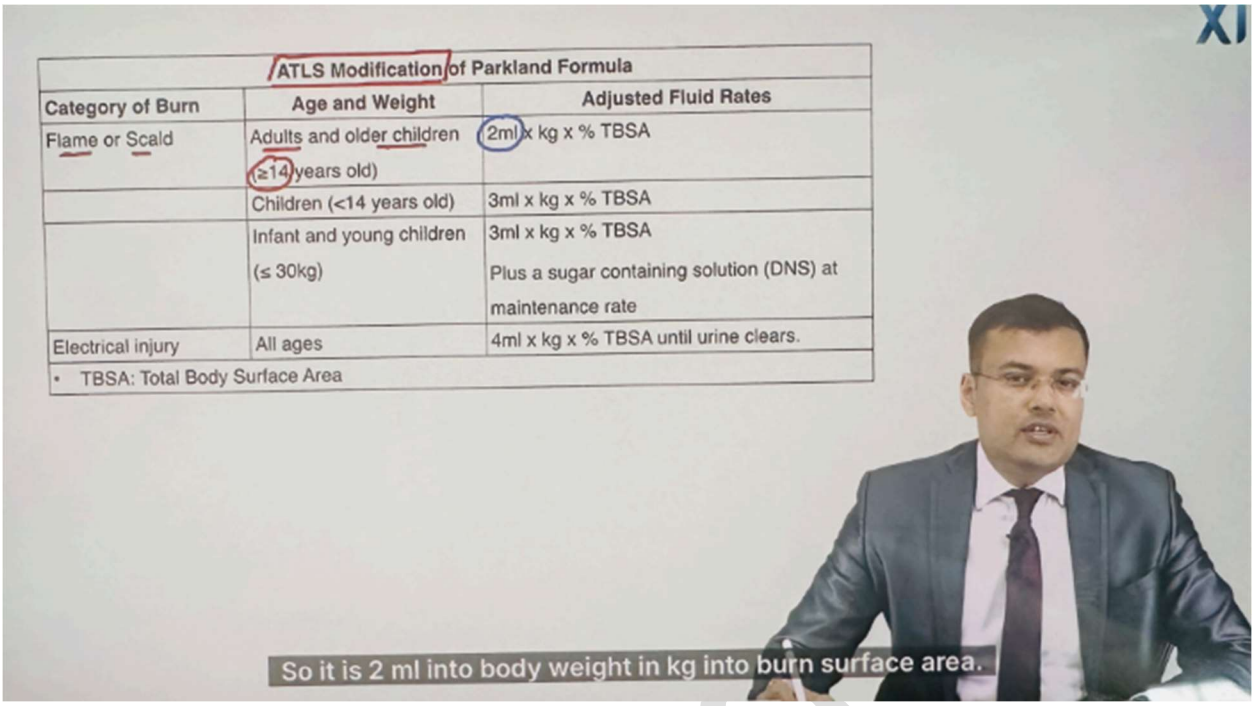

## SURGERY

Q1. According to ATLS burn resuscitation protocol, an adult weighing 50 kg has 20% TBSA second-degree burns. What is the fluid requirement in the first 24 hours?

A. 4000 mL
B. 3000 mL
C. 2000 mL
D. 5000 mL

Answer: c. 2000 mL

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



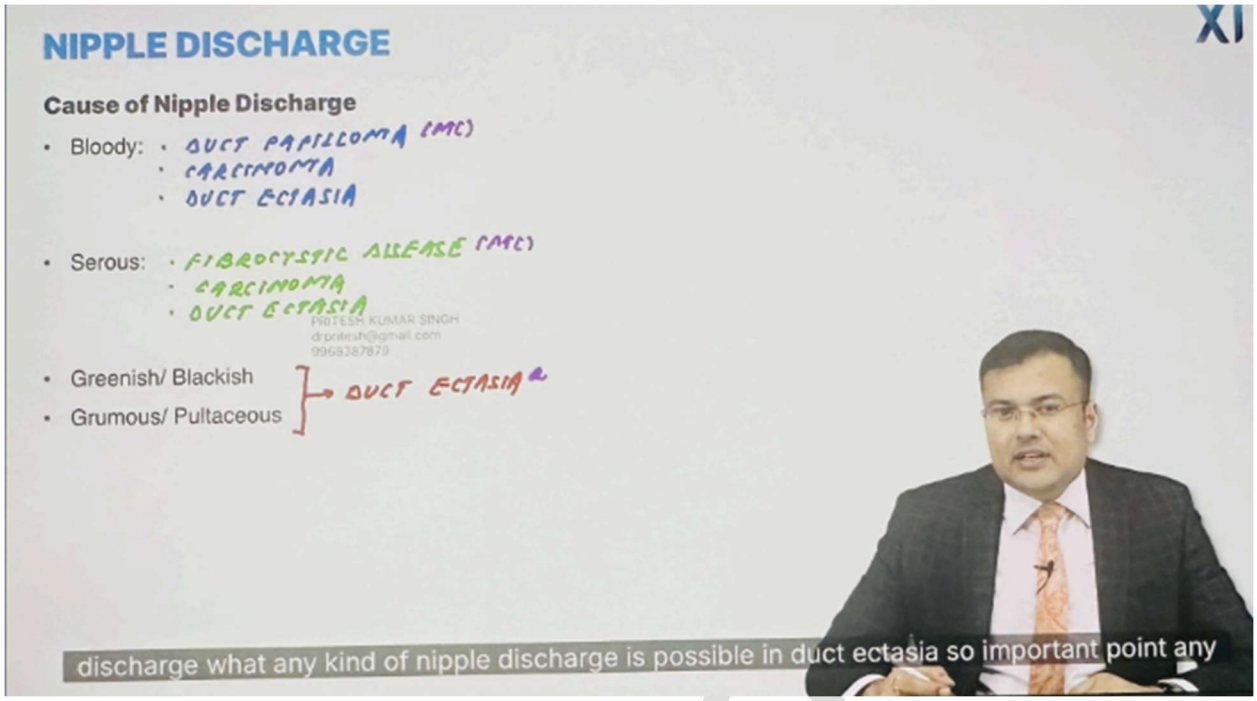

Q2. A 38-year-old woman presents with a 2-month history of spontaneous, unilateral, blood-stained discharge from a single duct of the right nipple. There is no palpable breast lump. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Intraductal papilloma
B. Fibroadenoma
C. Duct ectasia
D. Breast carcinoma

Answer: a. Intraductal papilloma

Preplac

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q3. A 52-year-old man presents with a slowly enlarging, painless swelling in the right parotid region. FNAC confirms a malignant parotid tumor. The surgeon wants to assess the first group of lymph nodes involved in metastasis.

A. Submental lymph nodes
B. Deep cervical lymph nodes
C. Preauricular and superficial parotid lymph nodes
D. Submandibular lymph nodes

Answer: c. Preauricular and superficial parotid lymph nodes

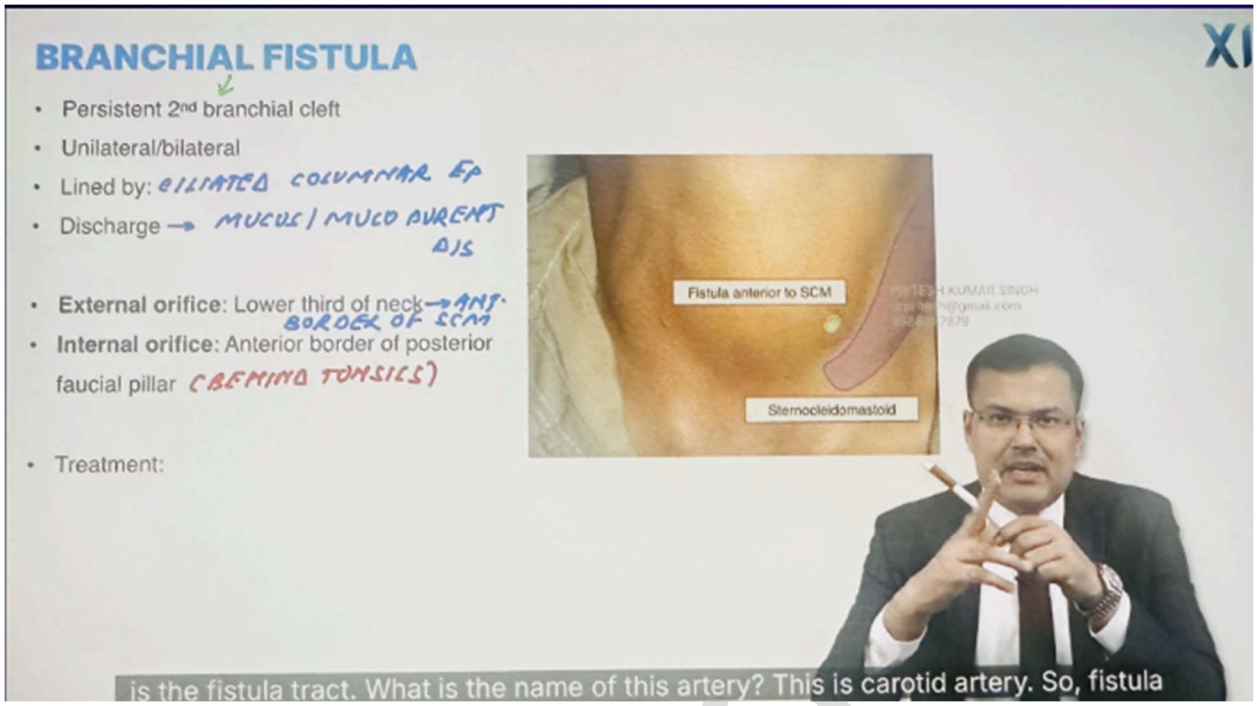
Q4. A 20-year-old man presents with intermittent mucoid discharge from a small opening along the anterior border of the lower one-third of the sternocleidomastoid muscle since childhood. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Thyroglossal fistula
B. Branchial fistula
C. Dermoid cyst
D. Tuberculous sinus

Answer: b. Branchial fistula

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



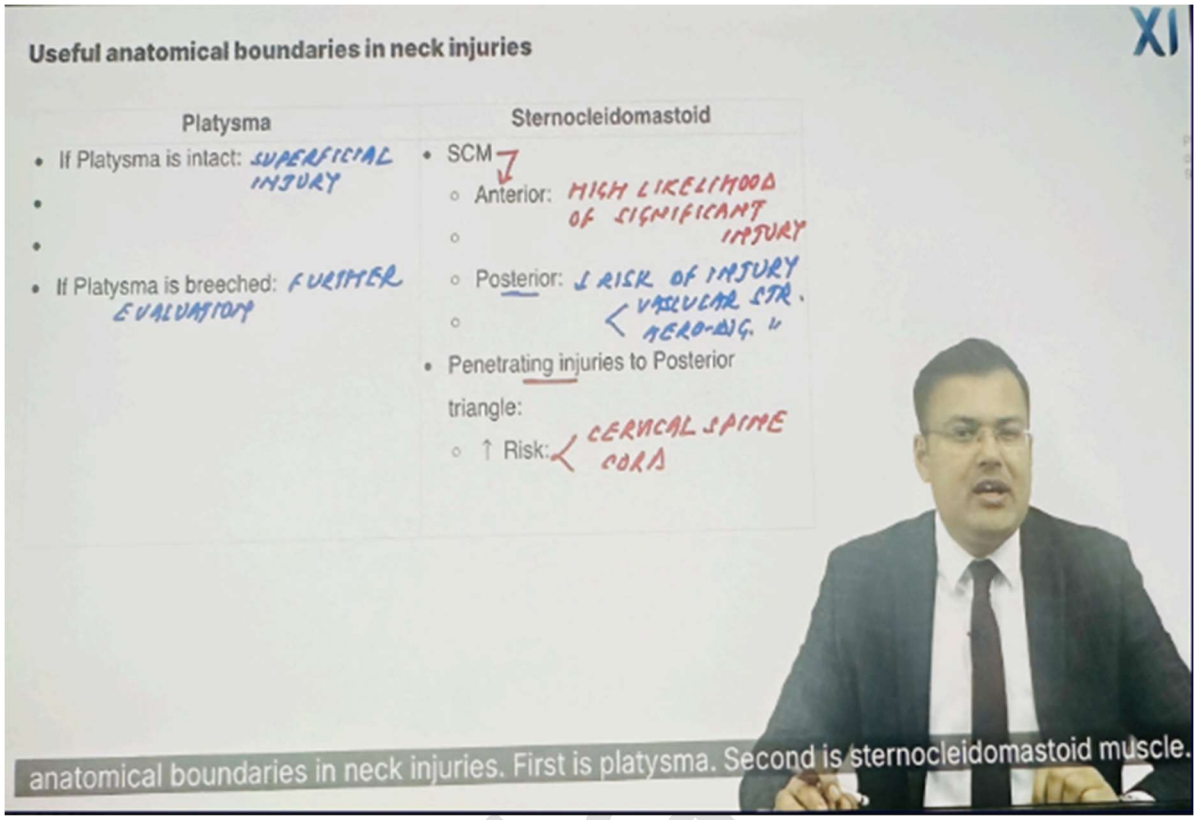

Q5. A 32-year-old man presents after a stab injury to the neck just above the clavicle. His pulse is 120/min and blood pressure is 90/70 mmHg. What is the next best step?

A. Immediate surgical exploration
B. Supportive treatment and observation
C. CT angiography of the neck
D. MRI neck

Answer: a. Immediate surgical exploration

Preplac

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



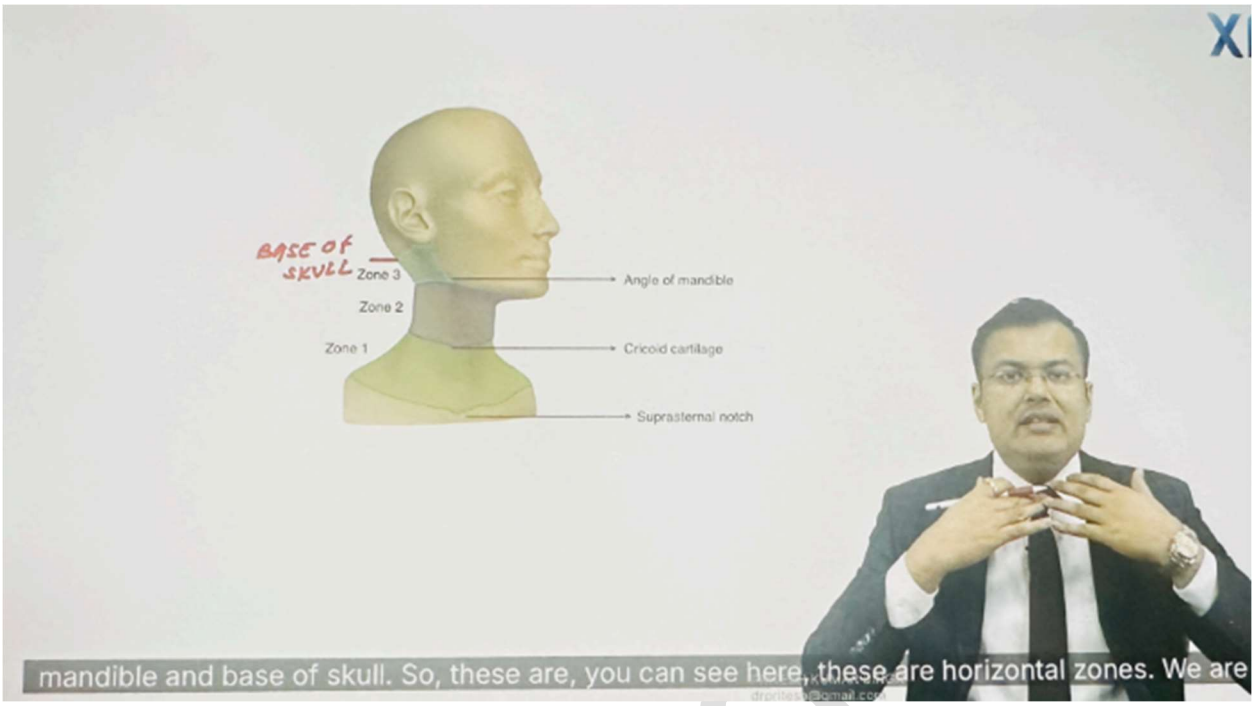

Q6. A 28-year-old man sustains a stab injury to the neck. The wound is located between the cricoid cartilage and the angle of the mandible.
Which neck zone is involved?

A. Zone I
B. Zone II
C. Zone III
D. Zone IV

Answer: b. Zone II

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



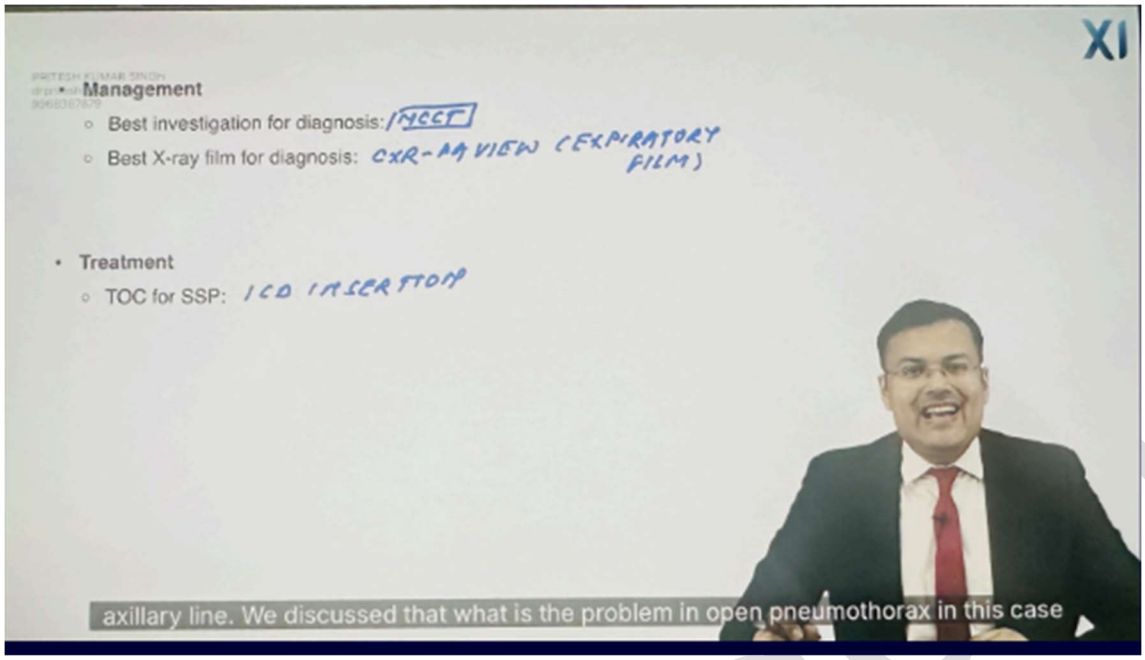

Q7. A 28-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after a road traffic accident. He has sudden breathlessness, absent breath sounds on the right side, and chest X-ray shows a large right-sided pneumothorax with complete lung collapse. He is hemodynamically stable.What is the next best management?

A. Intercostal chest tube
B. Emergency thoracotomy
C. Oxygen alone
D. Endotracheal intubation only

Answer: a. Intercostal chest tube

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q8. A 25-year-old man undergoes an elective splenectomy for hereditary spherocytosis. While ligating the splenic vessels, the surgeon preserves an artery to maintain the blood supply to the stomach. Which artery is it?

A. Splenic artery
B. Left gastroepiploic artery
C. Left gastric artery
D. Short gastric artery

Answer: c. Left gastric artery

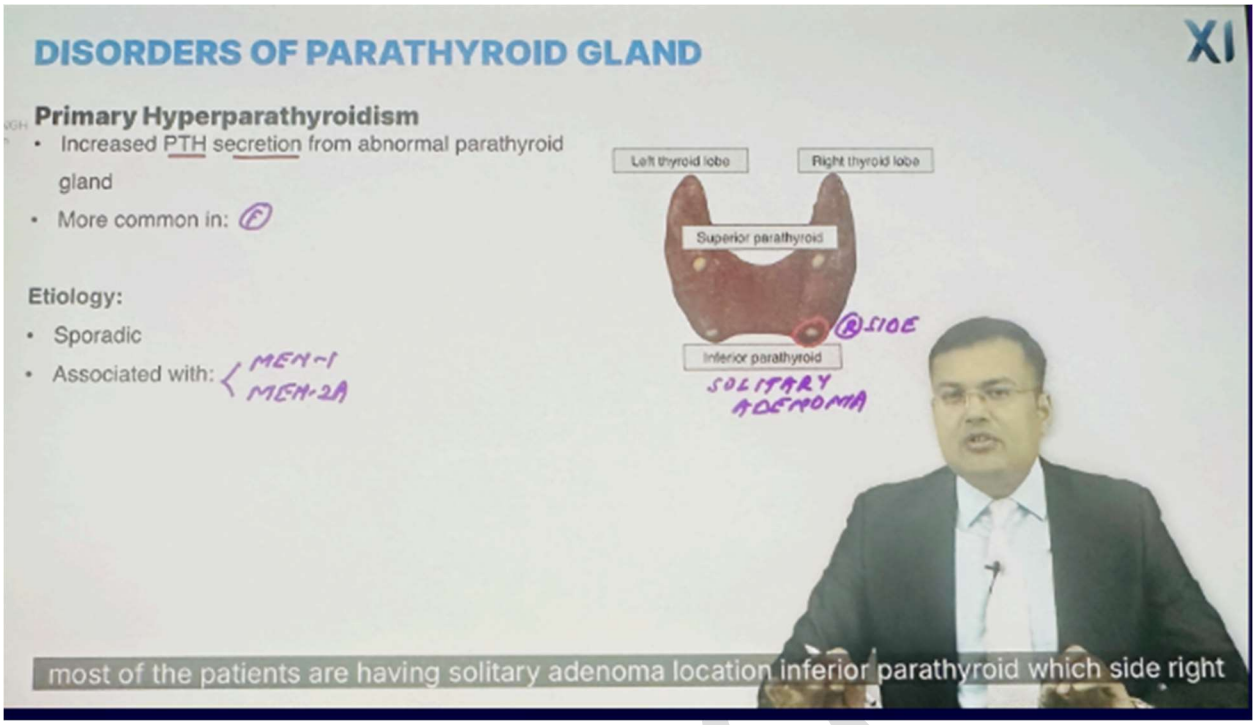
Q9. A 45-year-old woman presents with recurrent renal stones, bone pain, and constipation. Laboratory evaluation shows hypercalcemia and elevated PTH. The most likely diagnosis is

A. Parathyroid carcinoma
B. Parathyroid adenoma
C. Thyroid adenoma
D. Medullary thyroid carcinoma

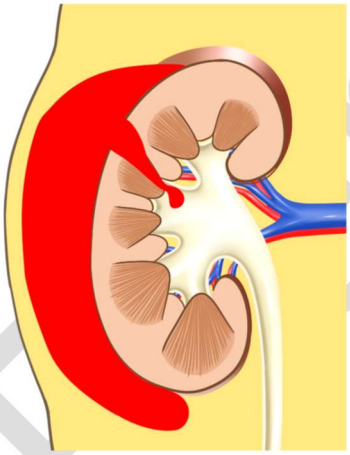
Answer: b. Parathyroid adenoma

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



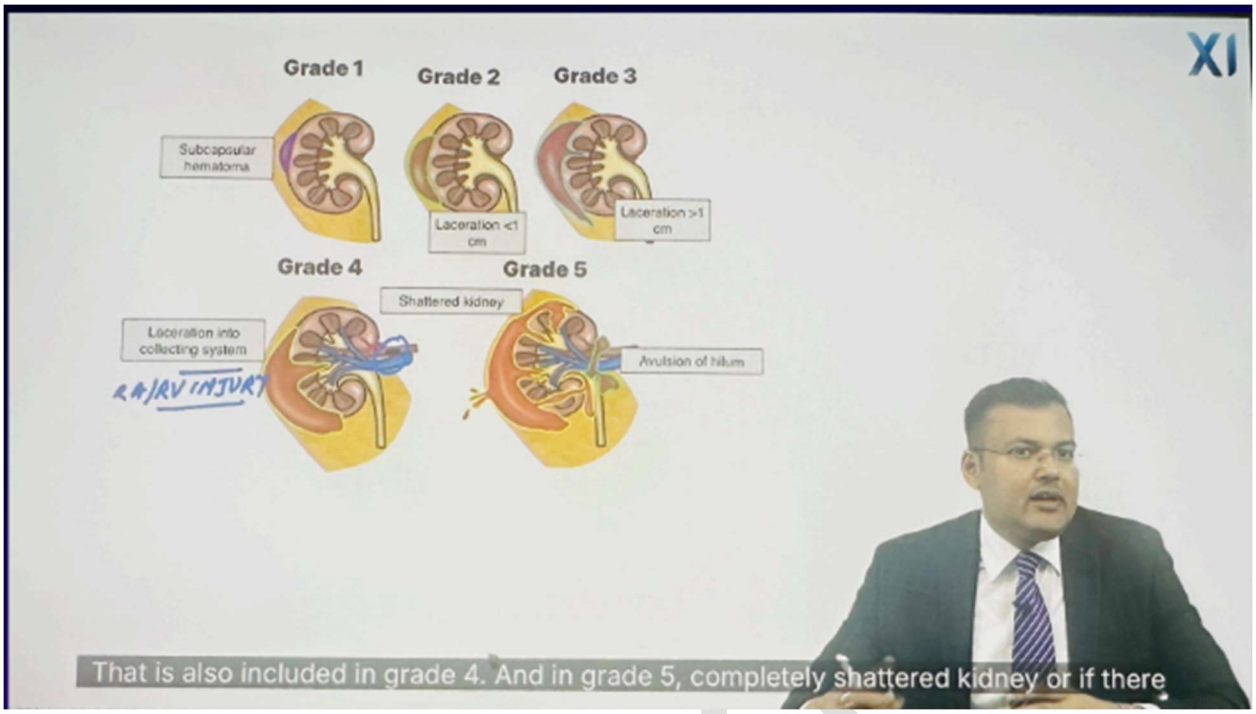

Q10. A 28-year-old man meets with a road traffic accident. He is hemodynamically stable but complains of right flank pain. Examination shows mild abrasions over the right flank. Image is given below , What is the grade of injury?



A.Grade I
B.Grade II
C.Grade III
D.Grade IV

Replace

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



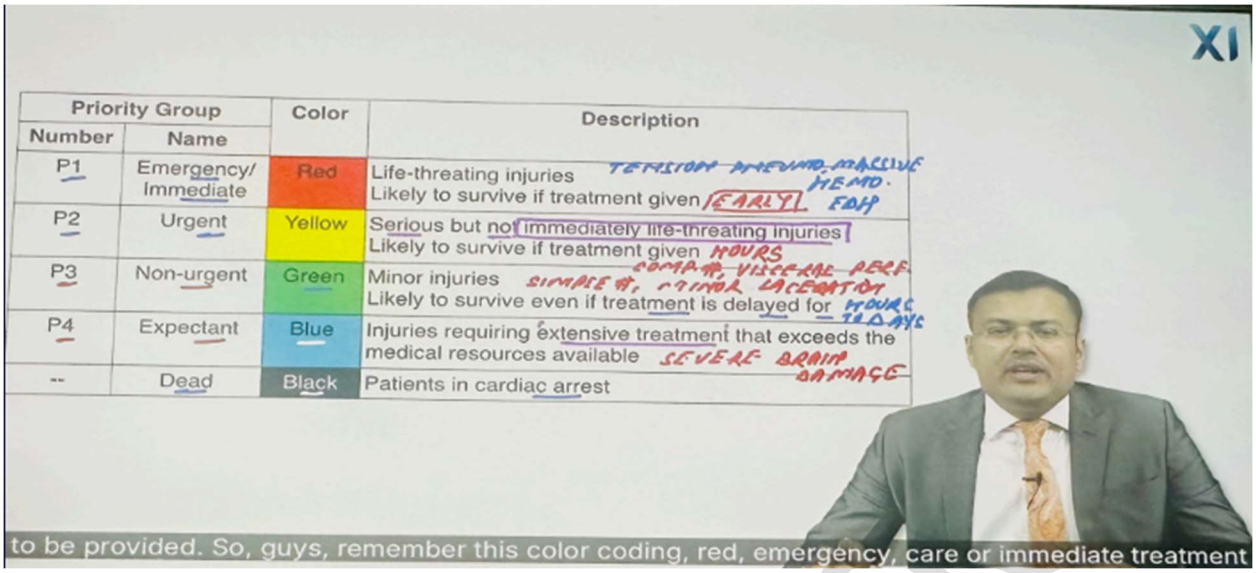

Q11. A patient involved in a road traffic accident has:
GCS: E4 V3 M4
Respiratory rate: 28/min
Blood pressure: 90/60 mmHg
What is the appropriate triage category?

A. Green
B. Yellow
C. Red
D. Black

Answer: c. Red

Preplaq

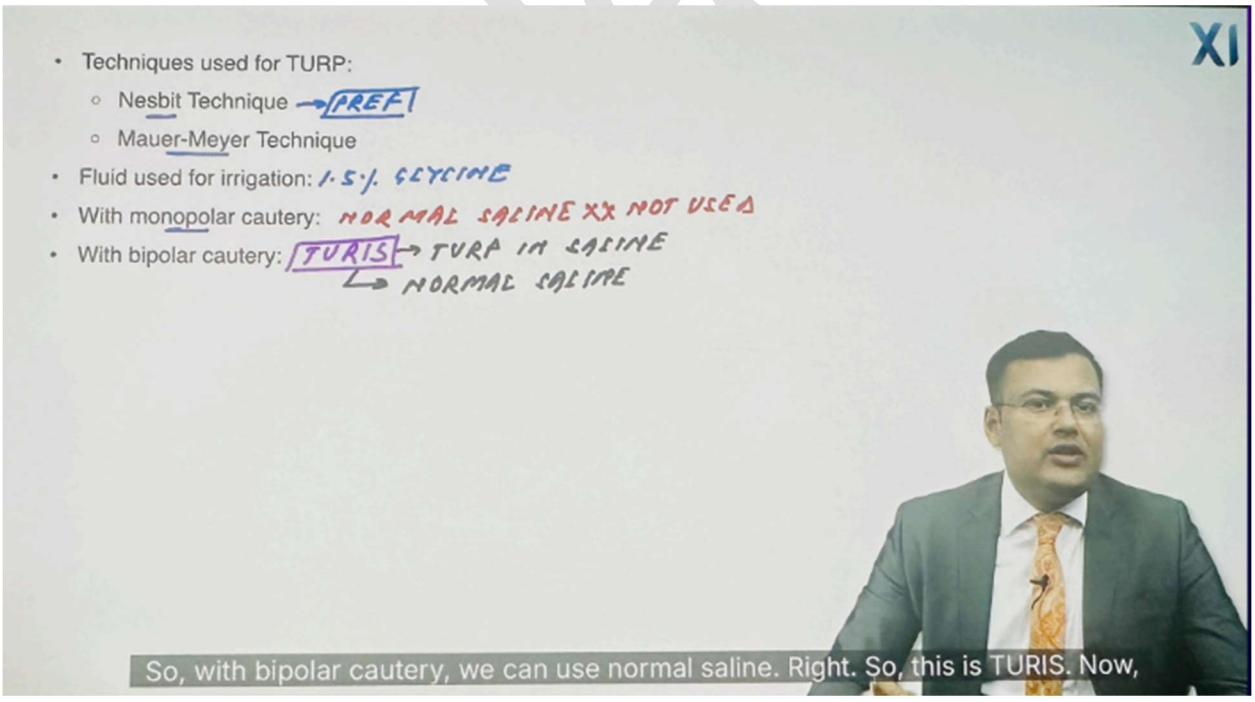
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q12. Which irrigation fluid is preferred during bipolar TURP?

A. 1.5% Glycine
B. 3% Sorbitol
C. Normal saline
D. Sterile water

Answer: c. Normal saline



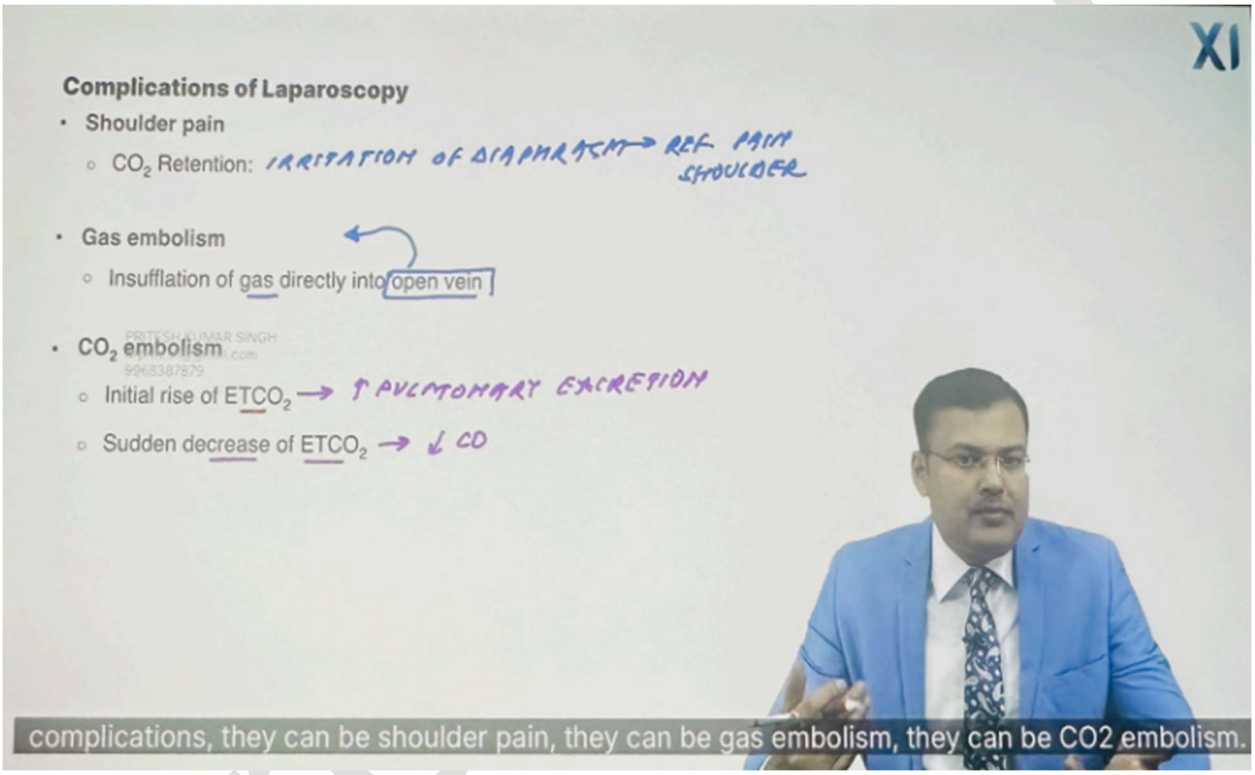

Q13. During laparoscopic cholecystectomy, a Veress needle is inserted through the umbilicus. After insufflating a small amount of $CO_2$, the

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

insufflation pressure rises abruptly, and crepitus is felt around the umbilical port. What is the most likely cause?

A. Veress needle punctured the bowel
B. Veress needle failed to enter the peritoneal cavity
C. Over-insufflation of $CO_2$ into the peritoneal cavity
D. Injury to the inferior epigastric artery

Answer: b. Veress needle failed to enter the peritoneal cavity




Q14. A 35-year-old woman undergoes surgery for a thyroid nodule. Postoperatively, she develops ptosis and miosis on the operated side. Which surgical approach is most likely associated with this complication?

A. Conventional collar incision thyroidectomy
B. Transaxillary endoscopic thyroidectomy
C. Transoral vestibular thyroidectomy
D. Lateral cervical lymph node biopsy

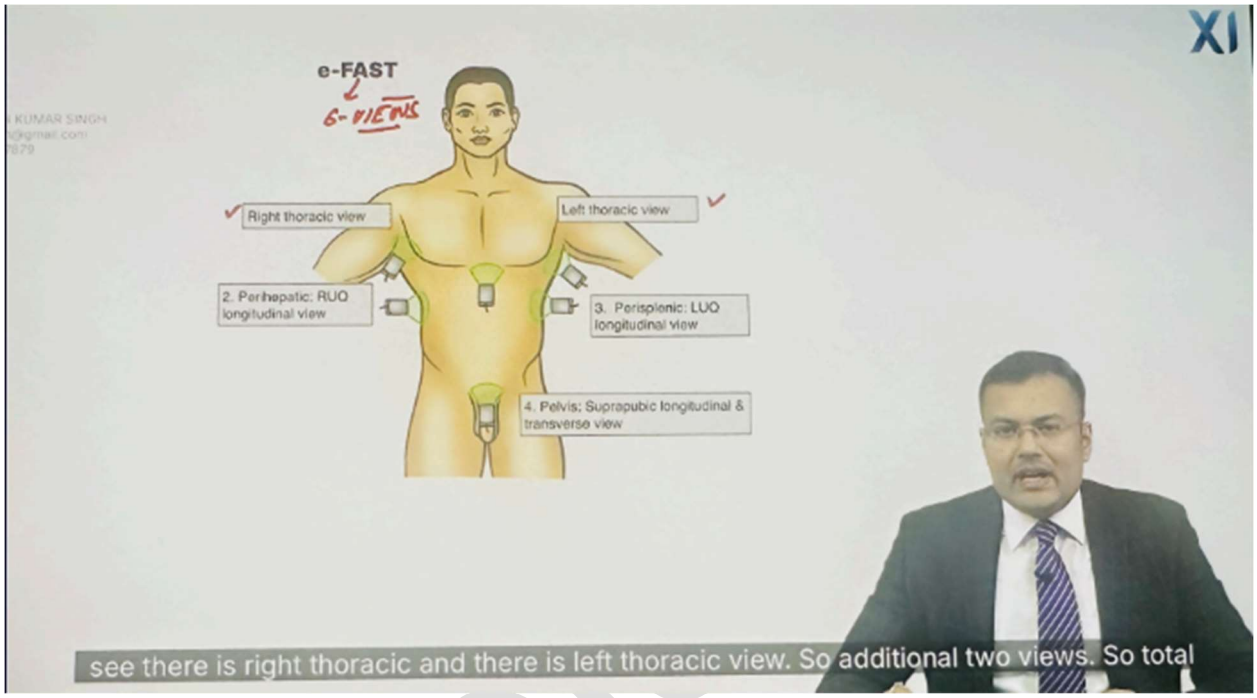
Answer: b. Transaxillary endoscopic thyroidectomy

Q15. A 30-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after a stab injury to the left lower chest. His blood pressure is 90/59 mmHg. Chest X-ray is normal. What is the next best step?

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

A. eFAST
B. CT chest
C. CT abdomen
D. Diagnostic laparoscopy

Answer: a. eFAST



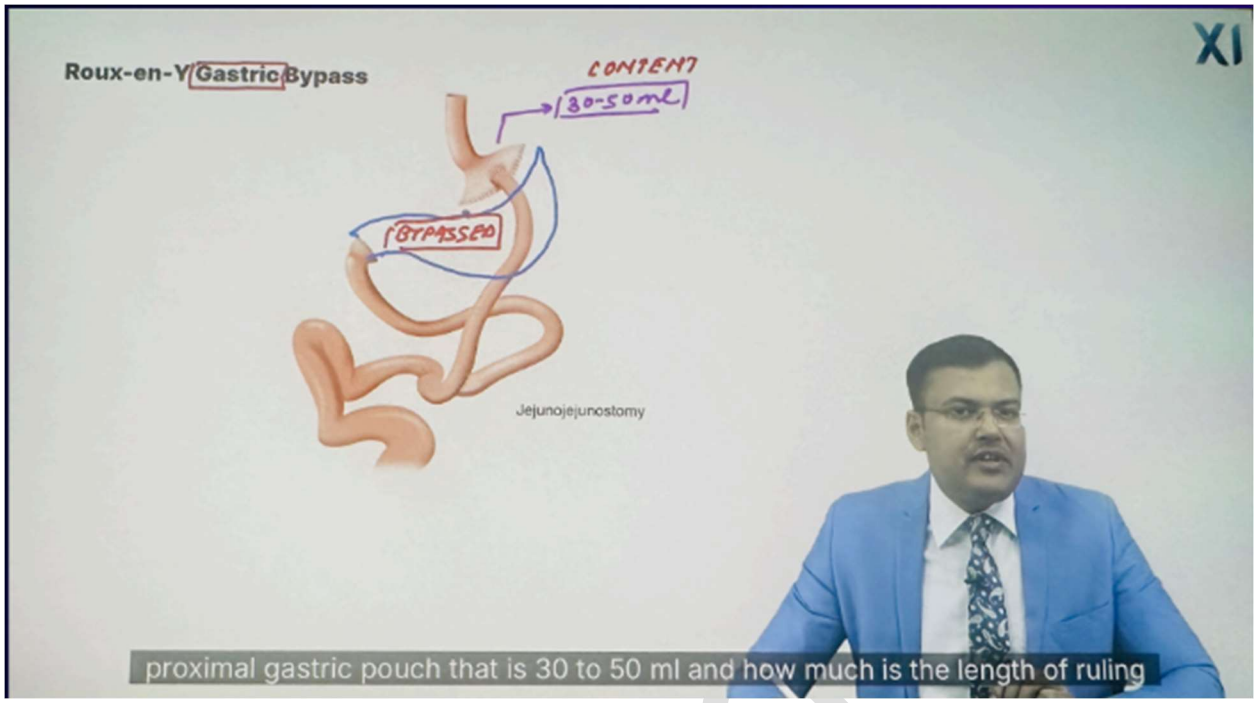

Q16. A 42-year-old woman undergoes bariatric surgery for morbid obesity. Which of the following procedures is associated with the greatest risk of fat-soluble vitamin (A, D, E, K) deficiency?

A. Sleeve gastrectomy
B. Adjustable gastric banding
C. Roux-en-Y gastric bypass
D. Intragastric balloon

Answer: c. Roux-en-Y gastric bypass

Prep

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



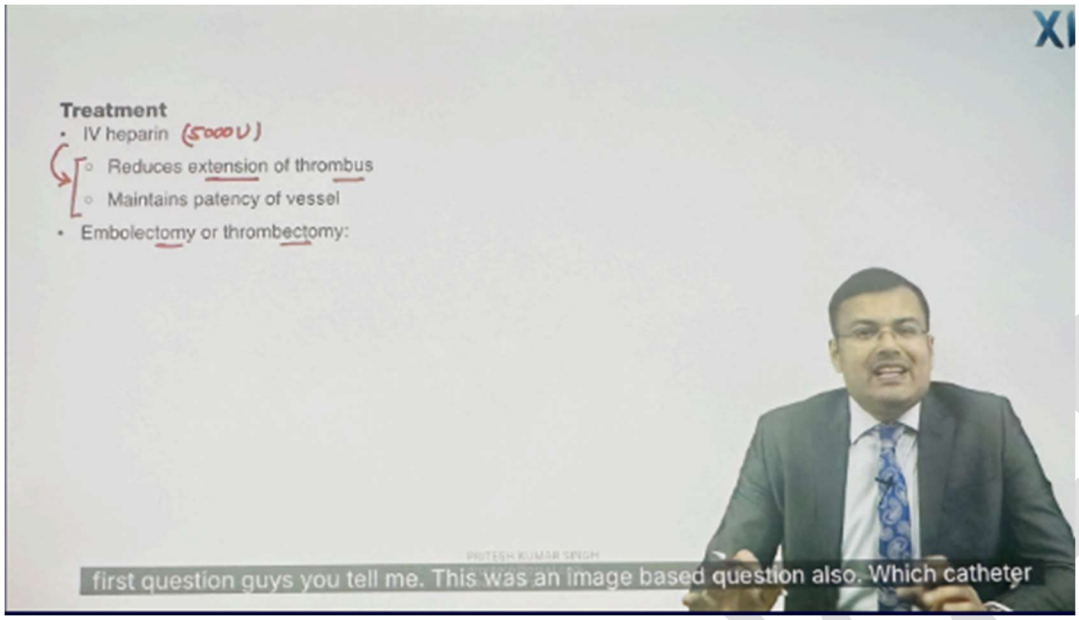

Q17. A 68-year-old man presents with sudden onset severe pain in the left lower limb for 5 hours. On examination, the limb is cold and pale. Distal pulses are absent. Sensory loss is present over the toes, and motor power is 4/5 at the ankle. There is no fixed mottling or muscle rigidity.

A. Intravenous anticoagulation and observation
B. Catheter-directed thrombolysis
C. Urgent revascularization
D. Amputation

Answer: c. Urgent revascularization

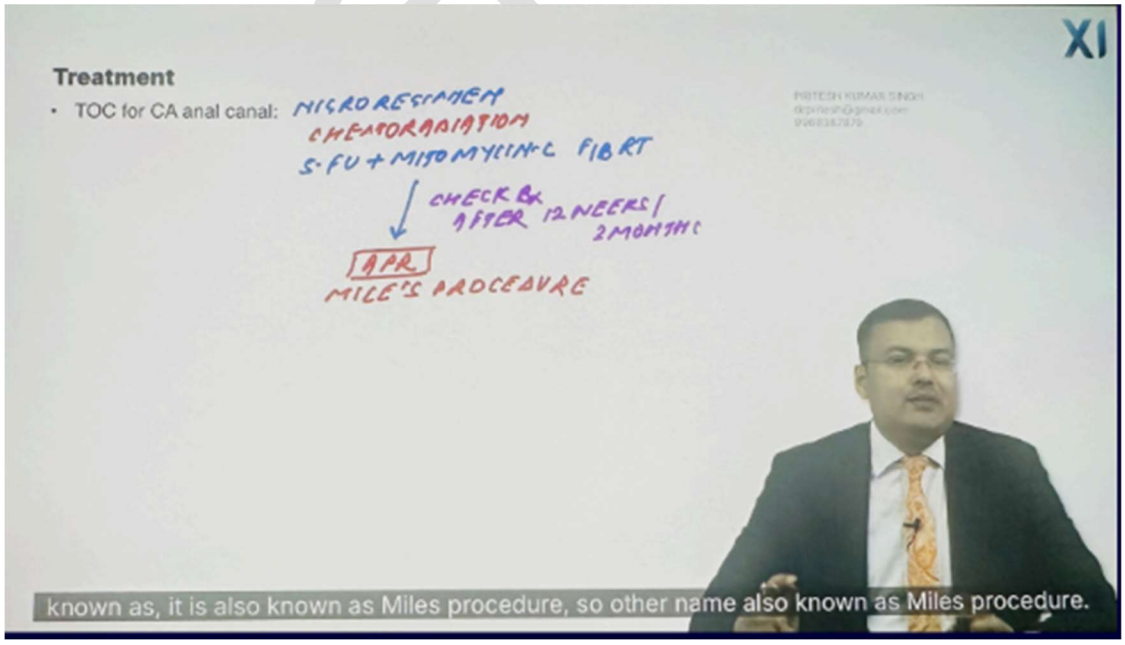
Preplaq

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

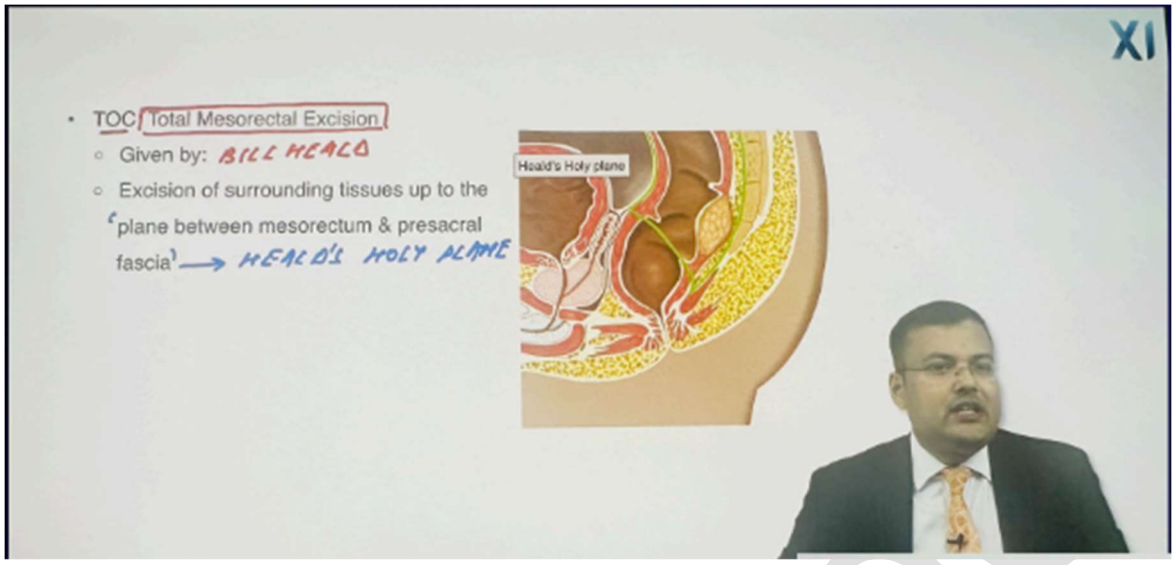


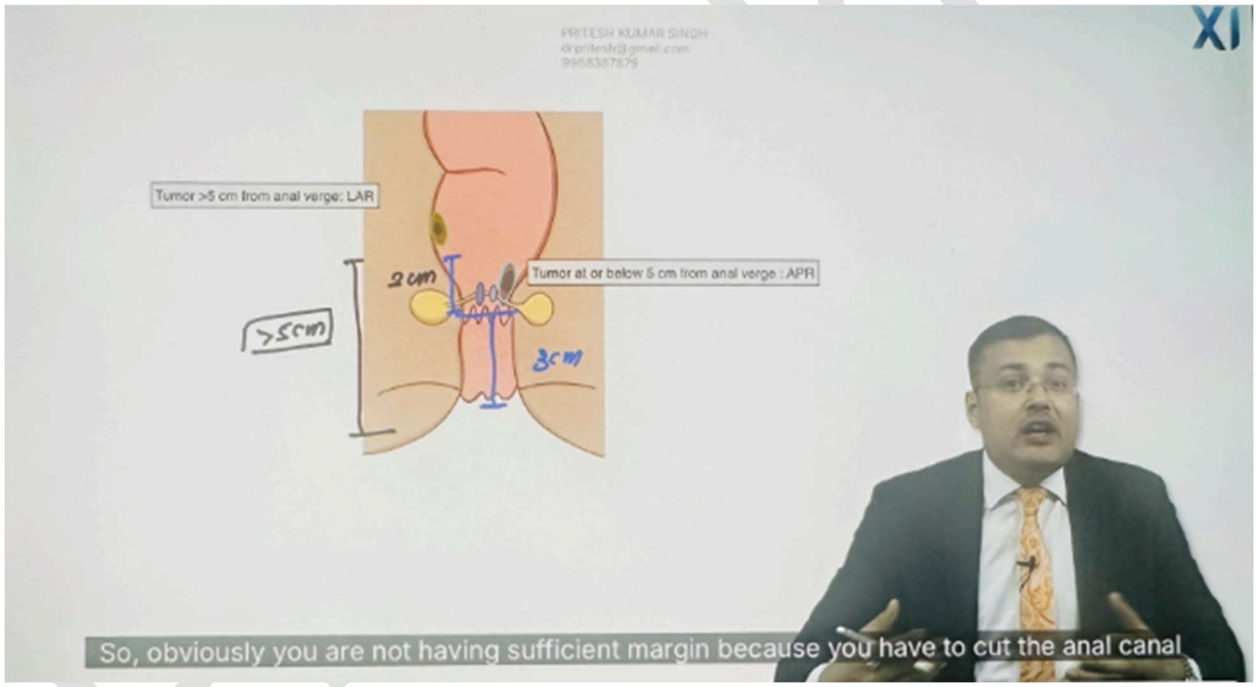

Q18. A 56-year-old man presents with bleeding per rectum for 4 months. On examination, there is a 5 cm ulceroproliferative growth arising from the anal canal, above the dentate line. Biopsy reveals squamous cell carcinoma. Contrast-enhanced CT shows no distant metastasis.What is the best initial treatment?

A. Wide local excision
B. Surgery followed by radiotherapy
C. Neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy followed by surgery
**D. Definitive concurrent chemoradiotherapy**



# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



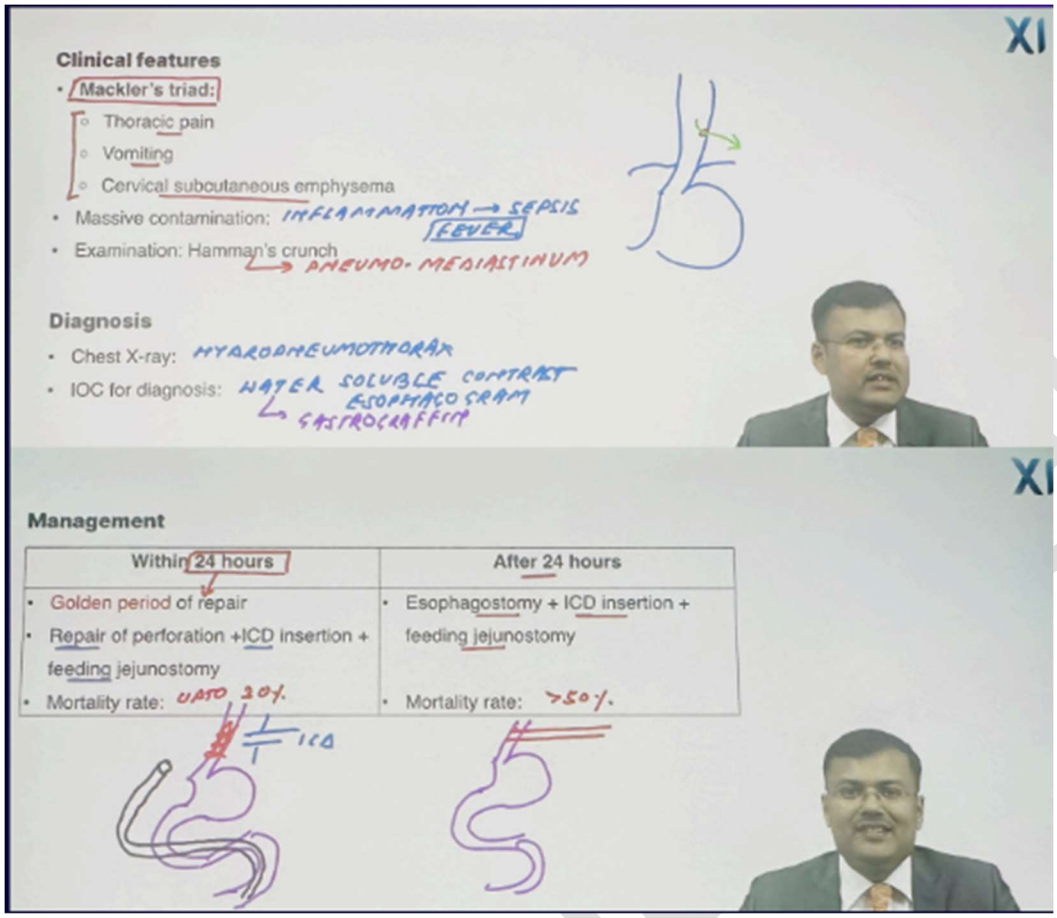




Q19. A patient diagnosed with esophageal perforation , post contrast leak was confirmed . What is the next best step in management ?

A. Conservative management
B. Early surgical exploration
C. Nasogastric tube feeds
D. Observation

Answer: b. Early surgical exploration

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



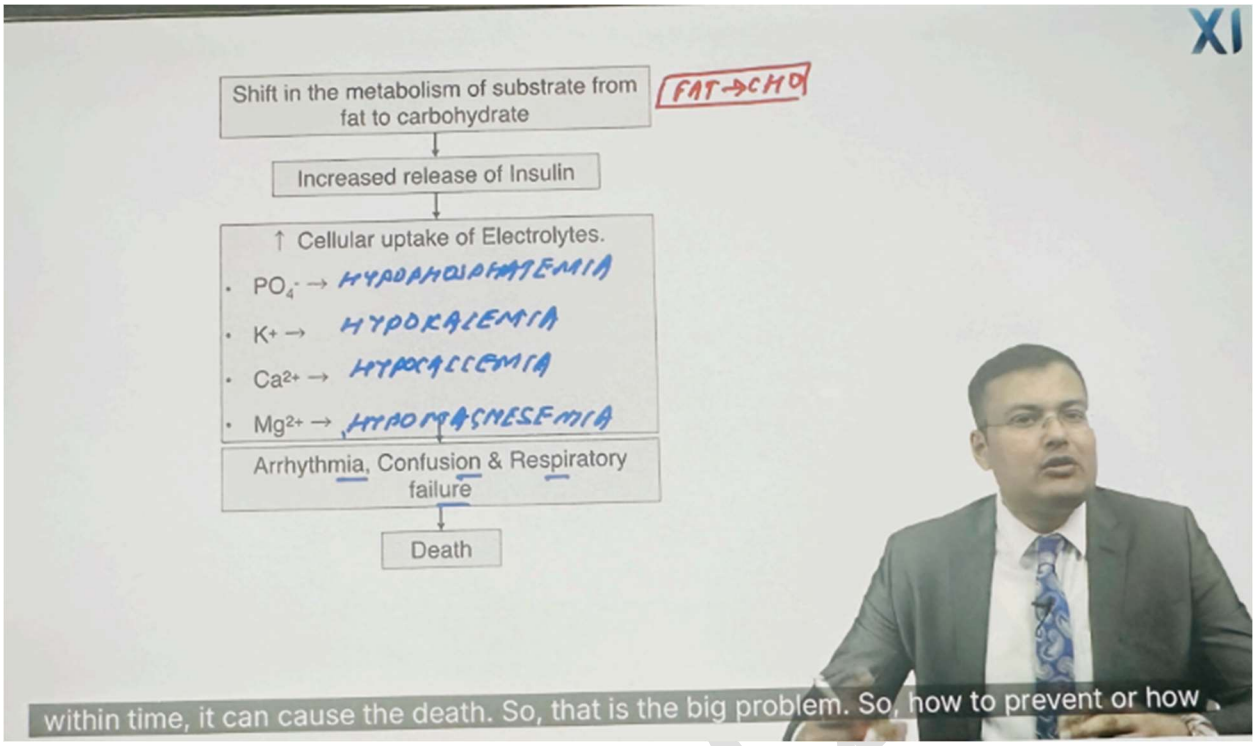

Q20 . What type of electrolyte imbalance is seen in refeeding syndrome?

A. Hyperkalemia
B. Hyponatremia
C. Hypomagnesemia
D. Hypophosphatemia

Answer: d. Hypophosphatemia

Preprint

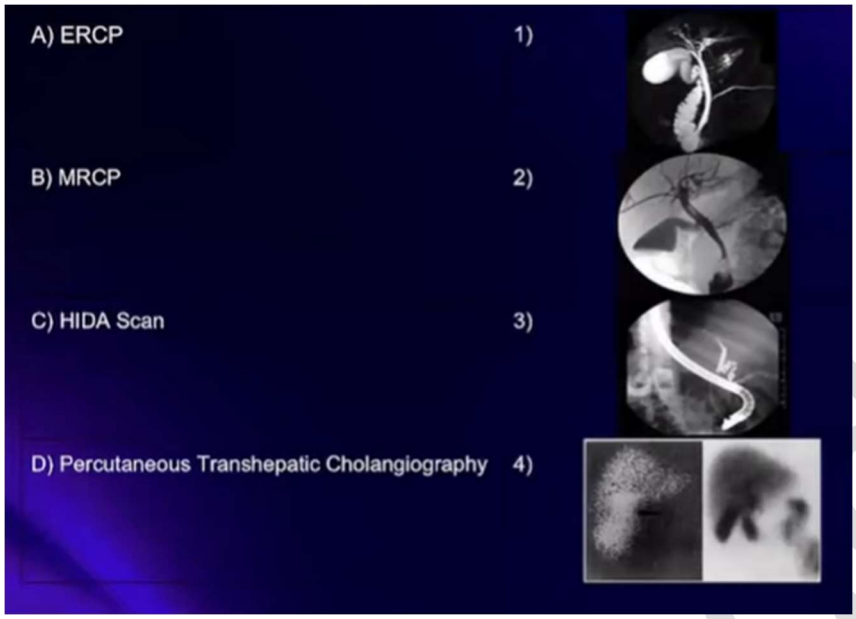
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



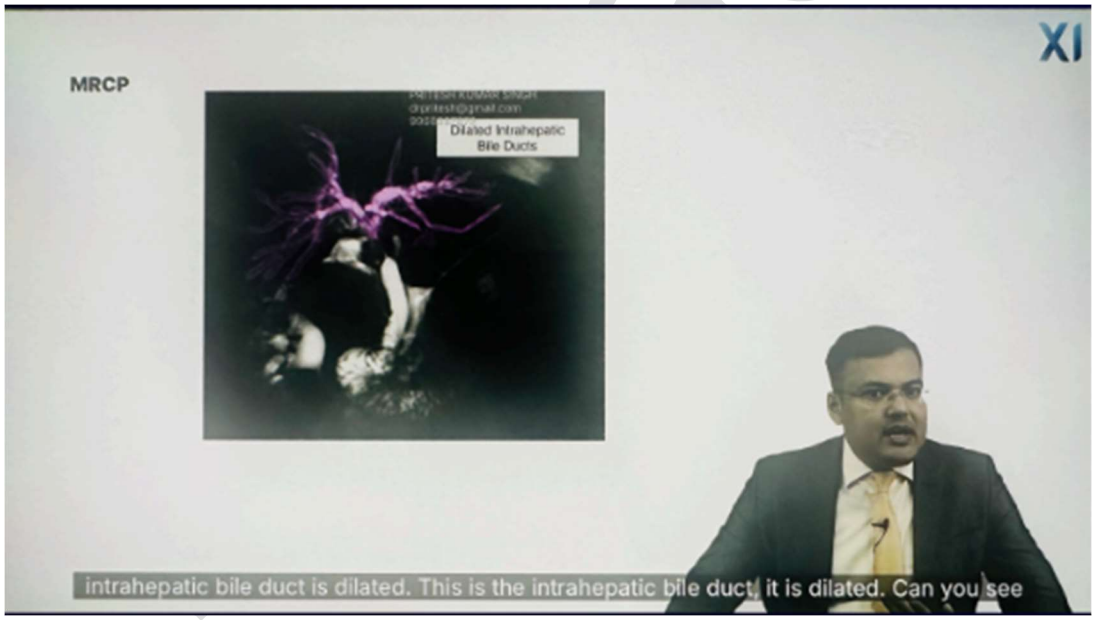

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# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

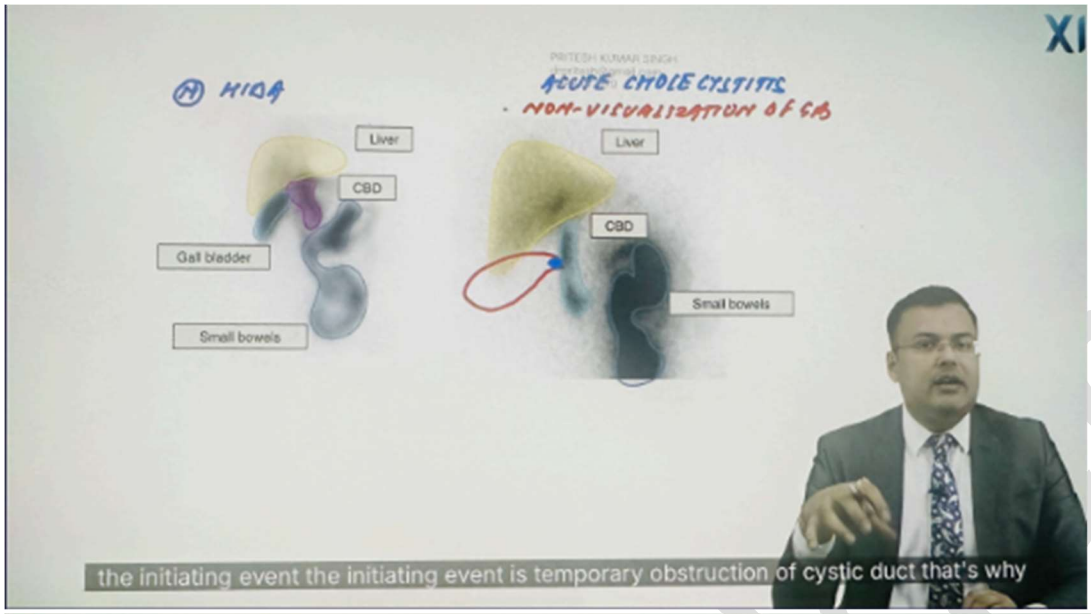
Q23 . Match the following:

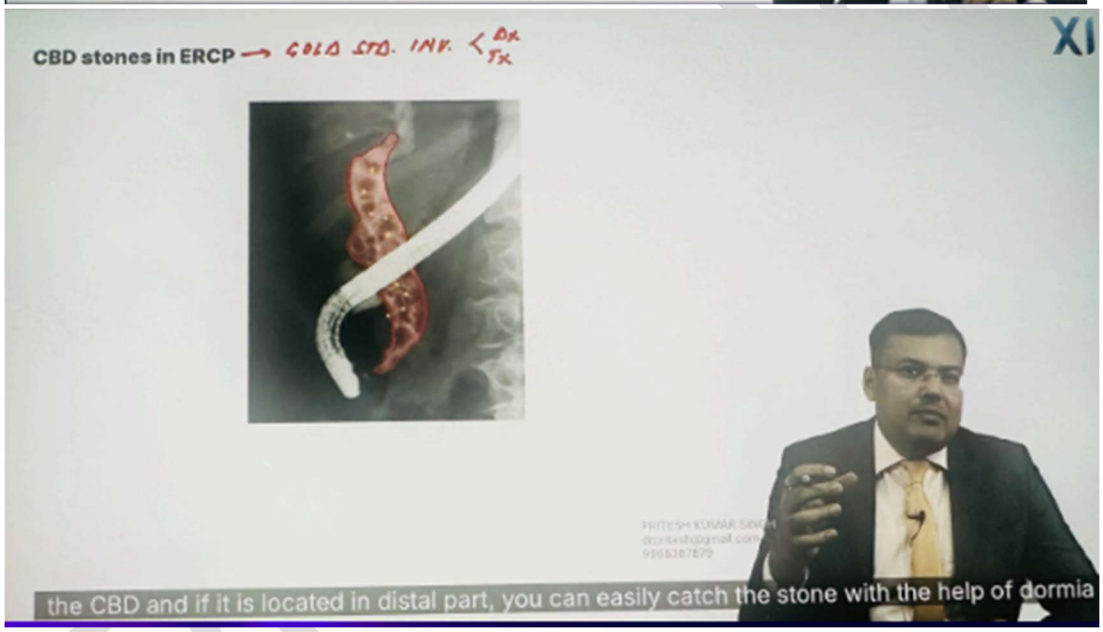



Answer: A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

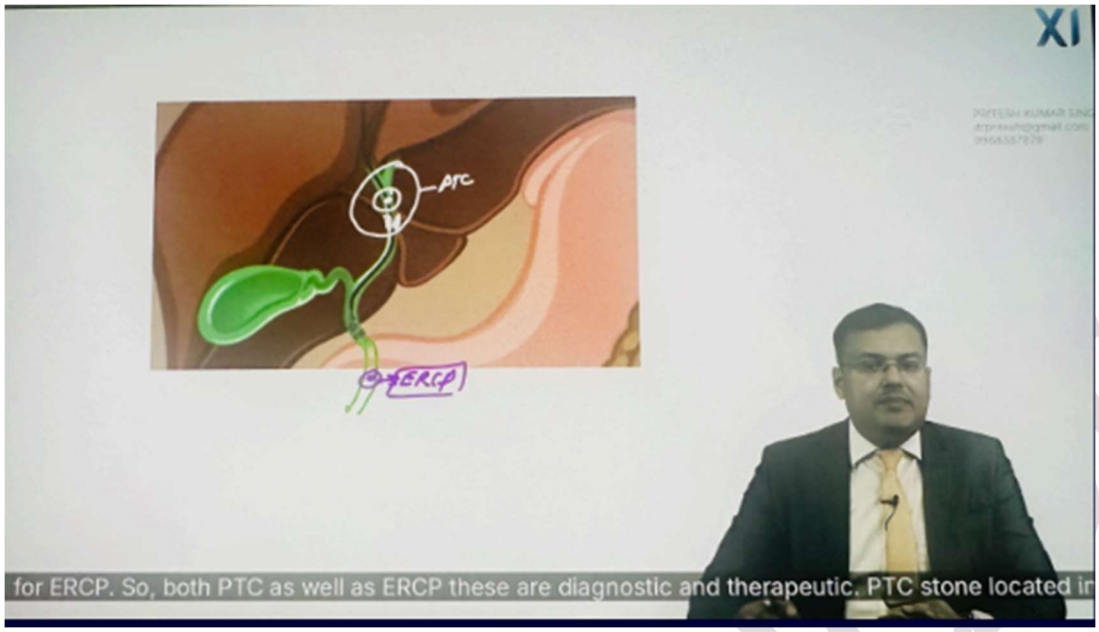


# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

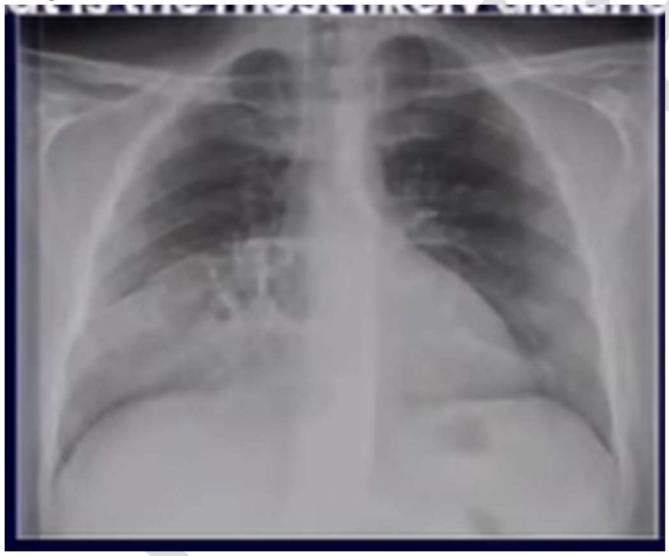


# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



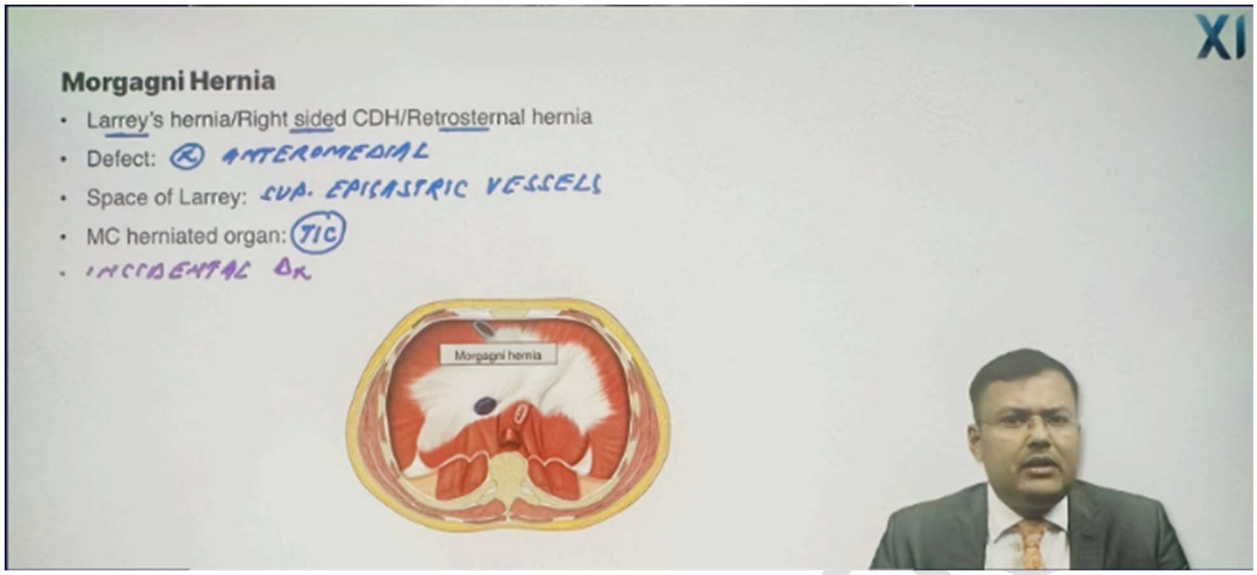

Q24 . A 2-month-old male infant presents with recurrent respiratory distress and failure to thrive. On examination, bowel sounds are heard in the right lower chest. The infant also has undescended testes. A chest X-ray (shown) demonstrates an anterior mediastinal air-fluid opacity without obvious herniation of bowel loops above the diaphragm. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A. Bochdalek hernia
B. Morgagni hernia
C. Eventration of diaphragm
D. Diaphragmatic paralysis

Answer: b. Morgagni hernia

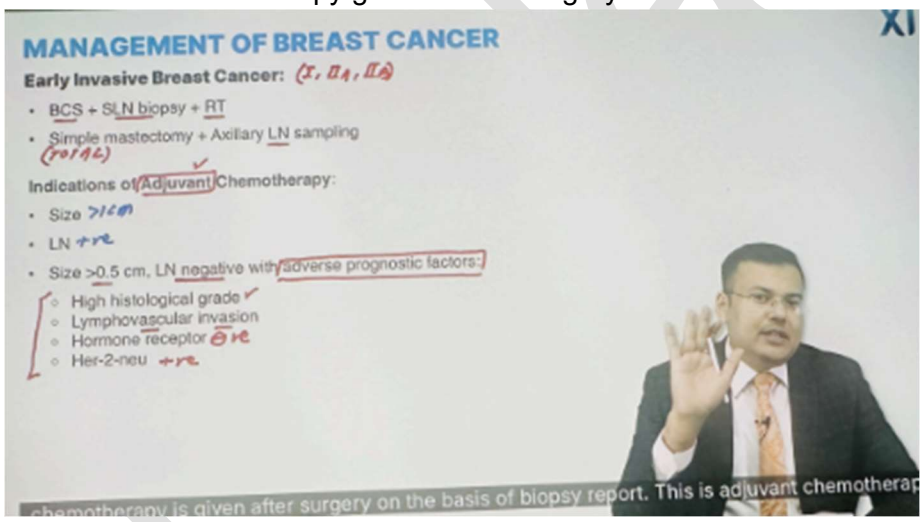
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



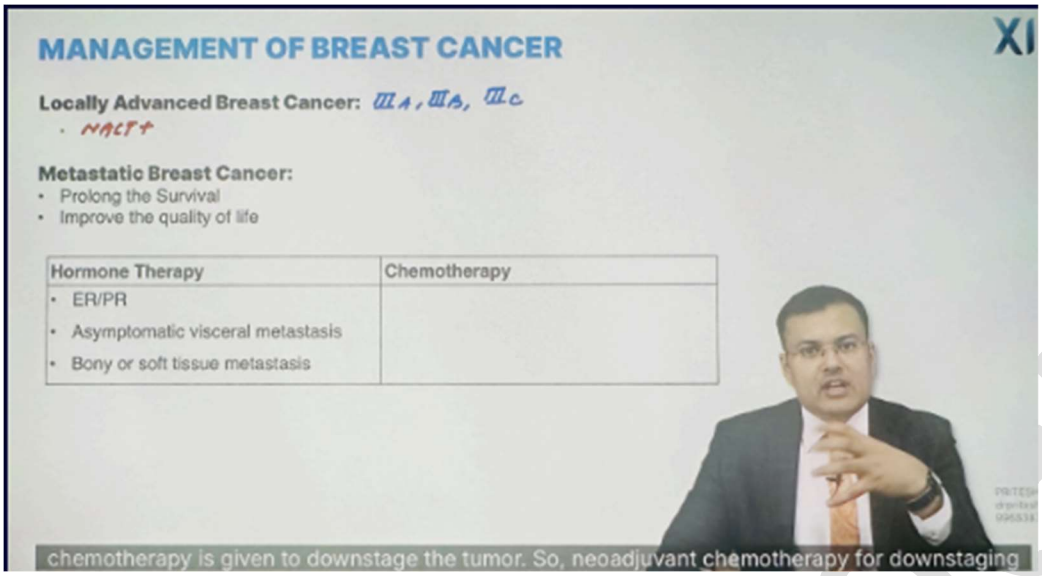

Q 25. Which of the following options correctly describe neoadjuvant chemotherapy?

A. Chemotherapy given before surgery
B. Chemotherapy given after surgery
C. Chemotherapy independent of surgery
D. Chemotherapy with additional initial treatment

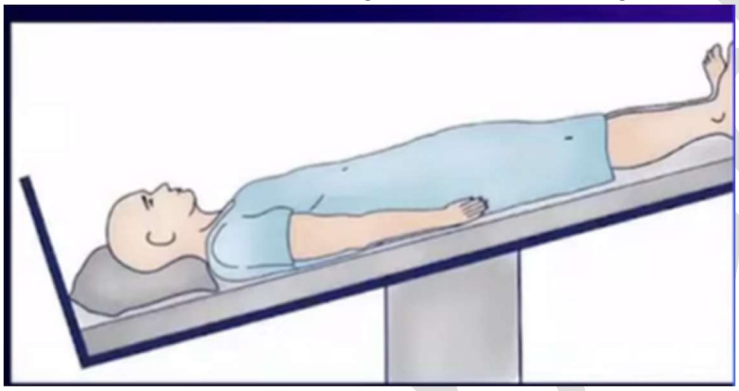
Answer: a. Chemotherapy given before surgery



# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q 26. Which of the following statement is wrong about the image given below?



1. Increased CVP
2. Decreased CVP
3. Increased ICP
4. Decreased ICP
5. Edema on face

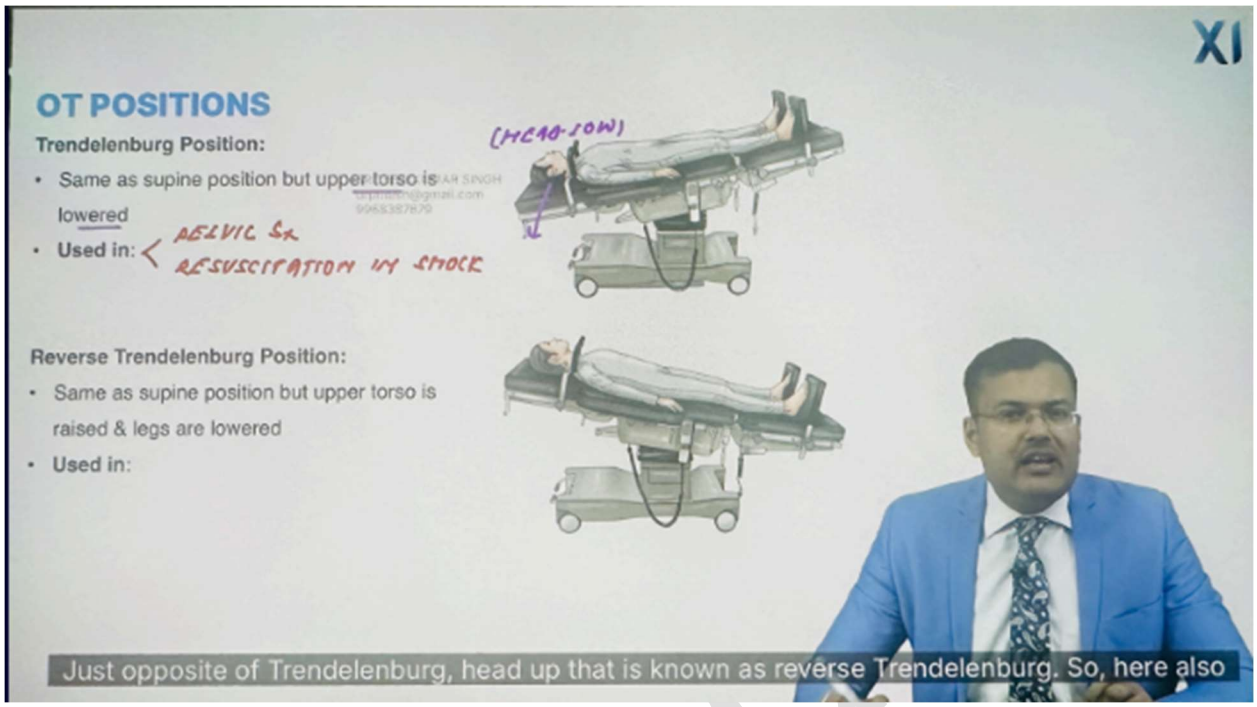
Options

A. 2 and 4
B. 1 and 3
C. 1 and 2
D. 1 and 4

Answer: a. 2 and 4

Prepladder

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



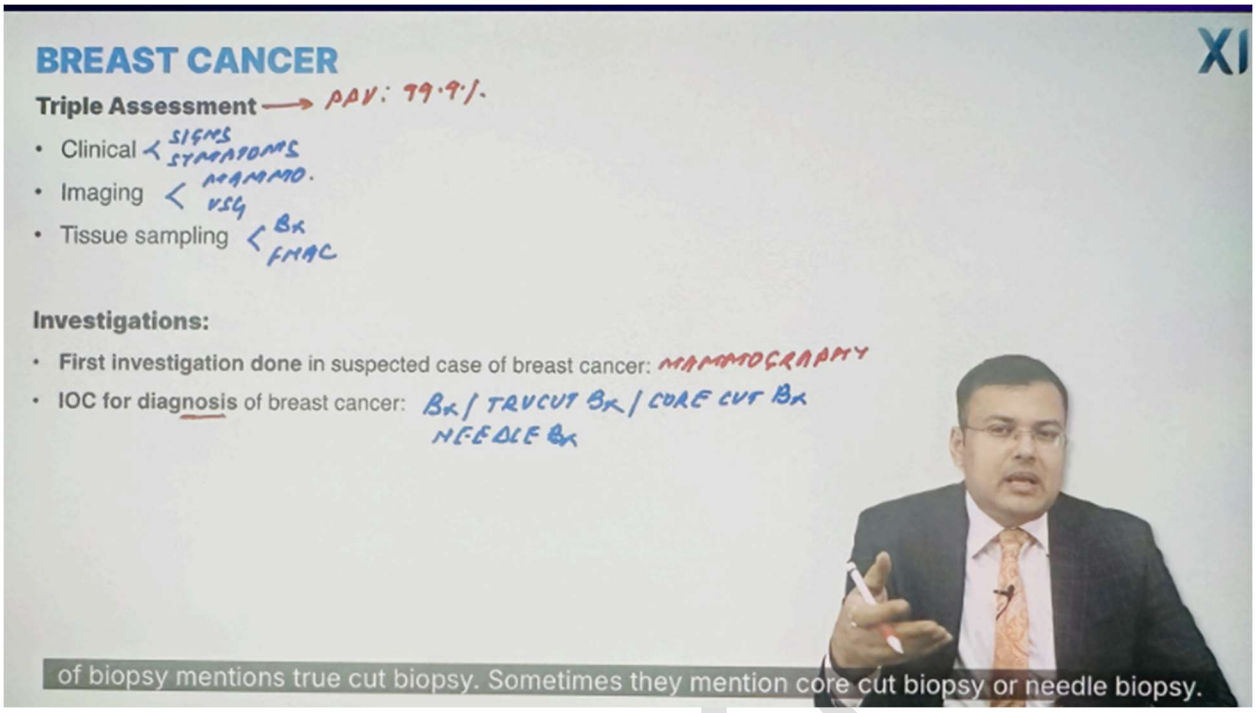

Q27 . A 40 years old woman presented with palpable mass in the left breast. After mammography, biopsy was recommended. Which of the following is preferred option?

A. Core needle biopsy
B. FNAC
C. Incision biopsy
D. Excision biopsy

Answer: a. Core needle biopsy

Preplac

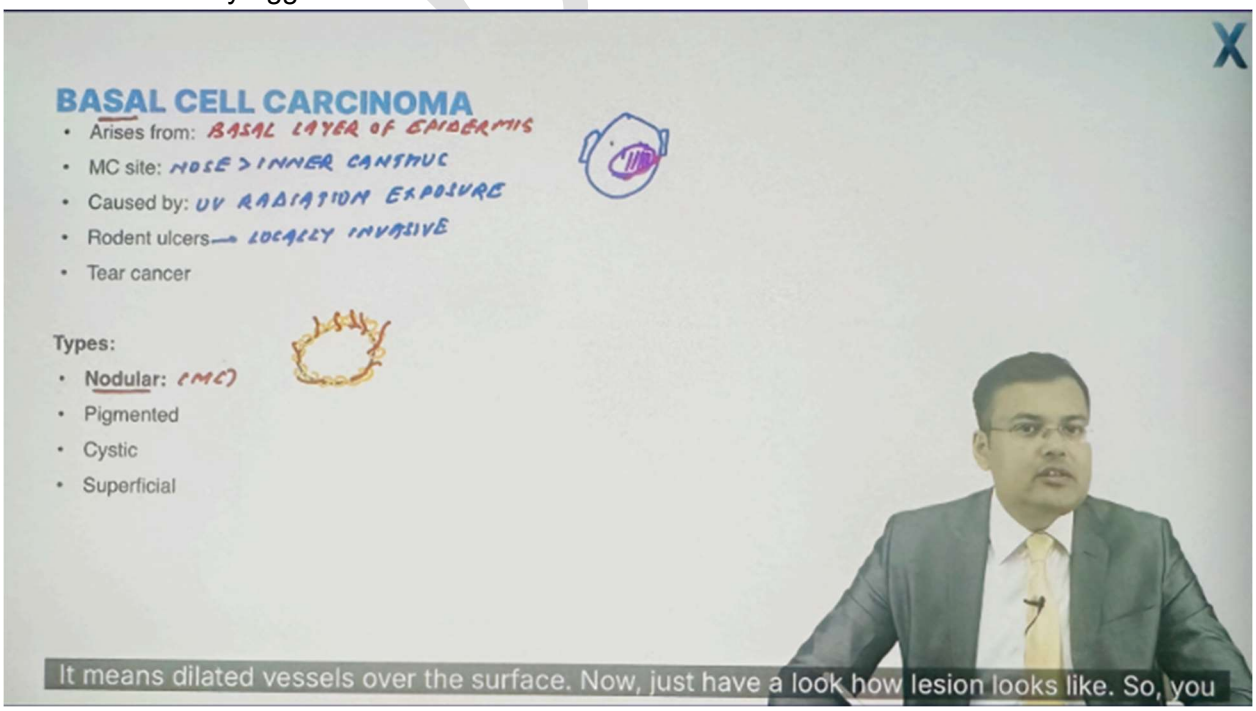
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q 28. BCC was present near inner canthus. The tumor is small but high grade. Which of the following is correct?

A. Locally aggressive
B. Invades the eye
C. Can extend upto the brain
D. All of the above

Answer: a. Locally aggressive



# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Q29. A patient develops respiratory distress, confusion, and petechiae after a long bone surgery following a road traffic accident. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Pulmonary thromboembolism
**B. Fat embolism syndrome**
C. Tension pneumothorax
D. Acute myocardial infarction

Q30. CEAP classification is used for:

A. Arterial occlusive disease
**B. Varicose veins / chronic venous insufficiency**
C. Lymphatic filariasis
D. Deep vein thrombosis stagin




Q31. What is the degree of burns in the image given below?

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

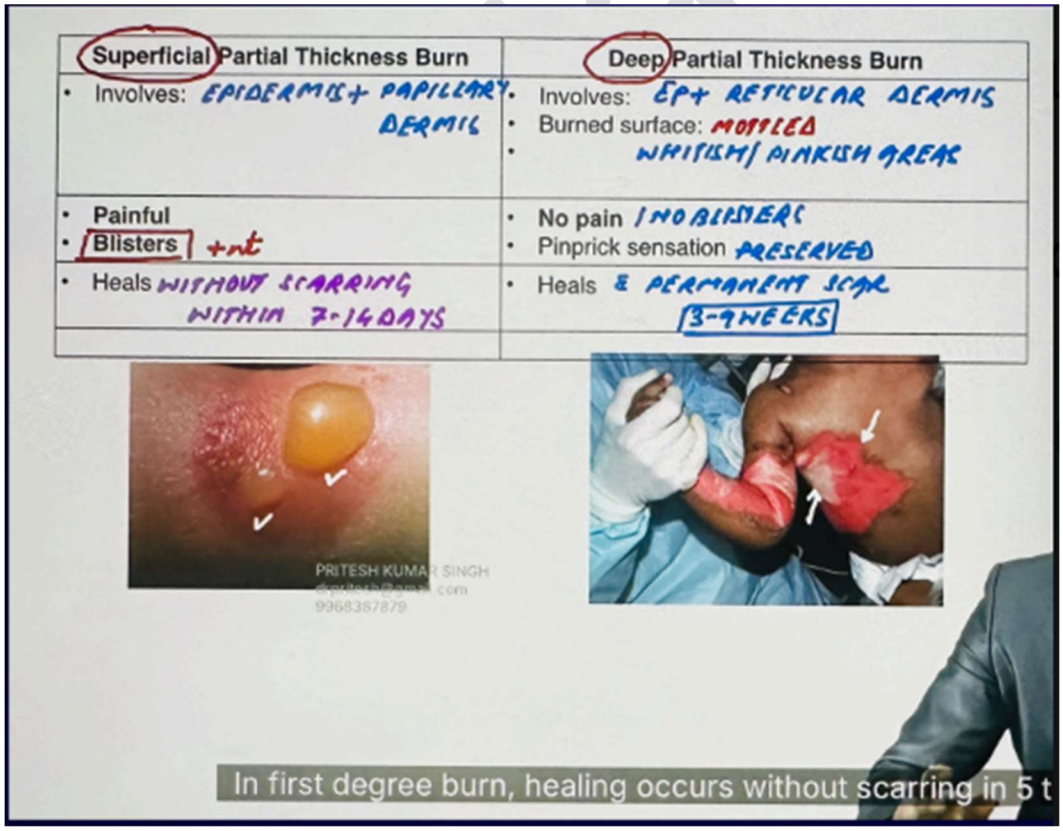


A.First degree

B. **Second degree**

C. Third degree

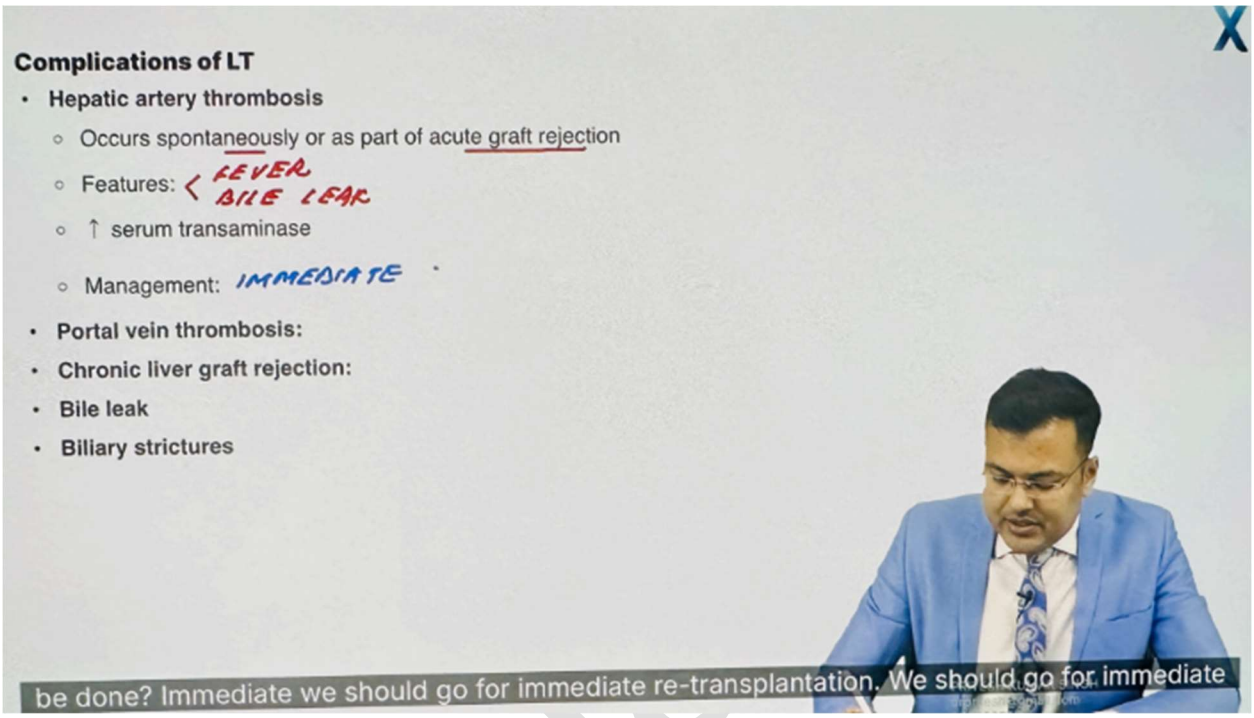
D.Fourth degree




Q32.Most common early postoperative complication after liver transplantation is:

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

A. Acute rejection
**B. Biliary leak**
C. Vascular thrombosis
D. Chronic rejection

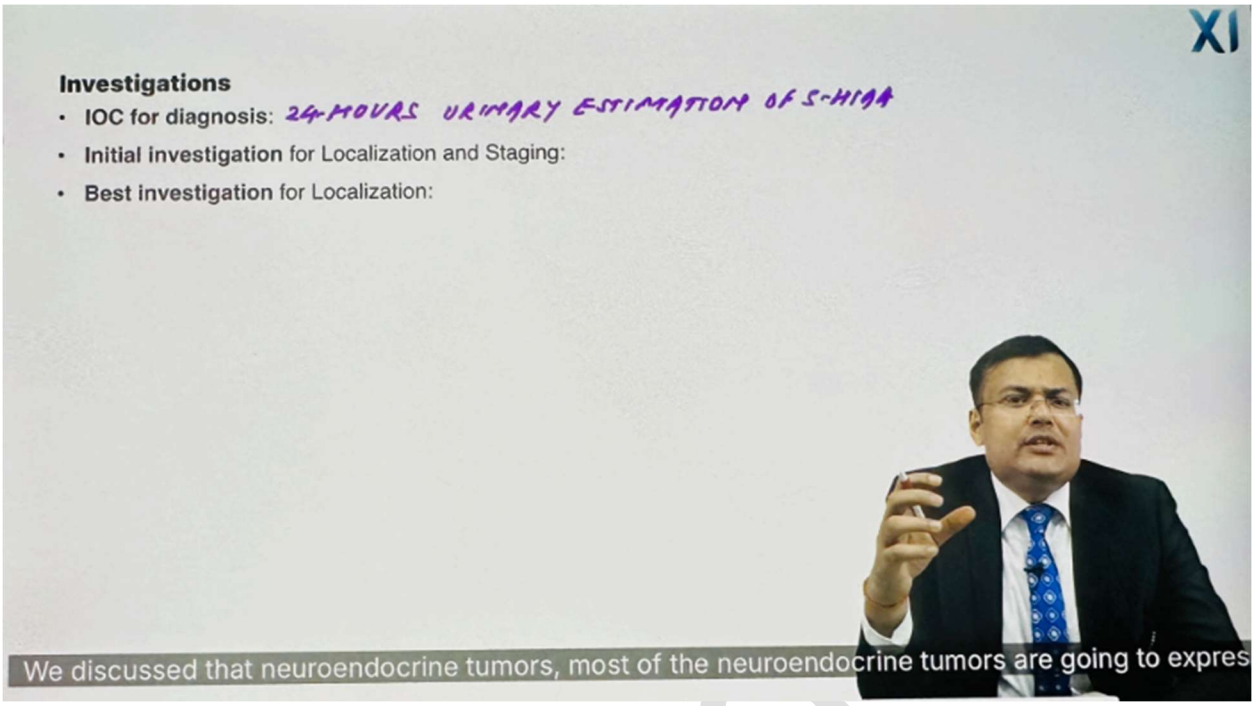



Q33. Urinary estimation of 5-HIAA is the investigation of choice for:

A. Gastric ulcer
**B. Carcinoid tumor**
C. Hepatocellular carcinoma
D. Pancreatitis

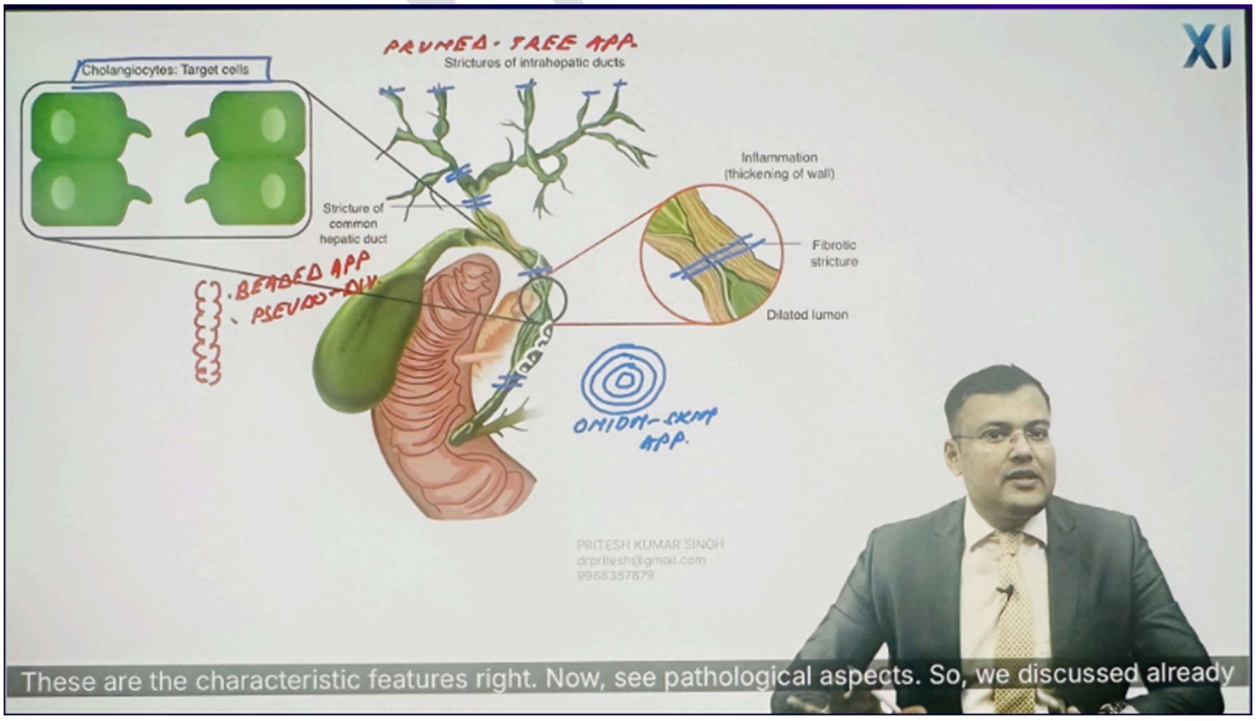
Prepl

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q34.Beaded appearance / pseudodiverticular appearance is seen in:

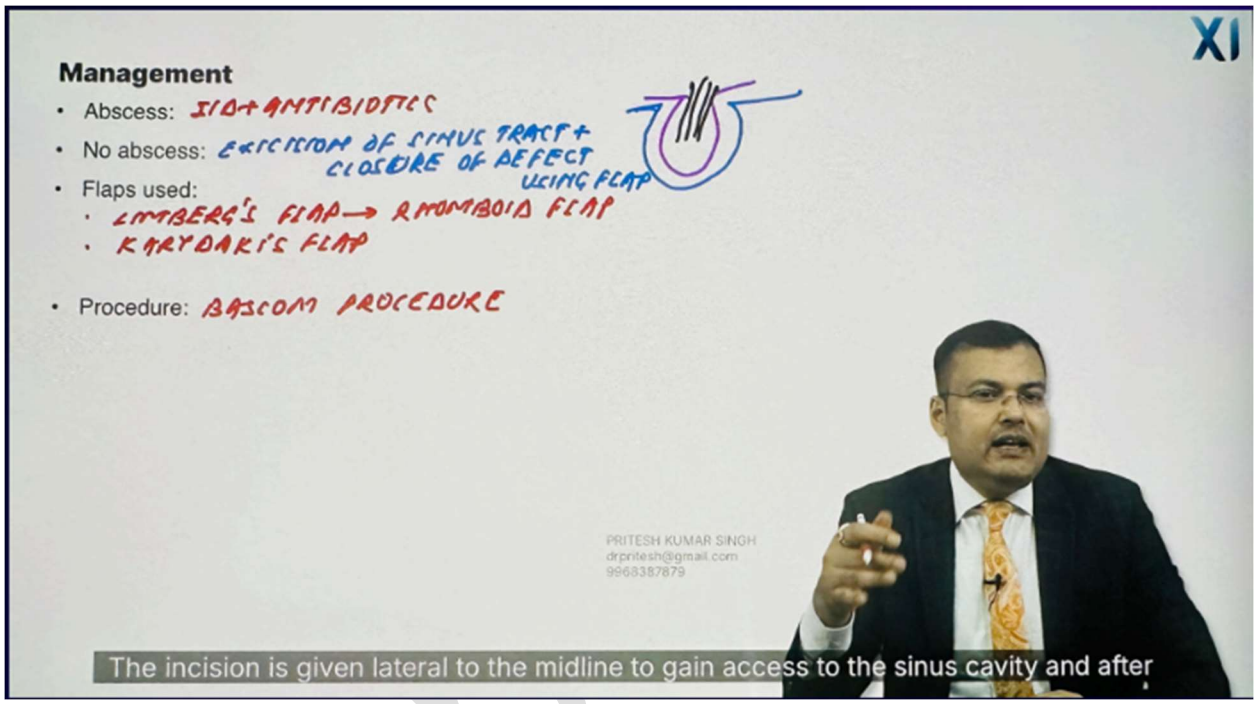
A. Primary biliary cholangitis
**B. Primary sclerosing cholangitis**
C. Hepatitis A
D. Wilson disease



# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Q35. After laser surgery for pilonidal sinus, a patient presents with serosanguinous discharge, no inflammation around the wound, and fever. The probable cause is:

A. It is a normal postoperative finding
B. Endoscopic surgery complication
**C. Improper surgery / postoperative infection**
D. Allergic reaction to anesthesia

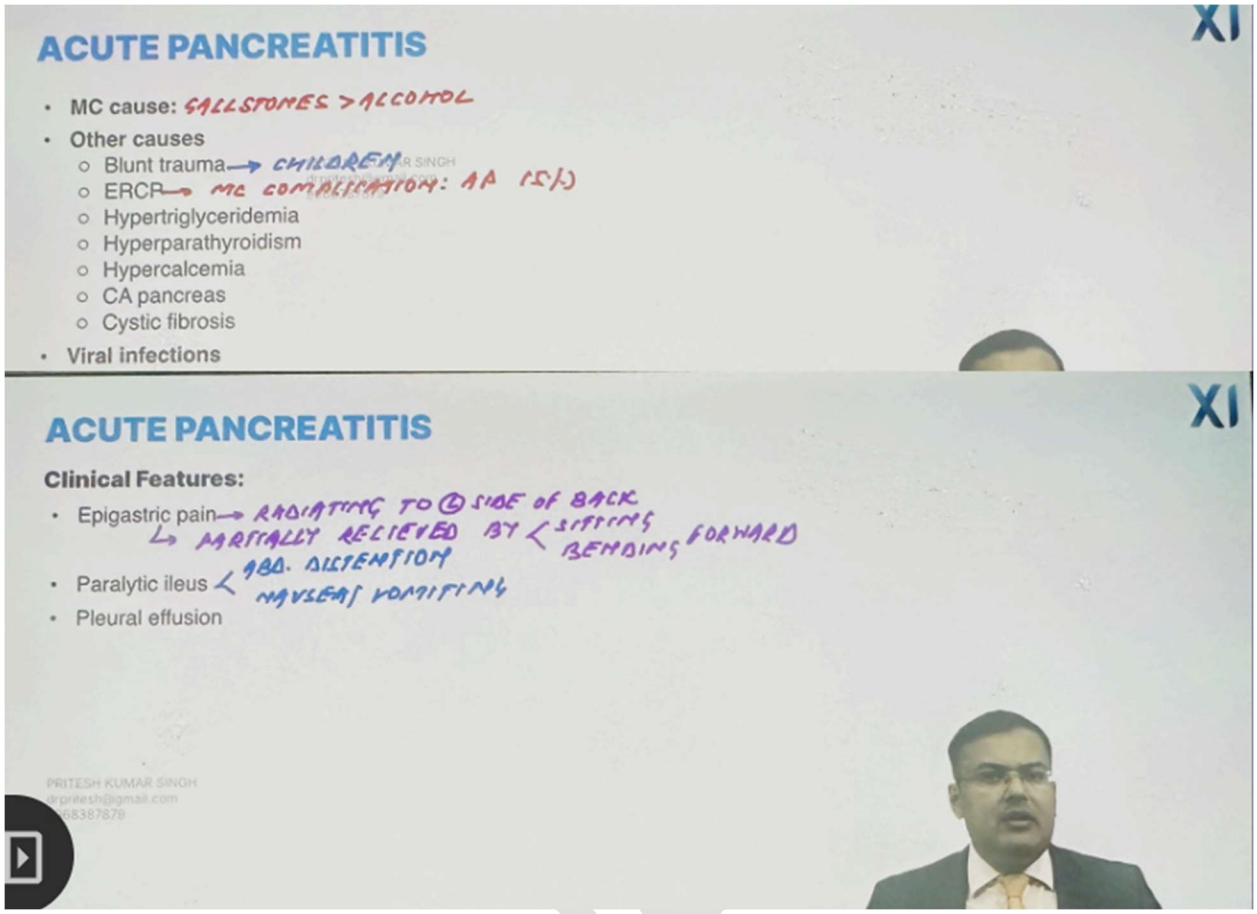



Q36. After ERCP, patient developed abdominal distention, nausea and vomiting. X-ray abdomen image is given below. What is the most probable diagnosis?

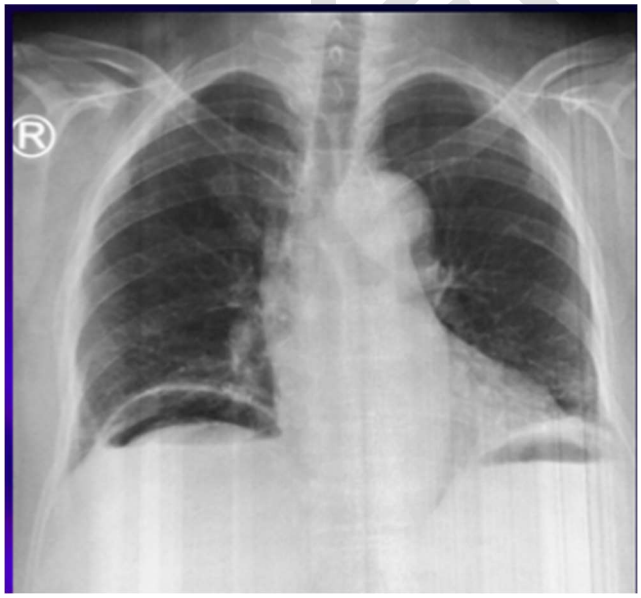
a. Small bowel obstruction
b. Large bowel obstruction
c. **Acute Pancreatitis**
d. Chronic pancreatitis

Preview

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q37. A patient of peptic ulcer was brought to the emergency with pain and tenderness all over abdomen with hypotension. X-ray is given below. What is the preferred management option?



# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

**a.** Conservative management
b. **Modified Graham's repair**
c. Vagotomy
d. Gastrectomy

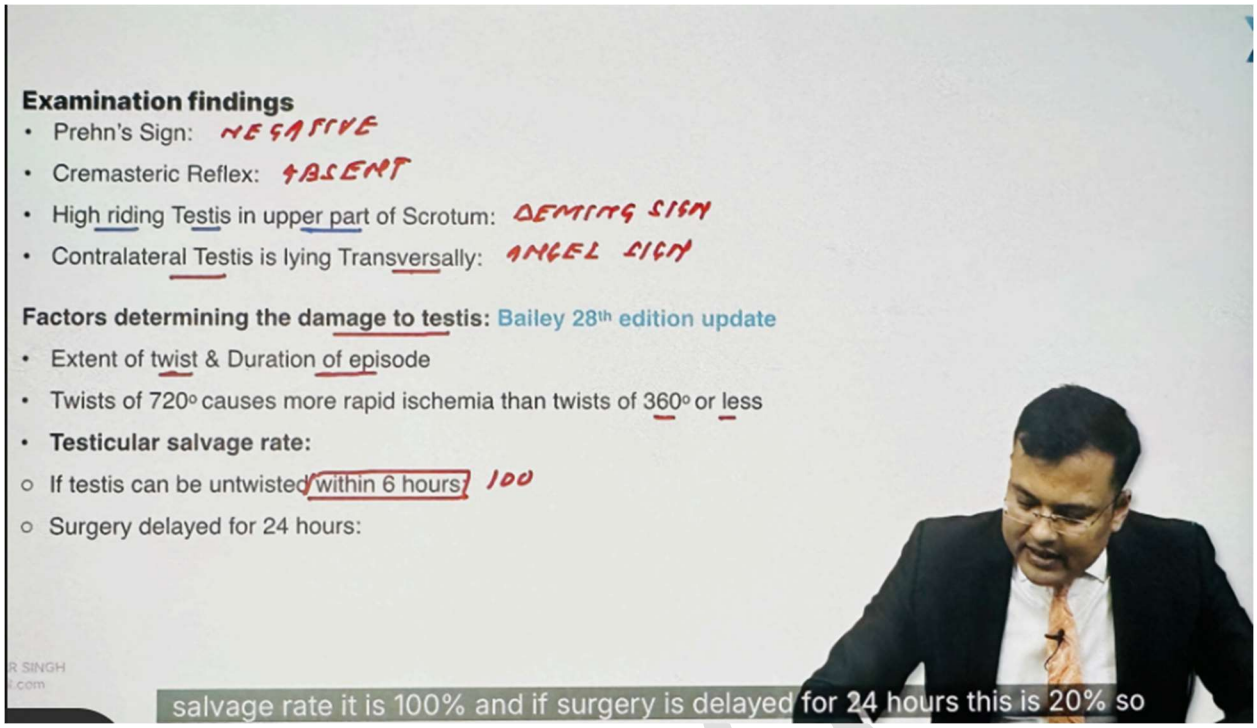



Q38. A 12 years old boy was brought to the hospital with pain in testicle, diagnosed as testicular torsion. Testis can be salvageable (100%) if surgery is done within:

a. 4 hours
**b. 6 hours**
c. 8 hours
d. 12 hours

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q39. A Newborn with abdominal distention and not able to pass meconium. Which of the following is the gold standard for the diagnosis?

**a**. Barium enema

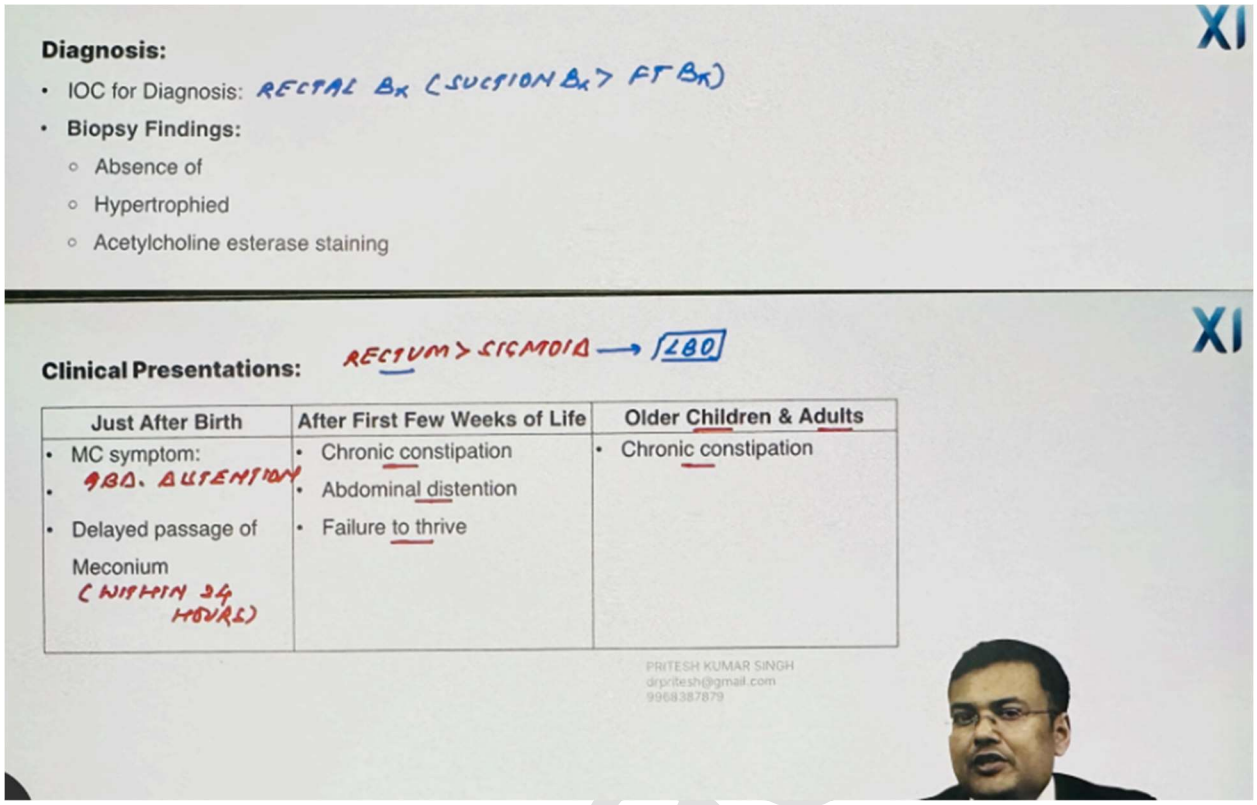
b. Manometry

**c. Rectal biopsy**

d. CECT

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




**OBG**

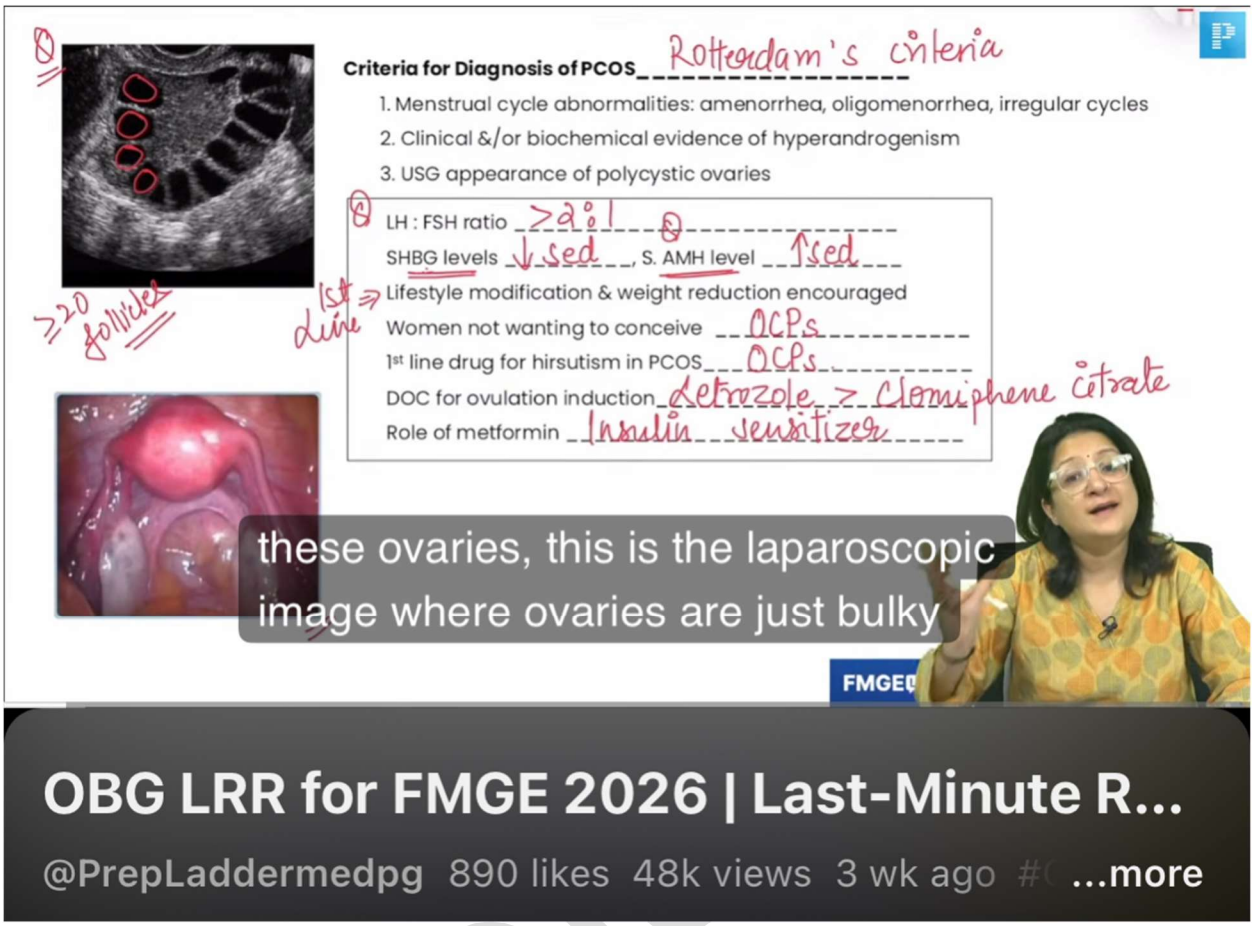
Q1. Which of the following ultrasound findings is diagnostic of polycystic ovarian morphology?

A. ≥20 follicles in both ovaries
B. ≥12 follicles in both ovaries
C. ≥20 follicles in one ovary
D. ≥12 follicles in one ovary

Answer: c. ≥20 follicles in one ovary

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



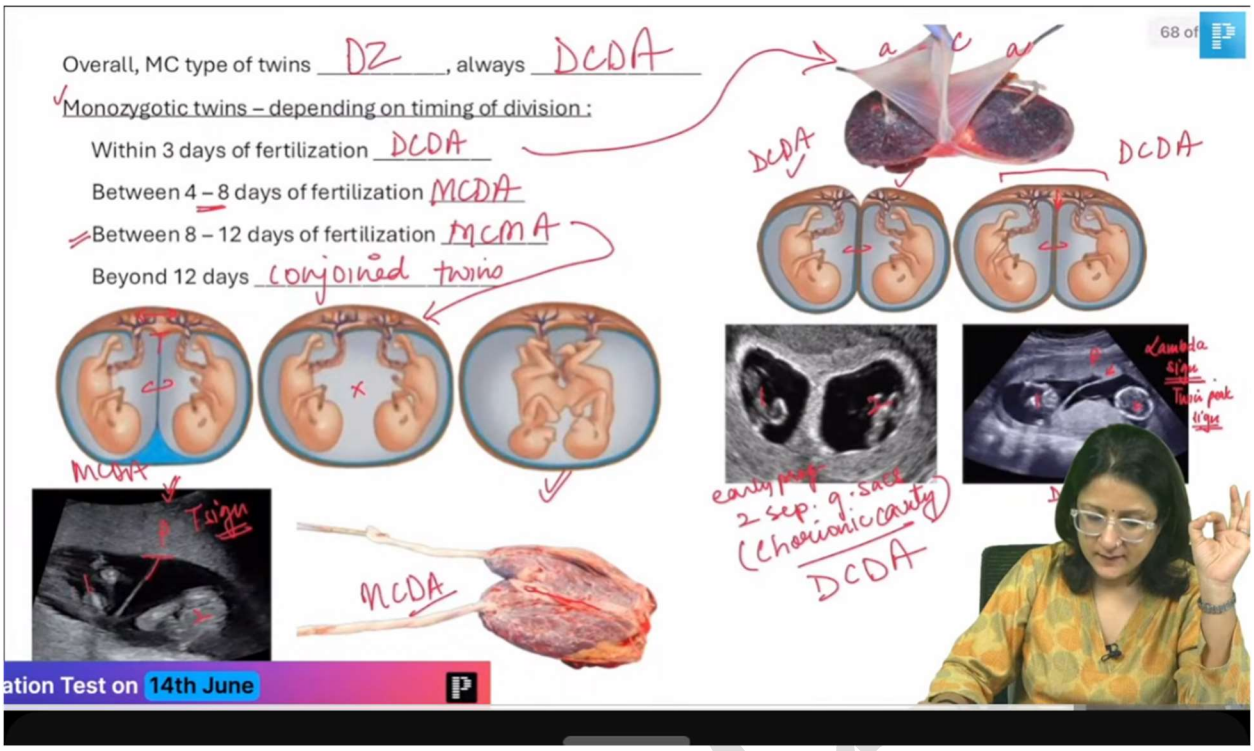

Q2. Based on the embryological timing of zygotic division, when did cleavage most likely occur?



A. Less than 72 hours after fertilization
B. 4–8 days after fertilization
C. 8–12 days after fertilization
D. Immediately after fertilization

Answer: A. Less than 72 hours after fertilization

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

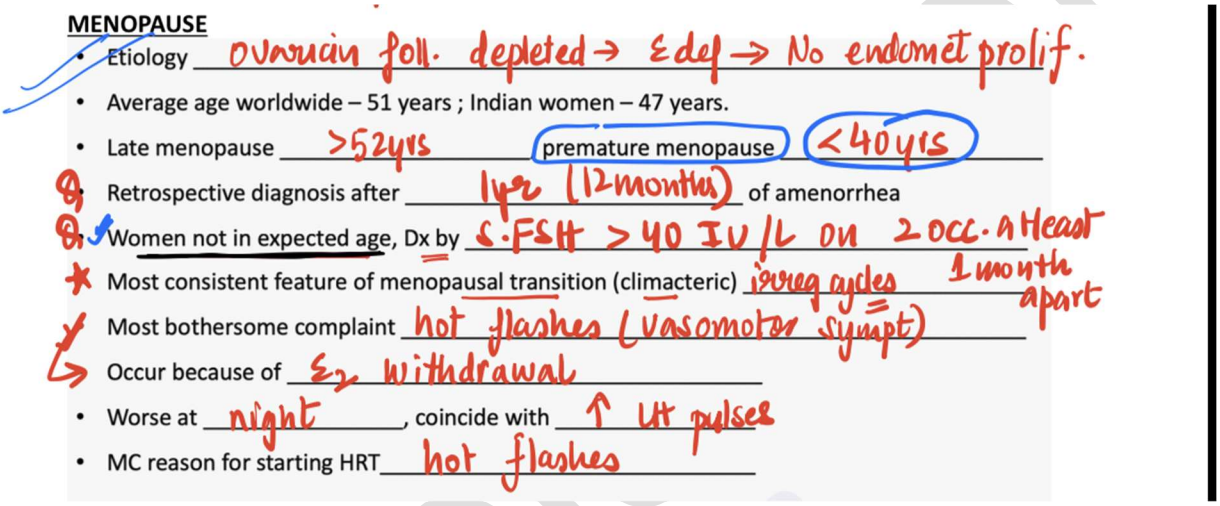




# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Q3. A 50-year-old woman presents with recurrent episodes of sudden heat sensation associated with profuse sweating and flushing over the past several months. She has irregular menstrual cycles suggestive of the menopausal transition. Which of the following is the most appropriate confirmatory investigation?
A. Serum LH level
B. Serum FSH level
C. Serum Progesterone level
D. Serum Estrogen (Estradiol) level

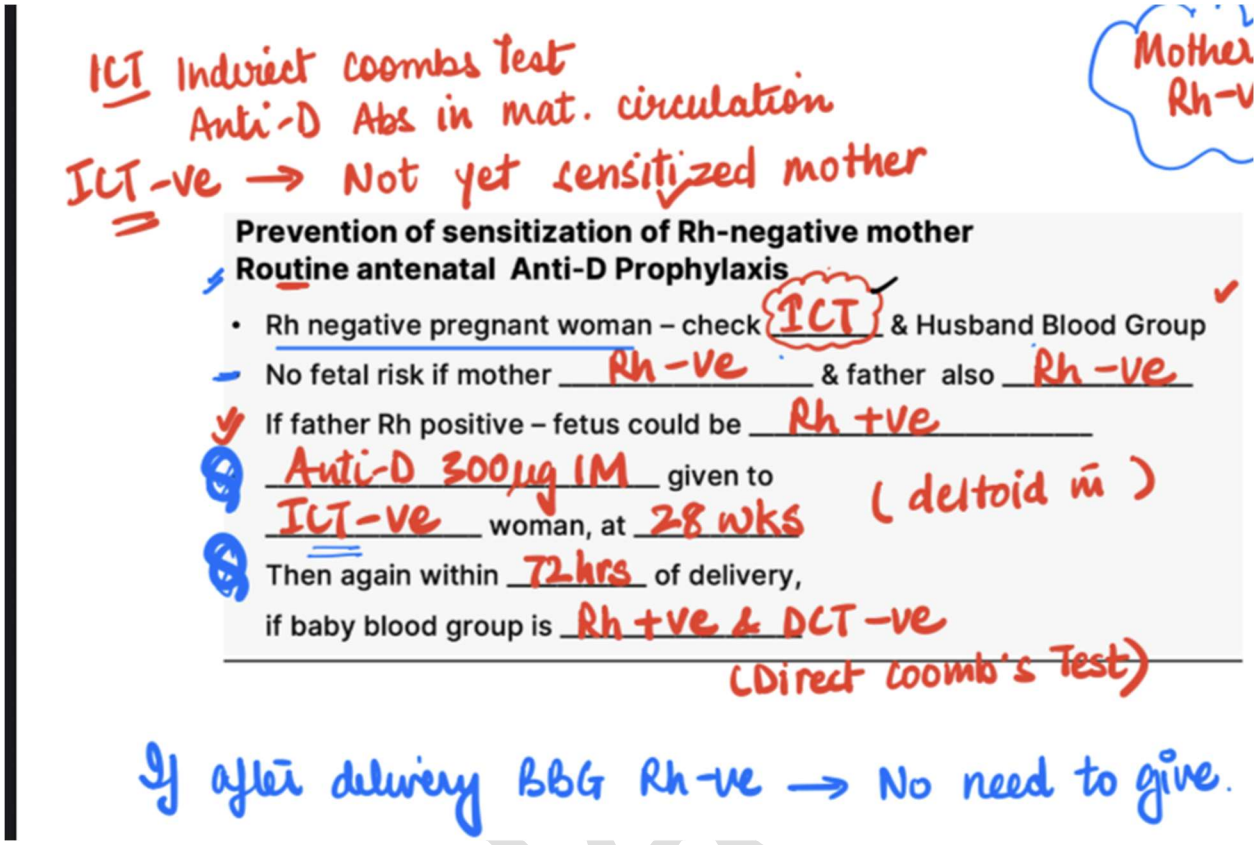
Answer: B. Serum FSH level




Q4. A 26-year-old Rh-negative woman had one full-term pregnancy 3 years ago. Her husband is Rh-positive. She is unsure whether she received anti-immunoglobulin after delivery. The child was later found to be Rh-negative. She is now planning another pregnancy. What is the most appropriate next step?
A. Administer anti-D immunoglobulin immediately before conception
B. **Perform an Indirect Coombs Test (Indirect Antiglobulin Test) to assess maternal sensitization**
C. Administer anti-D immunoglobulin only after the next delivery regardless of the baby's Rh status
D. No further evaluation or prophylaxis is required

Preprint

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



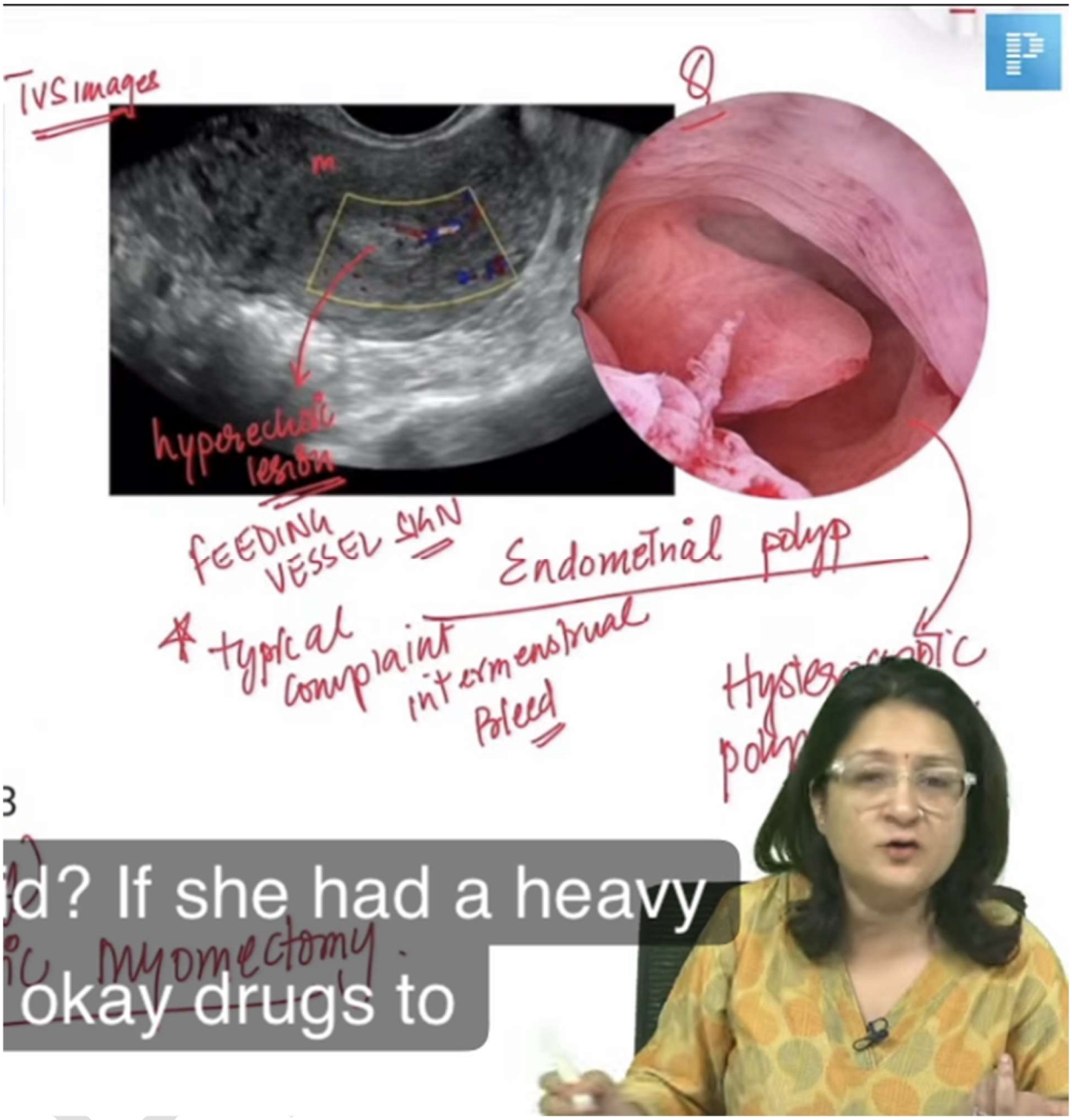

Q5. A 35-year-old non-pregnant woman presents with persistent intermenstrual spotting for the past several months. Her serum β-hCG is negative. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)
B. Endometrial polyp
C. Endometrial hyperplasia
D. Submucosal fibroid

Answer: B. Endometrial polyp

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q6. A 24-year-old woman presents to the emergency department with fever, lower abdominal pain, vaginal bleeding, and foul-smelling vaginal discharge 3 days after undergoing an abortion by an unlicensed practitioner. On examination, she is febrile, tachycardic, and has marked uterine tenderness. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Incomplete abortion
B. Septic abortion
C. Threatened abortion
D. Missed abortion

Answer: B. Septic abortion

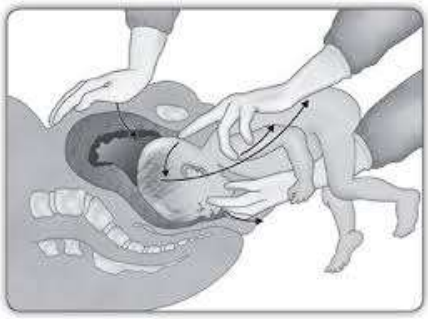
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

**SEPTIC ABORTION** Clinical presentns as above + infⁿ of uterus & its contents

* mostly follows unsafe abortion
* M/c in the setting of retained products (Incomplete abortion)
* M/c Asc infⁿ / mostly polymicrobial

Tx ⇒ Resuscitation + broad spectrum antibiotics ✓✓
& evacuation (if RPOCs +) of uterus can confirm on USG ✓

Q7. Identify the maneuver?

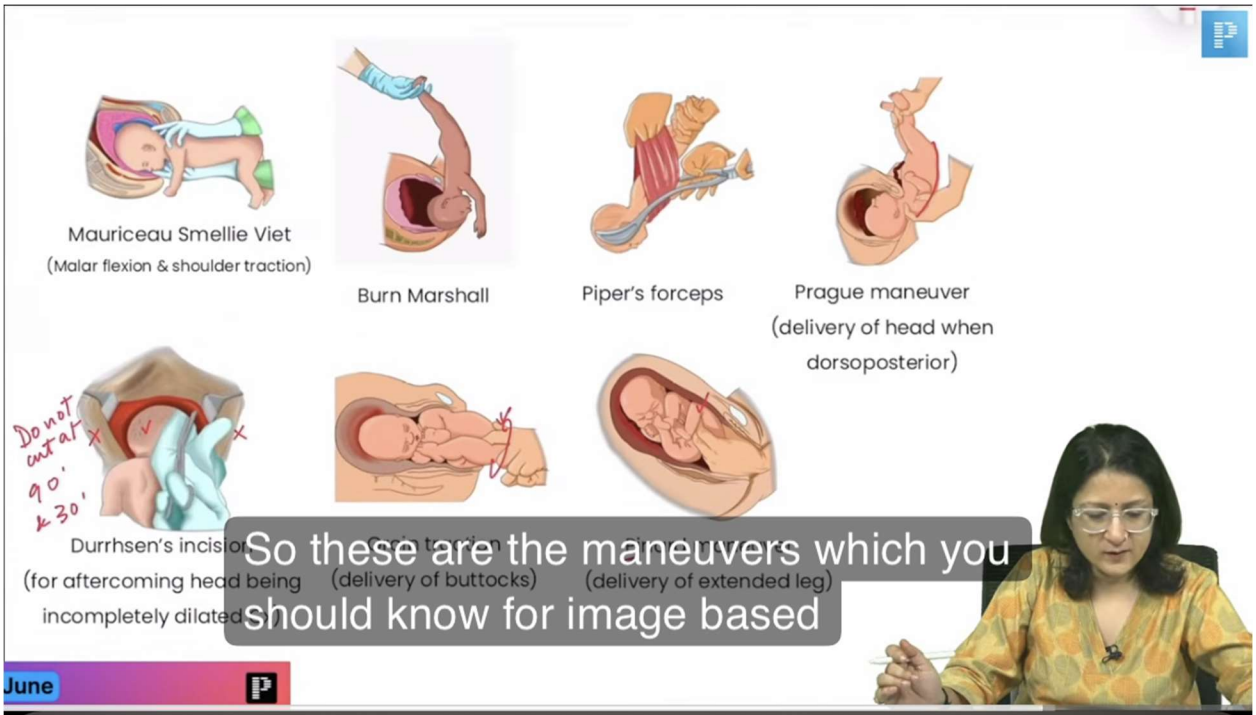


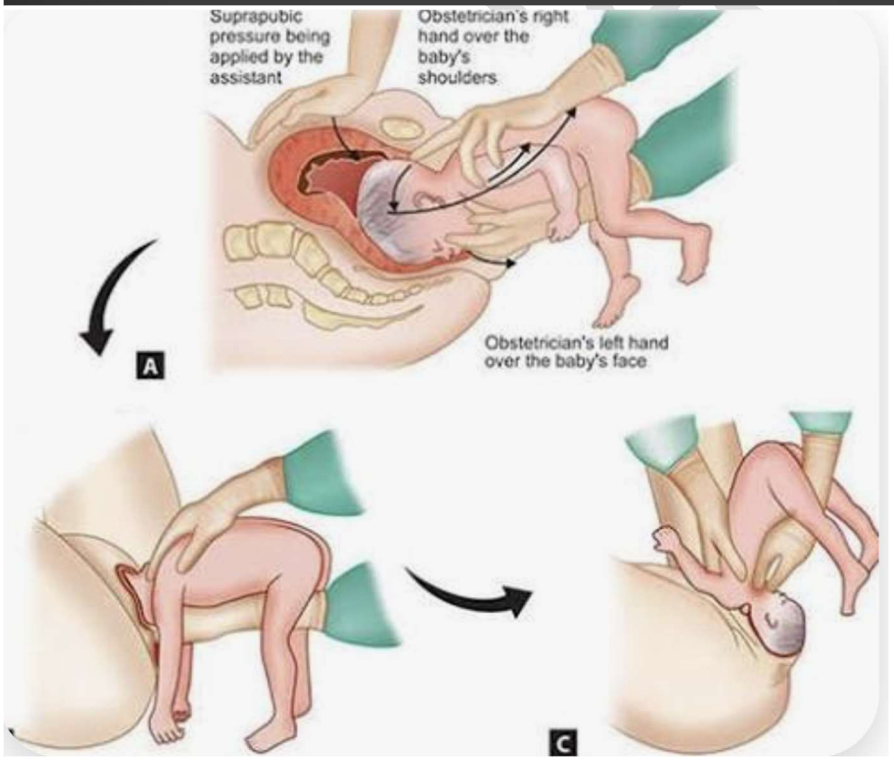
A. Mauriceau–Smellie–Veit (MSV) maneuver
B. Burns–Marshall maneuver
C. Lovset maneuver
D. Pinard maneuver

Answer: A. Mauriceau–Smellie–Veit (MSV) maneuver

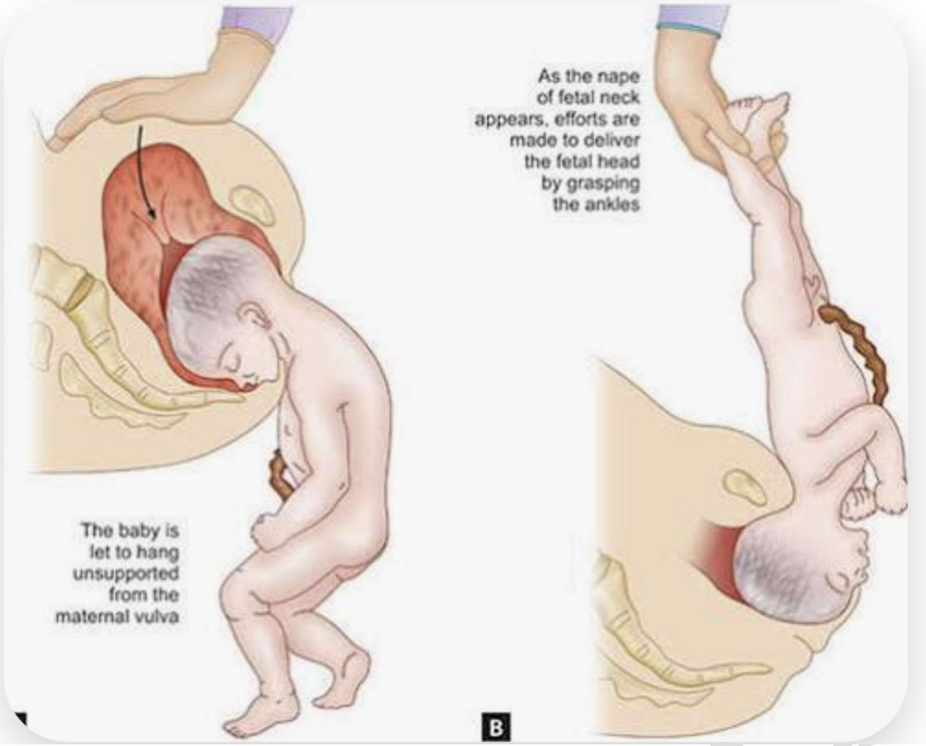
Preplada

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

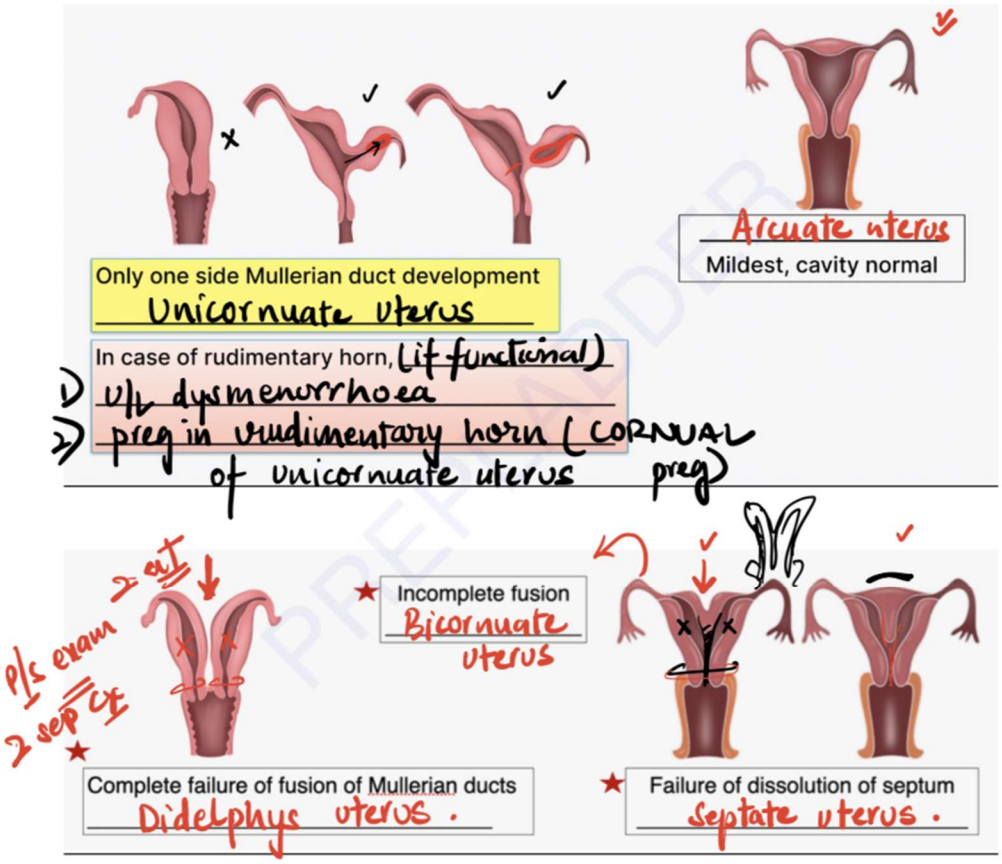



Q8. What is the underlying embryological defect responsible for bicornuate uterus?
A. Failure of fusion of the Müllerian ducts
B. Failure of descent of the Müllerian ducts
C. Failure of fusion of the Wolffian ducts
D. Failure of resorption of the Müllerian septum

Answer: A. Failure of fusion of the Müllerian ducts

Preplacer

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q9. All of the following are core components of Active Management of the Third Stage of Labor (AMTSL) EXCEPT:

A. Administration of 10 IU oxytocin IM/IV immediately after birth of the baby

B. Controlled cord traction (CCT) during uterine contraction with counter-traction

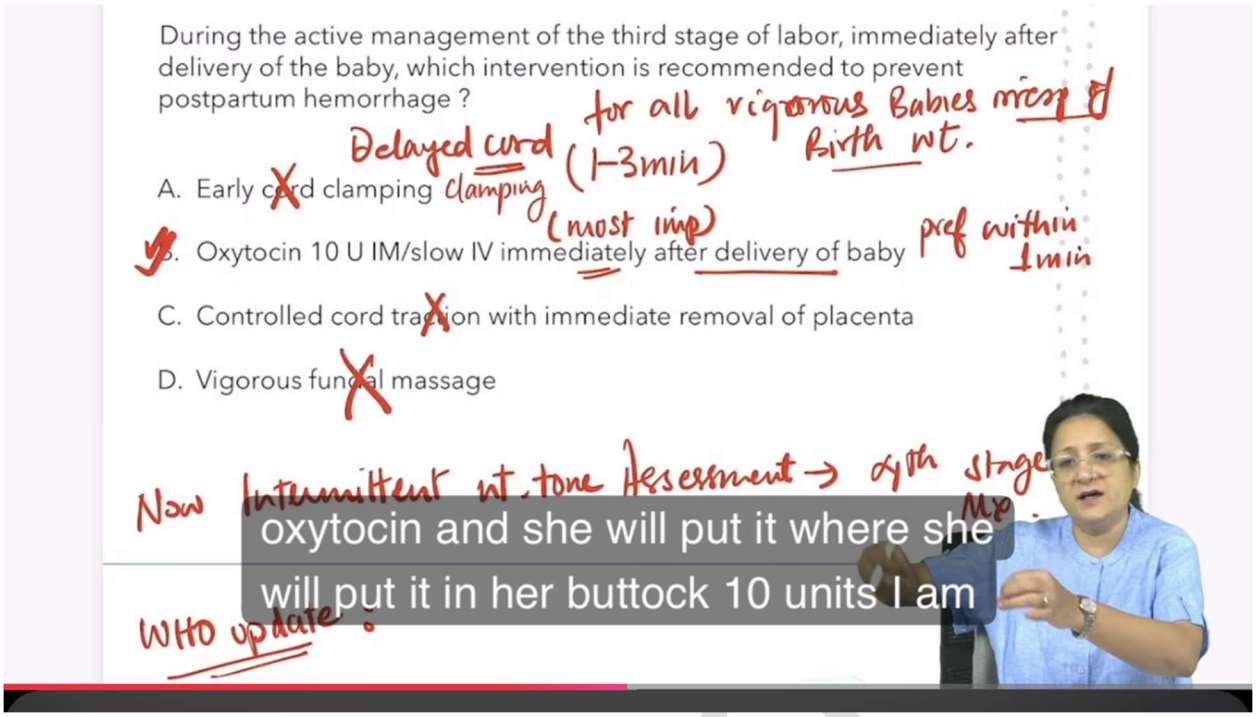
C. Assessment of uterine tone and uterine massage if the uterus is found to be atonic after placental delivery

D. Immediate clamping and cutting of the umbilical cord within 30 seconds of birth

Answer: D. Immediate clamping and cutting of the umbilical cord within 30 seconds of birth

PrepLadder

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



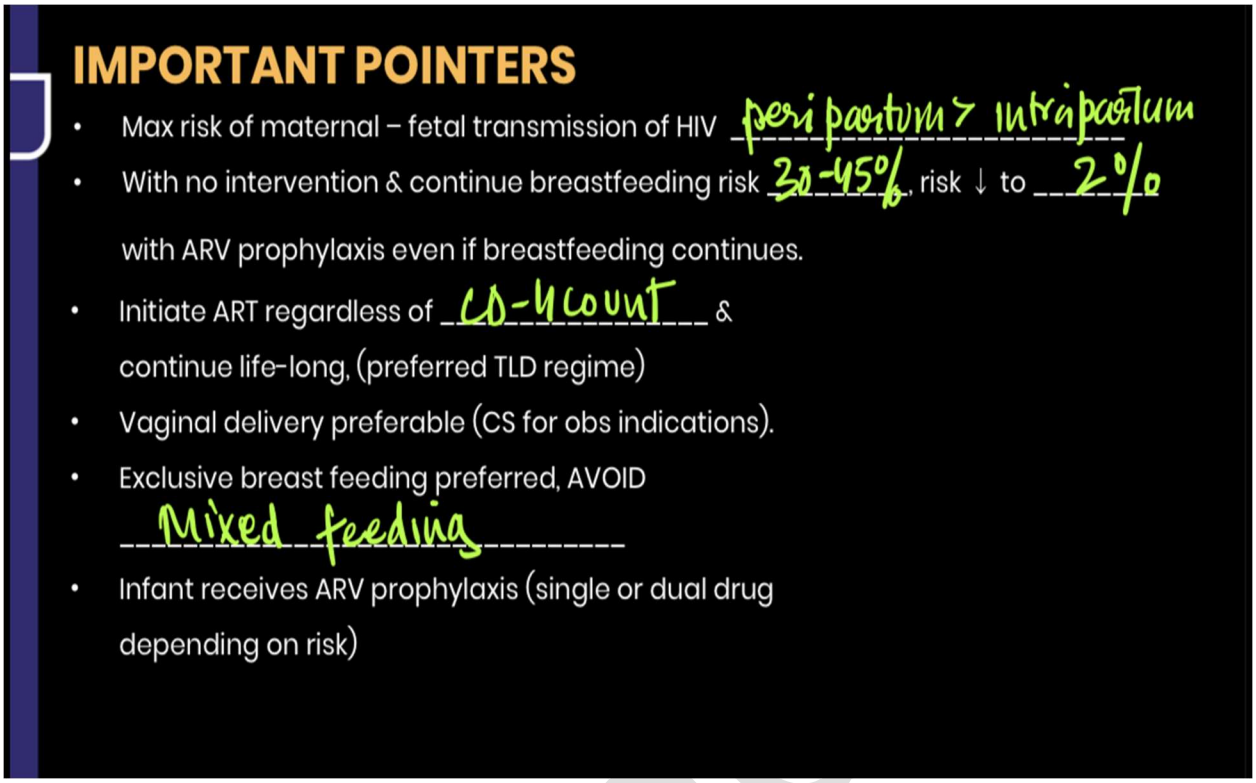

Q.10 A 28-year-old woman who is known to be HIV-positive is on regular antiretroviral therapy (ART) with good adherence and an undetectable viral load. She has delivered a healthy term baby. She asks the doctor whether she can breastfeed her newborn. What is the most appropriate advice?

A. Complete avoidance of breastfeeding is mandatory in all HIV-positive mothers
B. Breastfeeding is allowed only if infant is on isoniazid prophylaxis
C. Exclusive breastfeeding is allowed if mother is on ART with viral suppression
D. Breastfeeding is allowed only after 6 months of formula feeding

Answer: C. Exclusive breastfeeding is allowed if mother is on ART with viral suppression

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



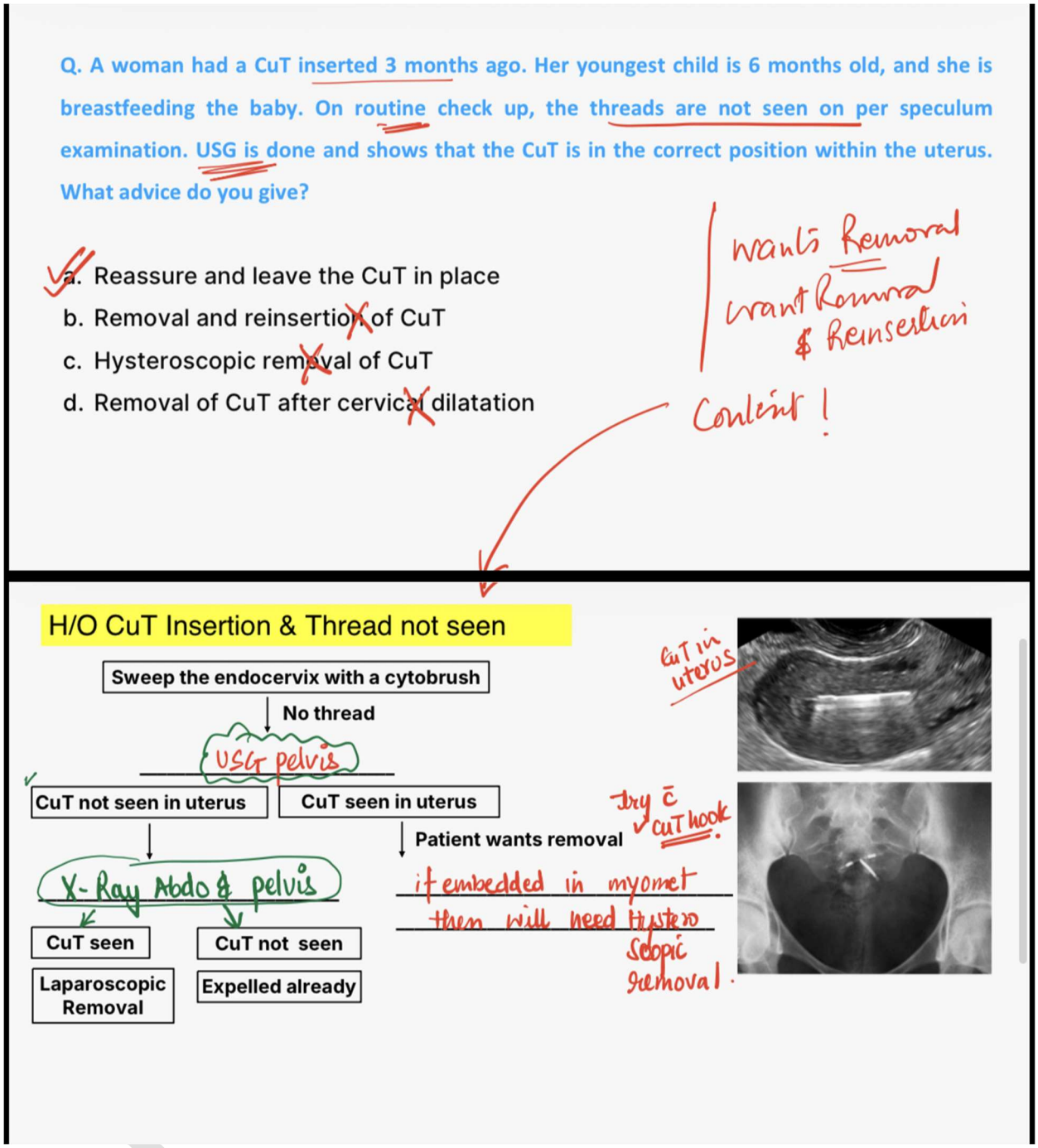

Q.11. 30-year-old woman presents to the gynecology outpatient department because she is unable to feel the thread of her IUCD. She had the IUCD inserted 6 months ago. On per speculum examination, the IUCD strings are not visible at the external cervical os. She is asymptomatic. What is the immediate next best step in management?

A. Reinsert a new IUCD
B. Perform hysteroscopy
C. Perform transvaginal ultrasonography
D. Press the cervix/uterus to remove

Answer: C. Perform transvaginal ultrasonography

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

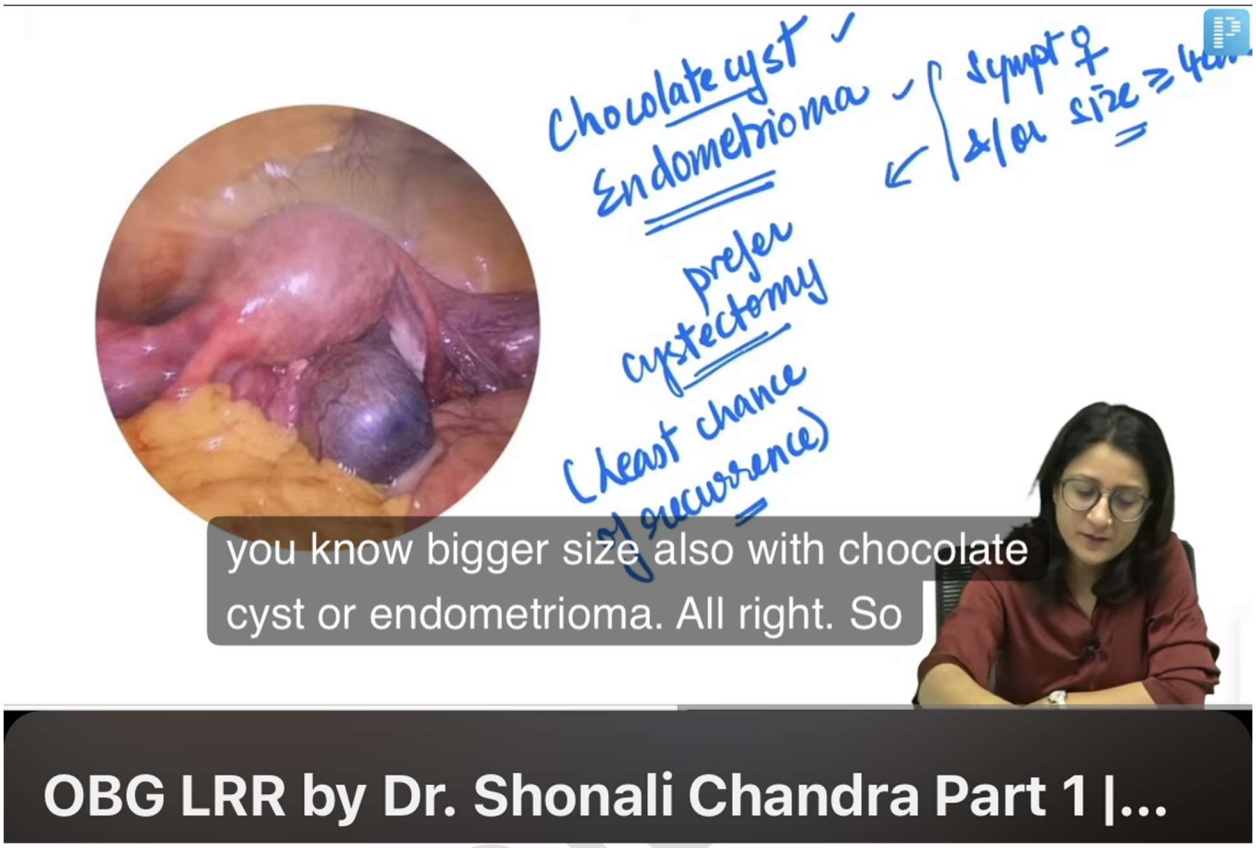



Q12. A 30-year-old nulliparous woman with primary infertility is found to have a 5–6 cm ovarian endometrioma on pelvic ultrasonography. She desires future fertility. Which of the following is the most appropriate fertility-preserving treatment?

A. Oophorectomy
B. Cauterization (ablation) of the cyst wall
C. Transvaginal cystectomy
D. Laparoscopic cystectomy (cyst wall excision)

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Answer: D. Laparoscopic cystectomy (cyst wall excision)




Q13. A 28-year-old G2P1L1 woman with a previous pregnancy complicated by pregnancy-induced hypertension (PIH) has recently been diagnosed with antiphospholipid antibody syndrome (APS). She is planning her next pregnancy and presents for preconception counseling. Which of the following is the most appropriate preconception management?

A. Low-dose aspirin alone

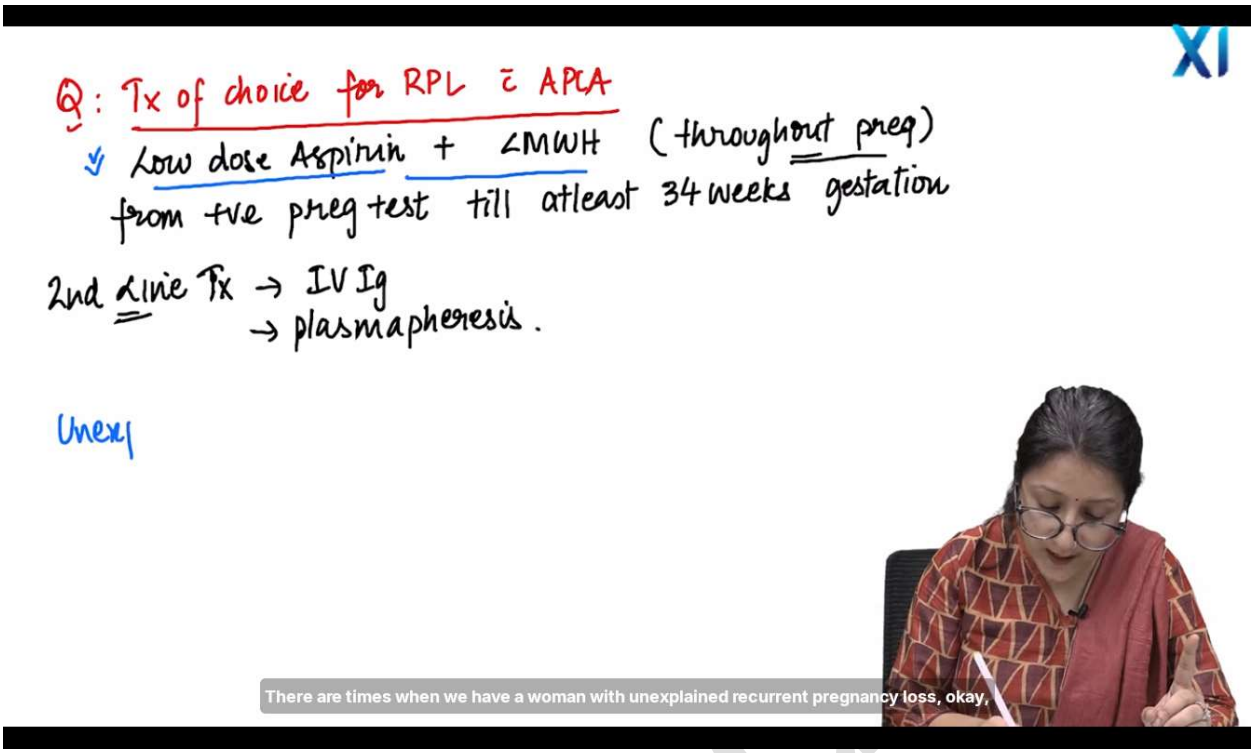
B. **Low-dose aspirin combined with low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH)**

C. Low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH) alone

D. No treatment until pregnancy is confirmed

Prep

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

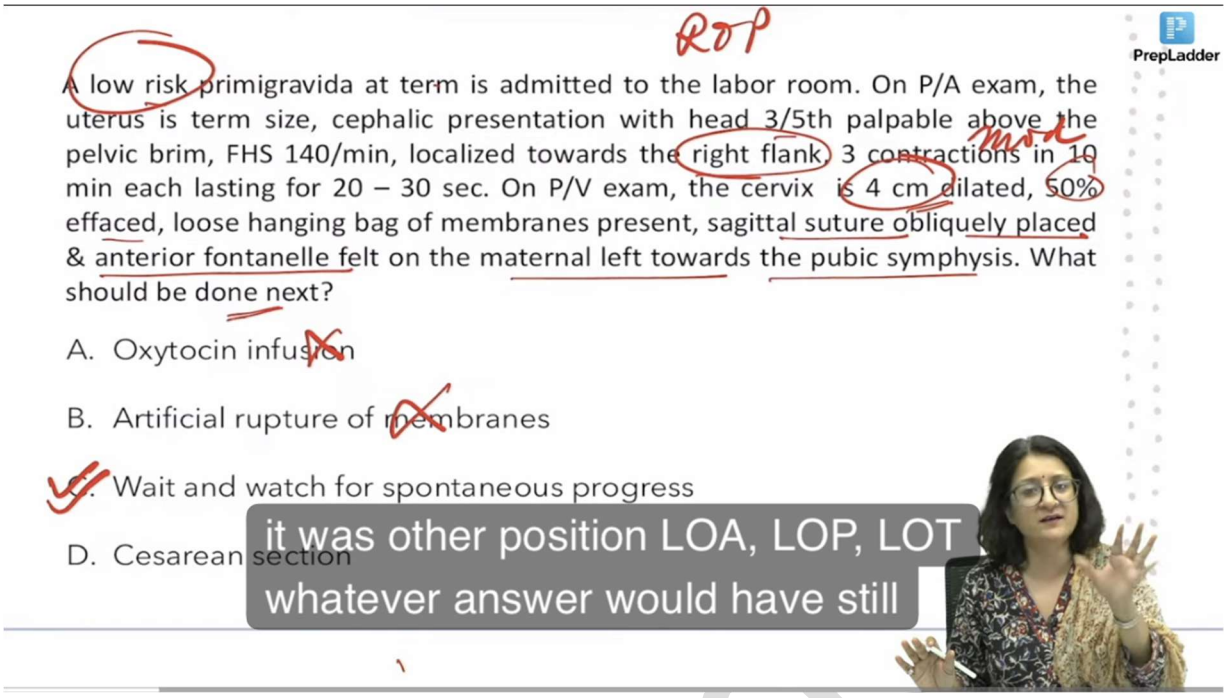


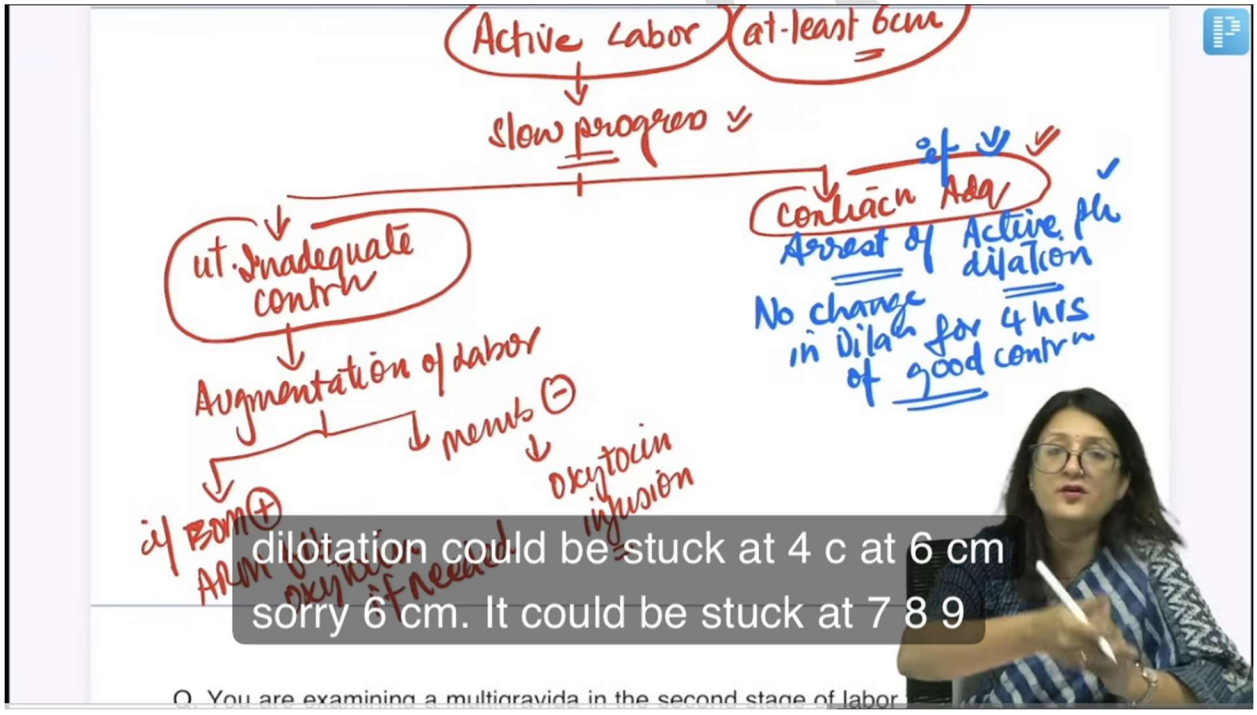

Q14. A primigravida in active labor has been in labor for 3 hours. On vaginal examination, the cervix is 6 cm dilated, and there has been no further progress in cervical dilatation or descent of the presenting part during this period. What is the most appropriate next step in management?

A. Cesarean section
B. wait and watch
C. Induction of labor
D. **Augmentation of labor with oxytocin**

Prepla

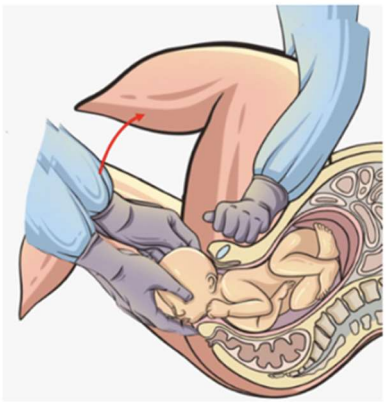
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



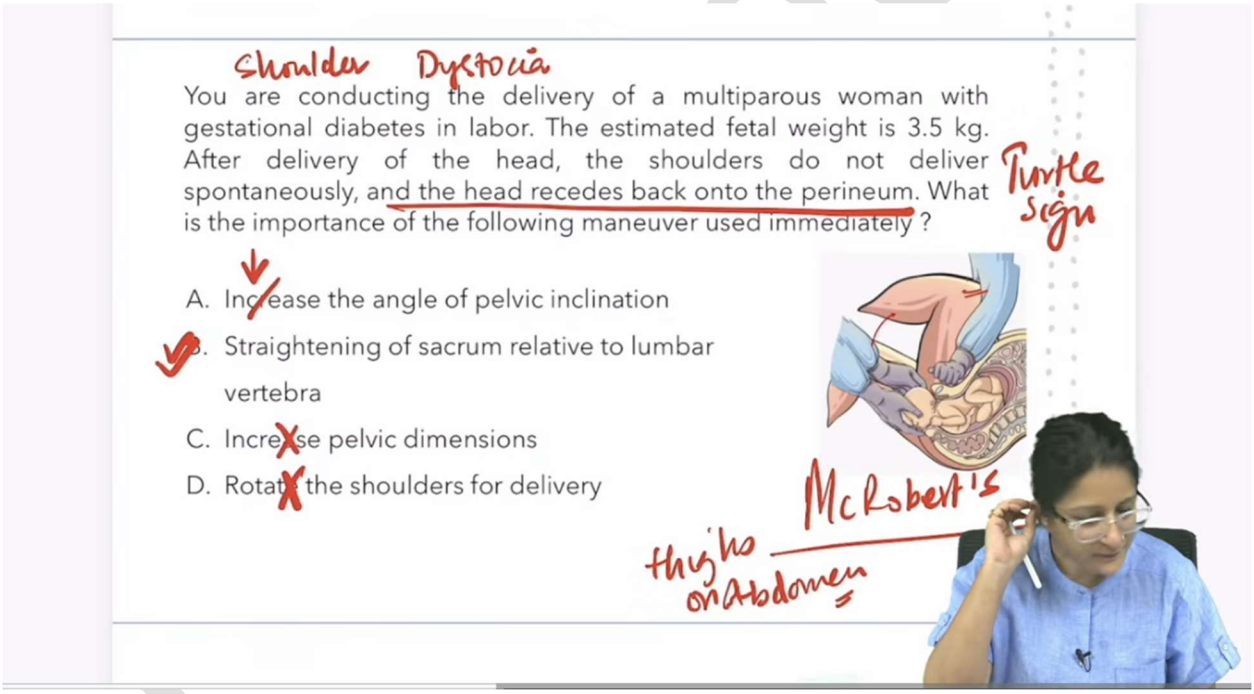




Q15. A diabetic mother delivers a macrosomic baby. Suprapubic pressure is applied as shown in the image. Identify the manoeuvre

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



A.Woods screw maneuver
B. McRoberts maneuver
C. Rubin maneuver
D. Zavanelli maneuver
Answer: McRobert's Manouvre



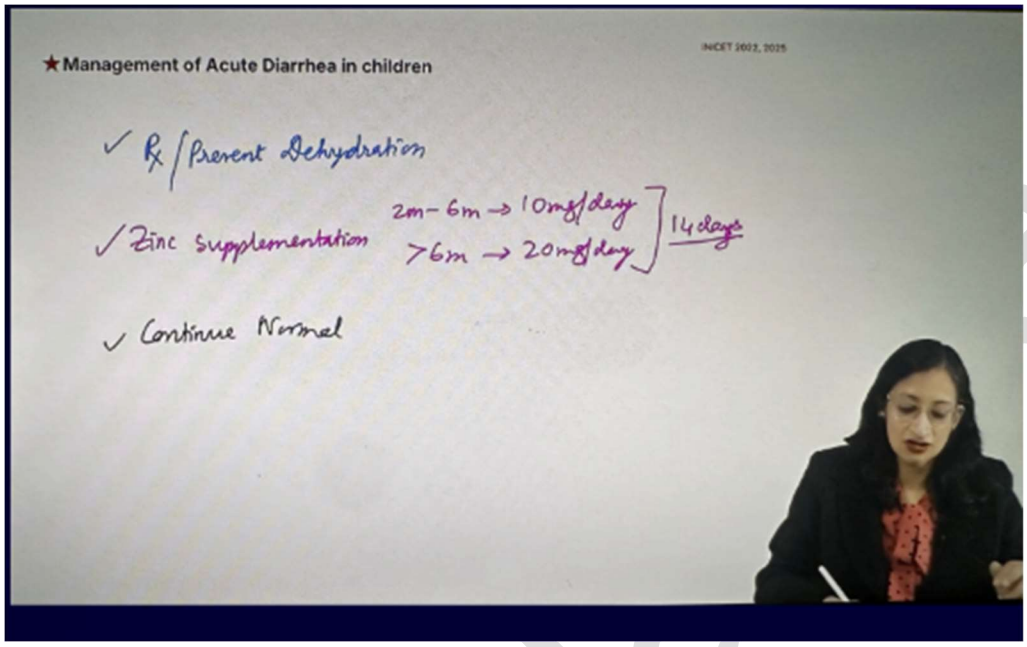

## Pediatrics

Q1. A 4 month old infant presents with acute watery diarrhea and mild dehydration. along with oral rehydration therapy, oral zinc supplementation is initiated.which of the following is the standard recommended daily dose of elemental zinc for this infant?

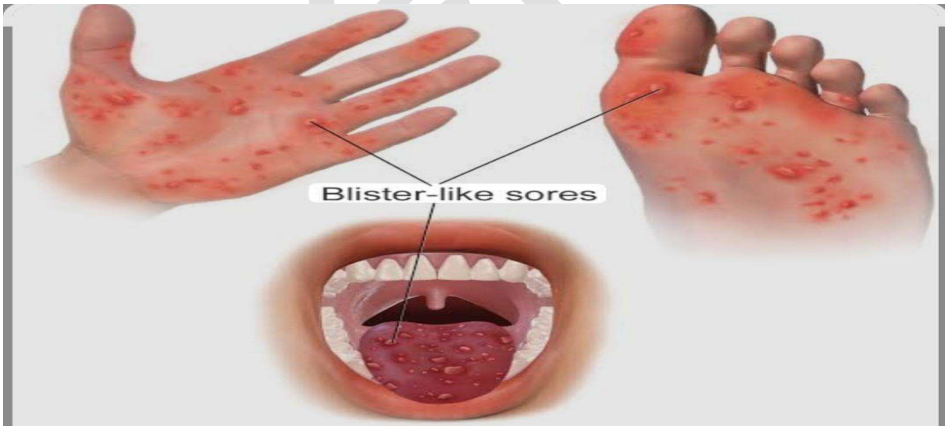
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

A. 6MG
B. 7MG
C. 10MG
D. 20MG

Answer: c. 10MG



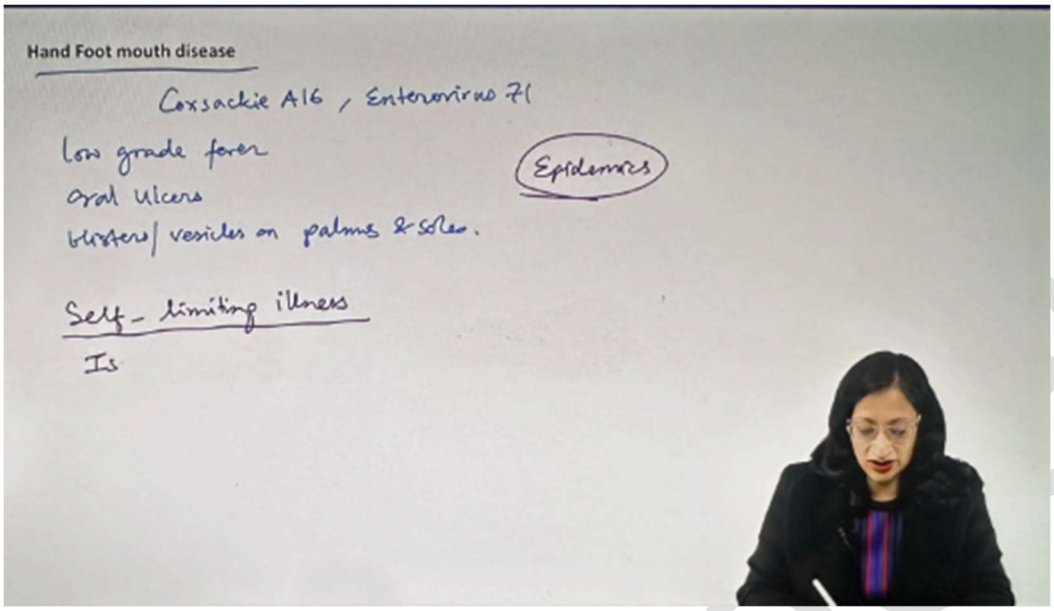

Q2. A 3 yr old child presents with a 2 day history of low grade fever, painful oral ulcers, and refusal to eat .examination reveals multiple superficial ulcerations and distinctive peripheral skin lesions as shown in the image below is noted. what is the most likely diagnosis?




A. Herpetic gingivostomatitis
B. Erythema multiforme / Measles
C. Hand foot and Mouth disease
D. Varicella

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Answer: c. Hand foot and Mouth disease



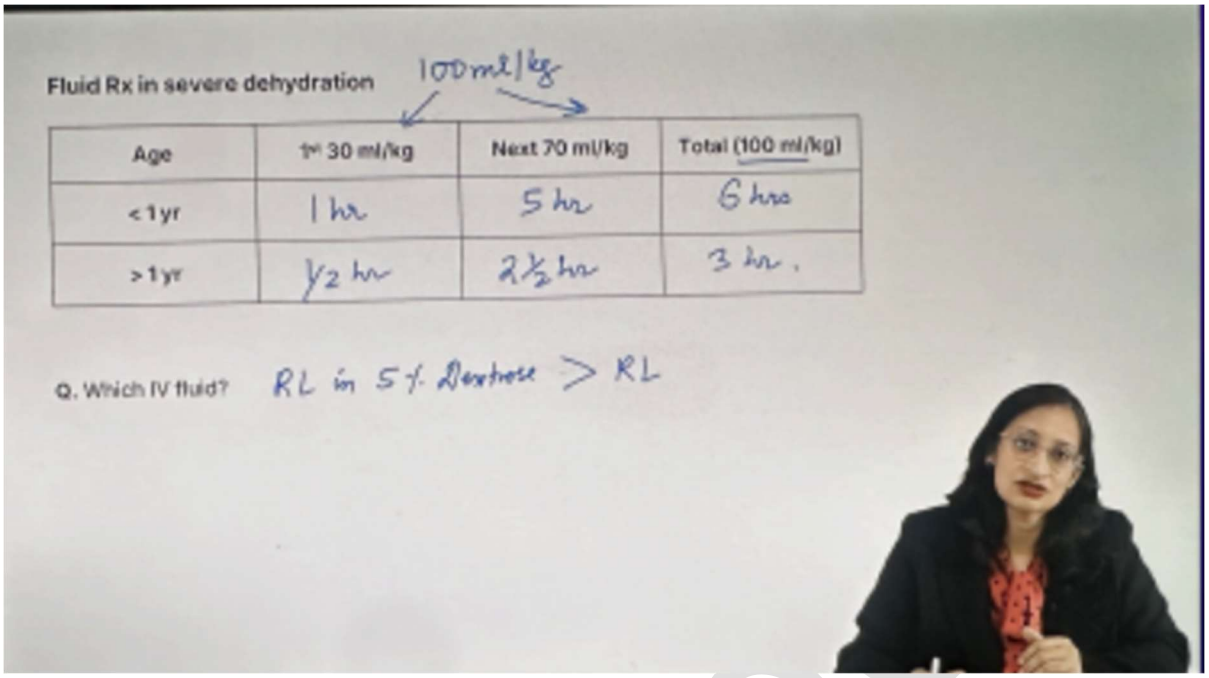

Q3. In a severely dehydrated child which of the following fluids use is recommended?

A. Normal saline
B. Ringer lactate
C. NS in 5% Dextrose
D. ORS and continue breastfeeding

Answer: b) Ringer lactate

Preplacer

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



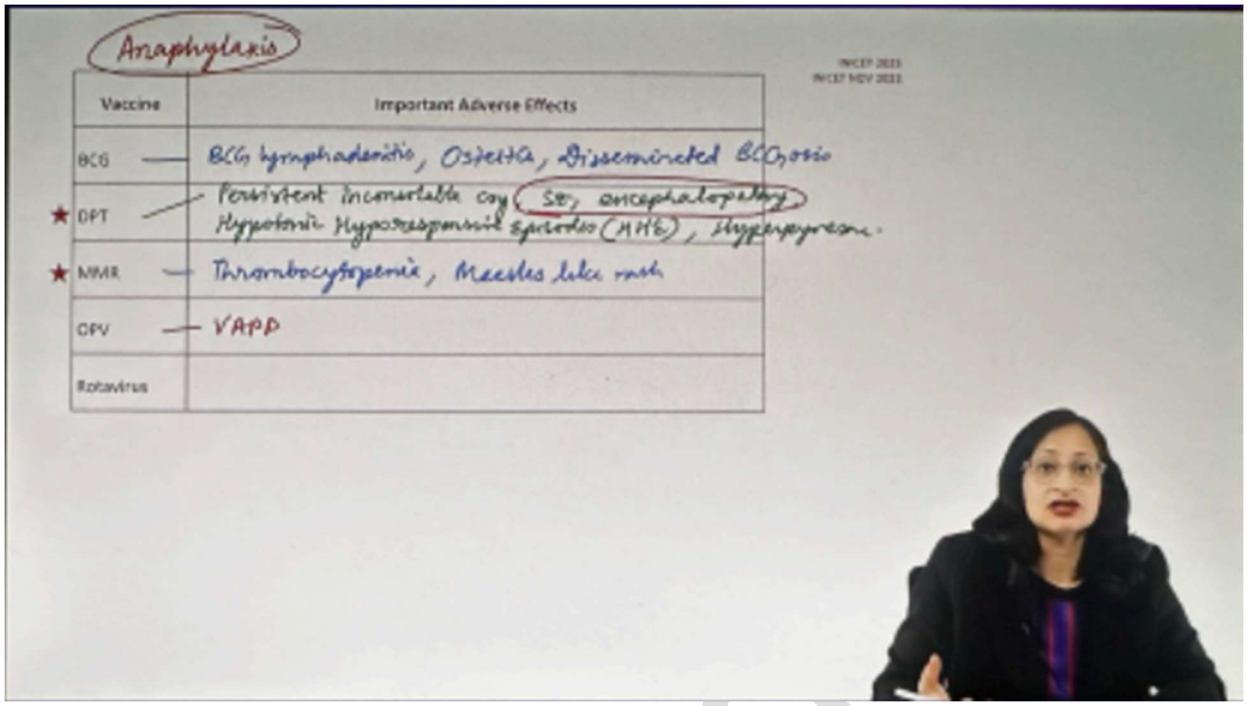

Q4. A 6 months old infant presents with persistent inconsolable cry lasting for 3hrs. symptoms begun shortly after routine immunisations.Which of the following vaccine components is most frequently associated with this adverse effect?

A. Hepatitis B
B. Inactivated polio
C. Pertussis
D. Hemophilus influenza type B

Answer: C) Pertussis

Preplaces

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



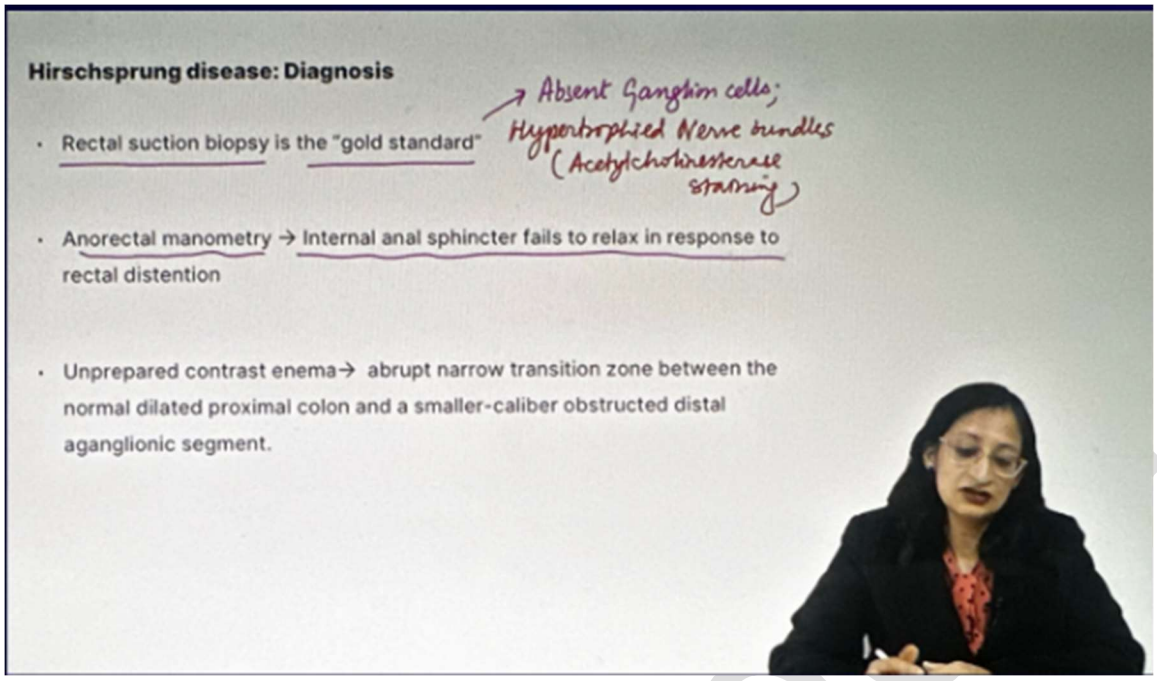

Q5. A term newborn male has not passed meconium within 48hrs of birth,On examination abdomen is distended and digital rectal examination yields a gush of retained stool and flatus. What is the gold standard investigation to confirm the diagnosis?

A. Rectal biopsy showing presence of ganglion cells
B. Barium enema showing narrow distal segment
C. Rectal biopsy showing absence of ganglion cells
D. Anorectal manometry showing absent rectoanal inhibitory reflex

Answer: C) Rectal biopsy showing absence of ganglion cells

Prepladder

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



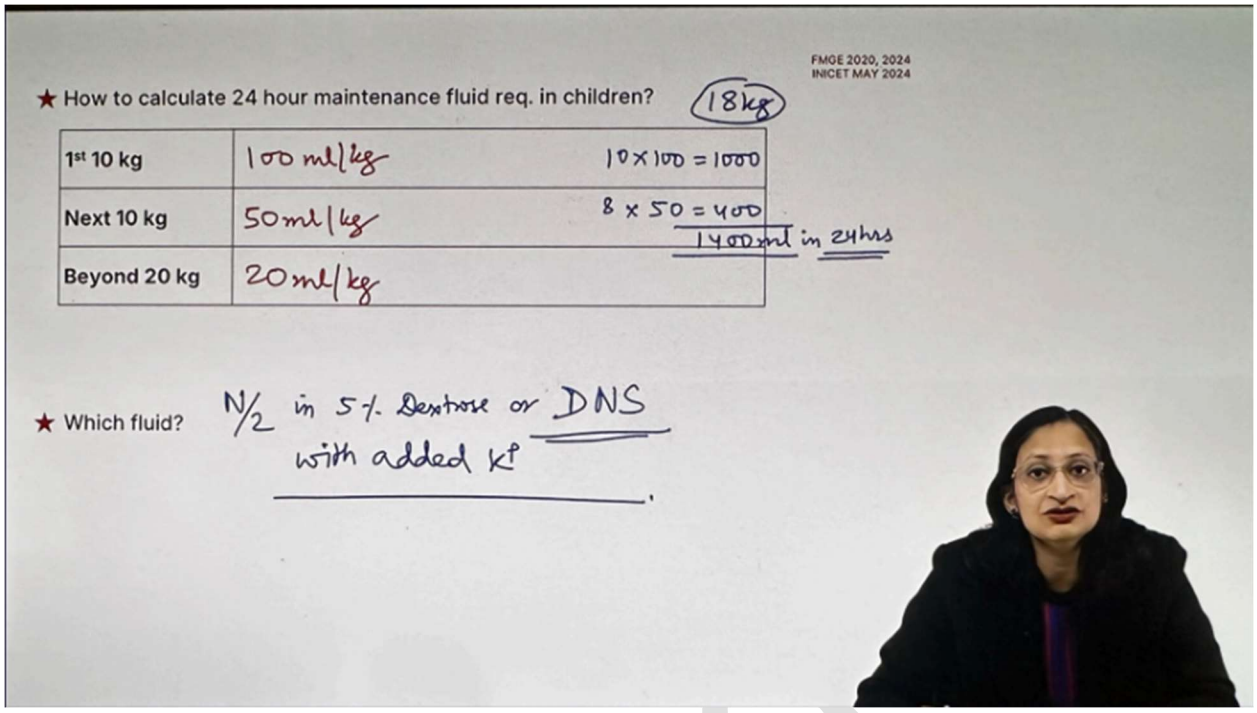

Q6. A 12kg toddler is admitted to pediatric ward and requires maintenance intravenous fluid therapy.Using standard holliday segar method calculate the total fluid volume requirement for this child over a 24hour period?

A. 1000ml
B. 1100ml
C. 1200ml
D. 1400ml

Answer: B) 1100ml

Preplaces

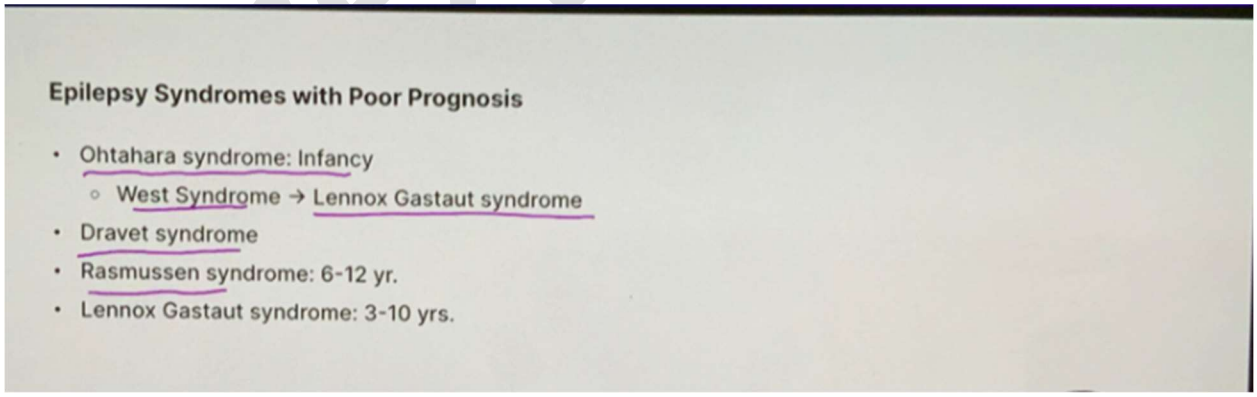
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



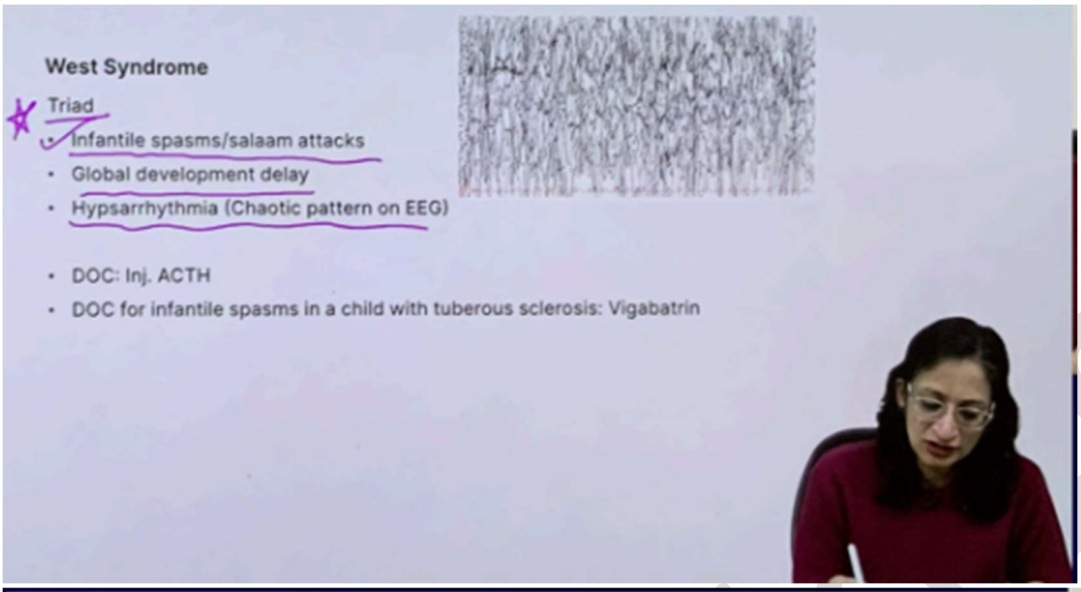

Q7. An 8 month old infant presents with prolonged, recurrent febrile seizures that often progress to status epilepticus. Over time child exhibits developmental delay and generalised epilepsy. Genetic analysis reveals de novo mutation in SCN1A gene.Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

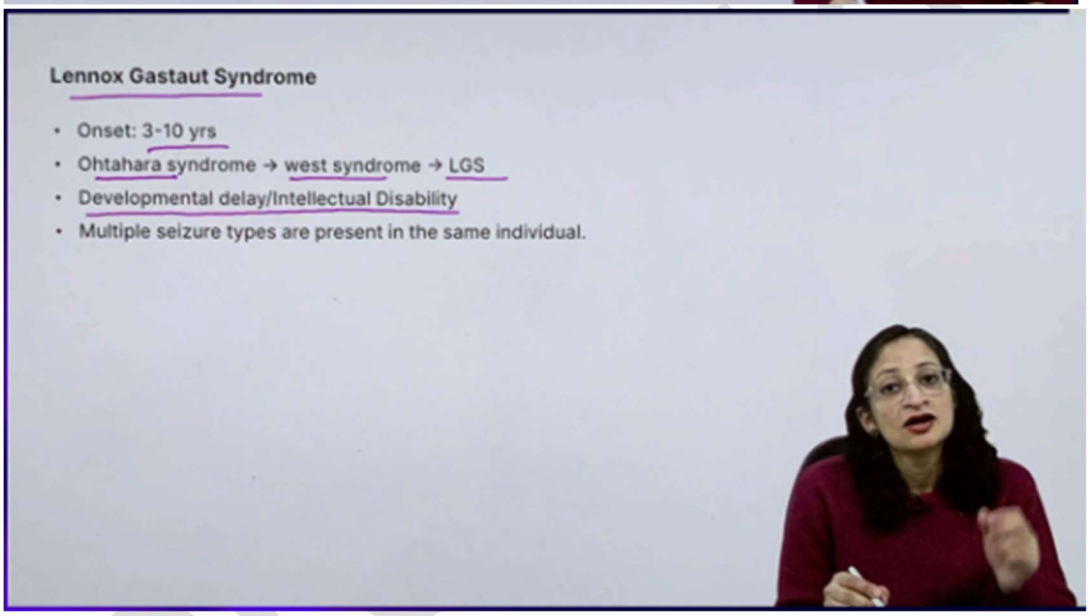
A. Dravet syndrome
B. Lennox gastaut syndrome
C. West syndrome
D. Benign febrile seizures

Answer: A) Dravet syndrome



# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



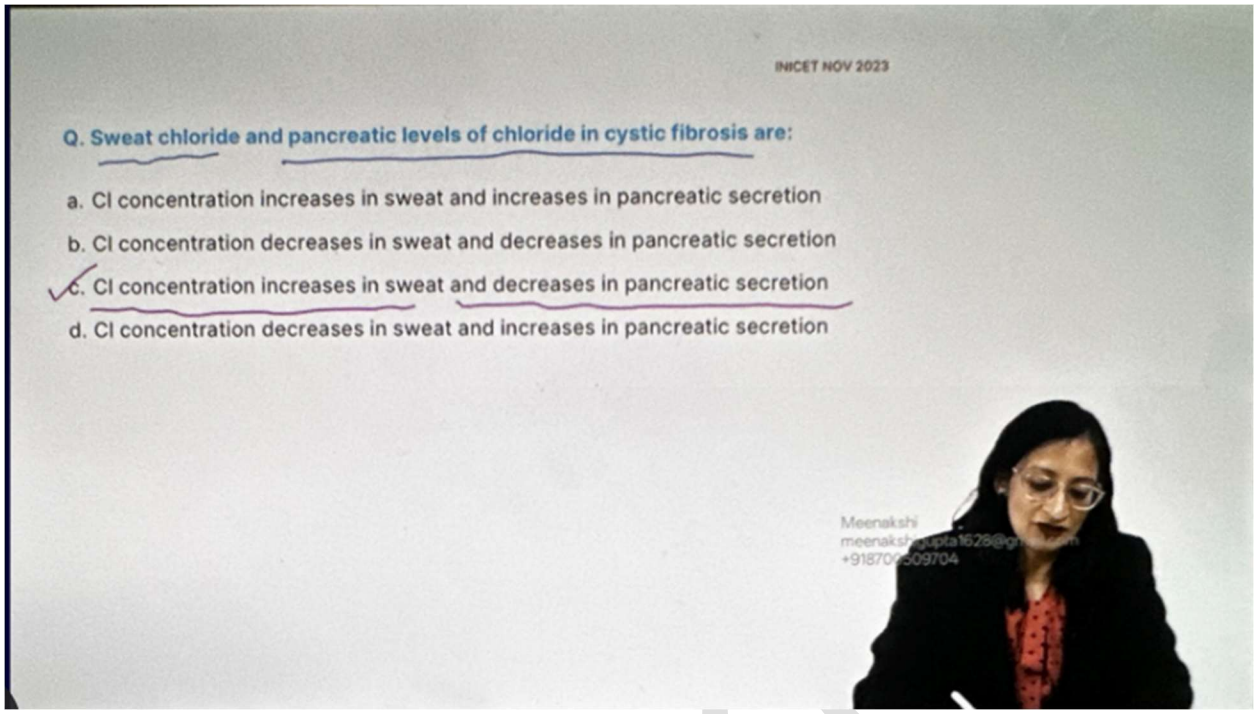




Q8. A 6 month old infant presents with recurrent respiratory tract infections, persistent wheezing and failure to thrive.Lab tests reveal hyperviscous secretions obstructing the exocrine glands. this pathology arises from a dysfunction in a transmembrane regulator channel that alters electrolyte transport. which ion channel defect is primarily responsible?

A. Sodium channel
B. Potassium channel
C. Chloride channel
D. Calcium channel

Answer: C) Chloride channel

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q9. A 2 year old boy presents with significant developmental delay unable to sit independently and spastic increased tone in his limbs. A clinical video assessment highlights uncoordinated, involuntary movement of his hands when attempting task. Which of the following condition is most persistent with this presentation?

A. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
B. Cerebral palsy
C. Spinal muscular atrophy type 1
D. Down syndrome

Answer: C) Spinal muscular atrophy type 1

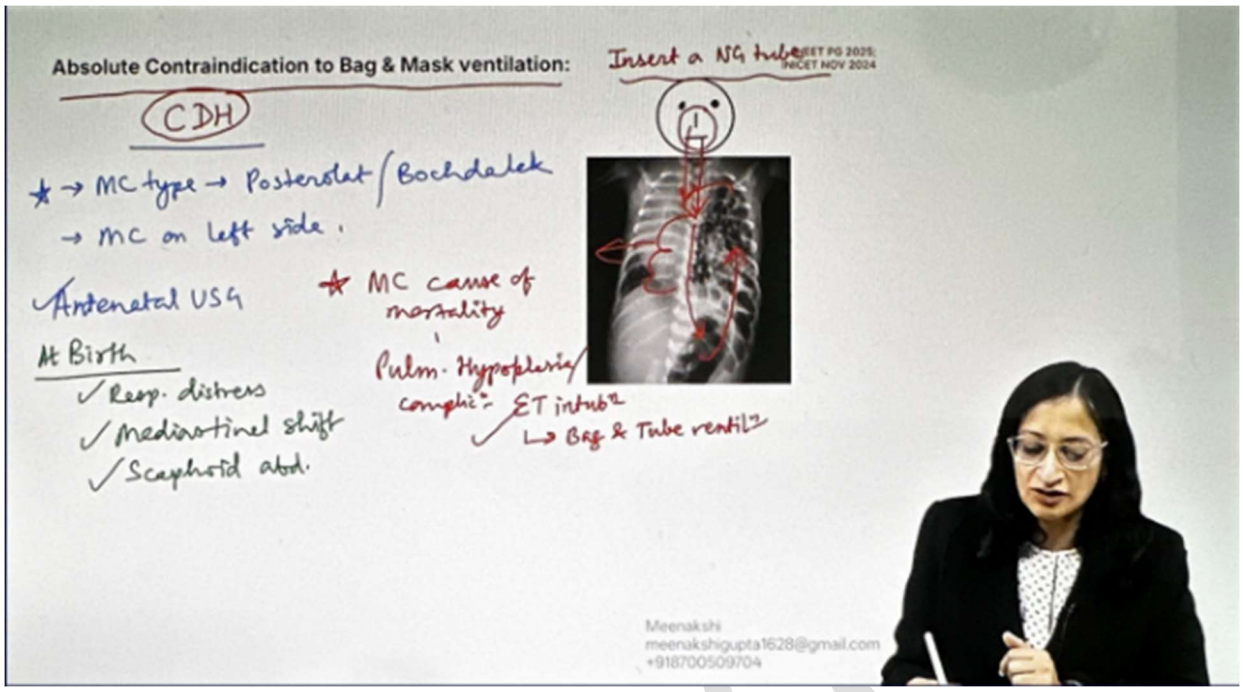
Q10. A newborn presents with severe respiratory distress, scaphoid abdomen and decreased breath sounds on left side of chest. chest Xray and Ct scan reveals bowel loops herniating into thoracic cavity with rightward mediastinal shift pointing to bochdalek hernia. Apex of left lung is poorly visualised. What is the most definitive primary pulmonary complication associated with this condition?

A. Hypoplasia of left lung
B. congenital lobar emphysema of the right lung
C. pulmonary sequestration of the left lung
D. Hypoplasia of right lung

Answer: A) Hypoplasia of left lung

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



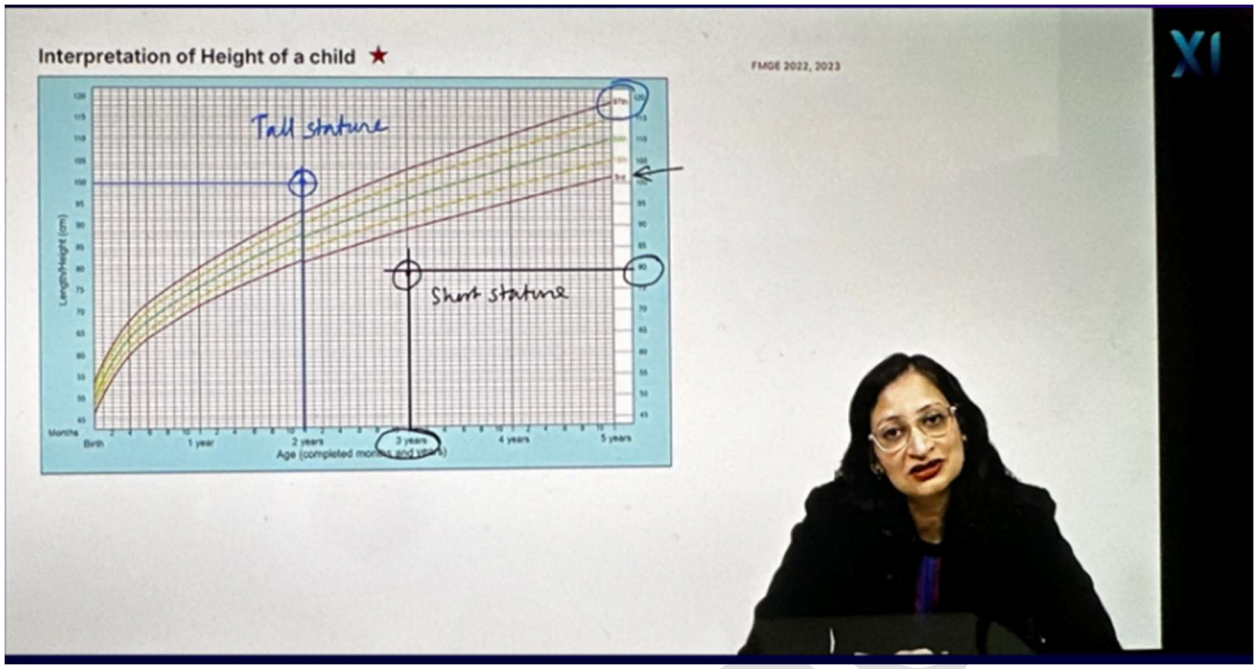

Q11. A 4 year old child is brought to the outpatient clinic for a routine growth evaluation. On plotting the serial height and weight measurements on standard WHO growth charts, all tracked data points consistently fall and track parallel just above the 50th percentile.What is the most likely interpretation of this chart?

A. Familial short stature
B. Constitutional delay of growth
C. Normal growth
D. Idiopathic short stature

Answer: C) Normal growth

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



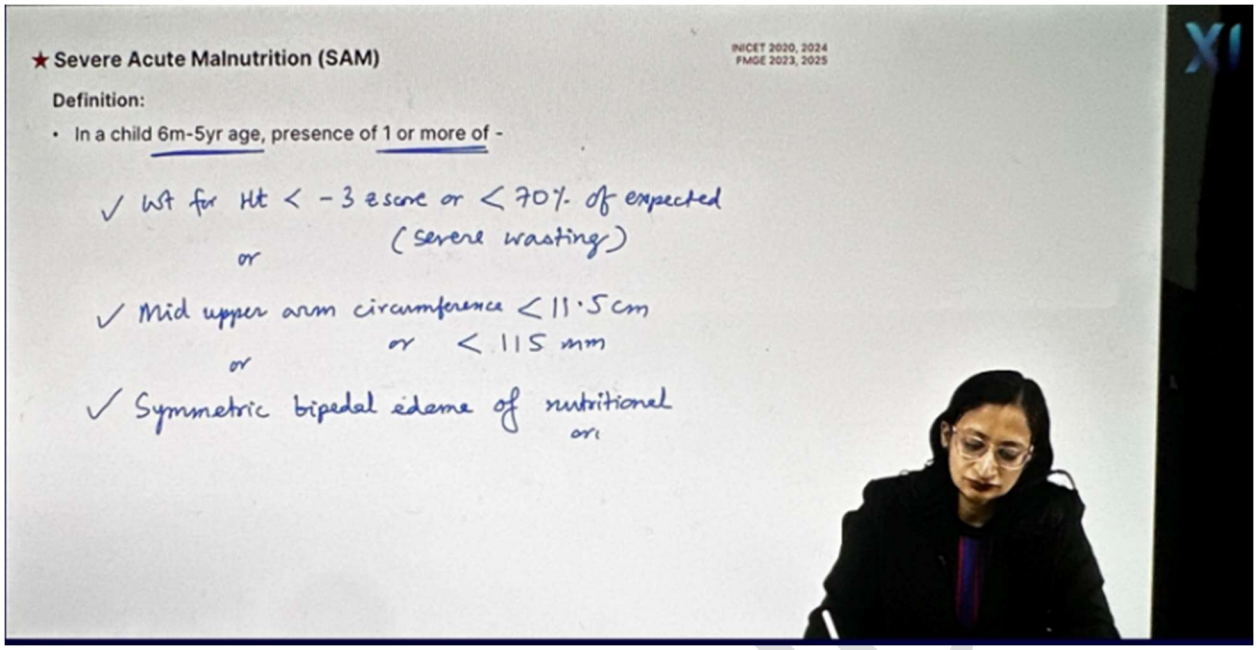

Q12. During a community health survey evaluating severe acute malnutrition among toddlers, a 14 month old child undergoes anthropometric screening. Assessment with shakir tape reveals MUAC of 11.5cm. What is the correct nutritional diagnostic classification for this child?

A. Moderate acute malnutrition
B. Severe acute malnutrition
C. Normal nutritional status
D. Severe Chronic malnutrition

Answer: B) Severe acute malnutrition

Preplaq

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



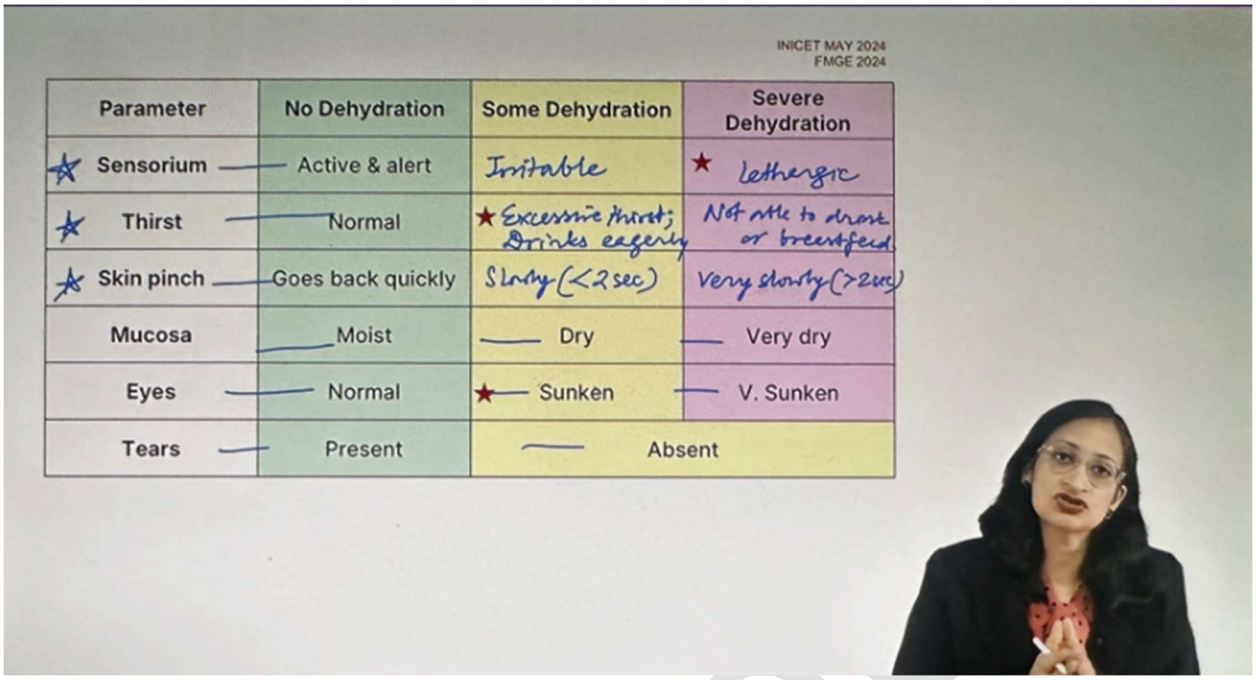

Q13. A 15 month old child presenting with severe acute malnutrition is evaluated for acute watery diarrhea. On assessment the infant is irritable, has sunken eyes, and is drinking water eagerly and thirstily when offered. According to IMCI criteria, how should this childs dehydration status be classified?

A. No dehydration
B. Some dehydration
C. Severe dehydration
D. Shock

Answer: B) Some dehydration

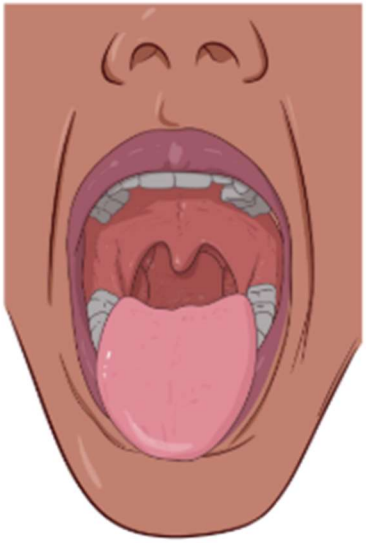
Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




## ANAESTHESIA

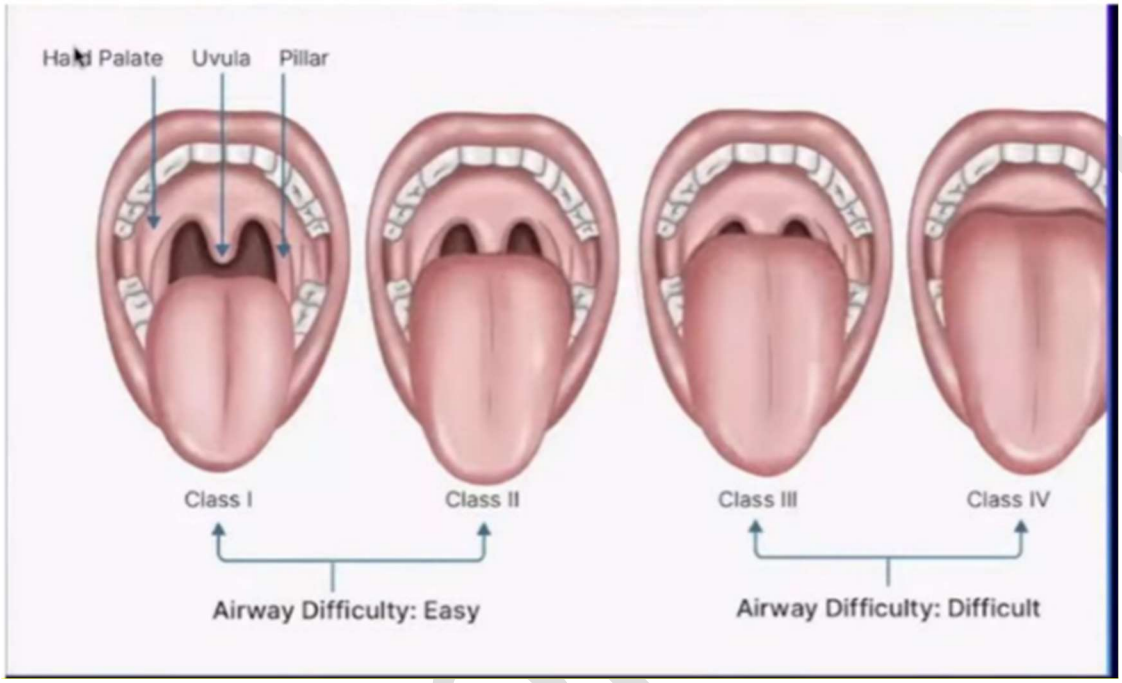
Q1. Which Mallampati class does this represent?



# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

A. Mallampati Class 1
B. Mallampati Class 2
C. Mallampati Class 3
D. Mallampati Class 4

Answer: a. Mallampati Class 1



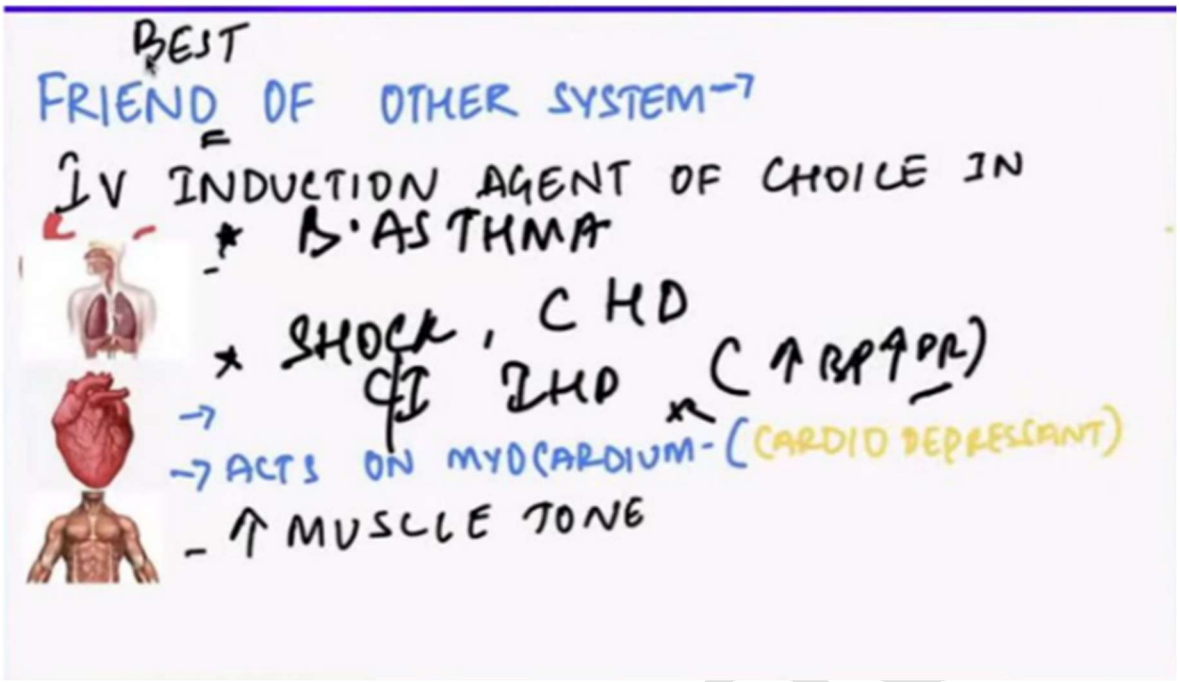

Q2. A 23-year-old male with abdominal trauma requires emergency laparotomy. BP is 80/50 mmHg. What is the anaesthetic agent of choice for induction in this patient?

A. Ketamine
B. Propofol
C. Thiopentone
D. Sevoflurane

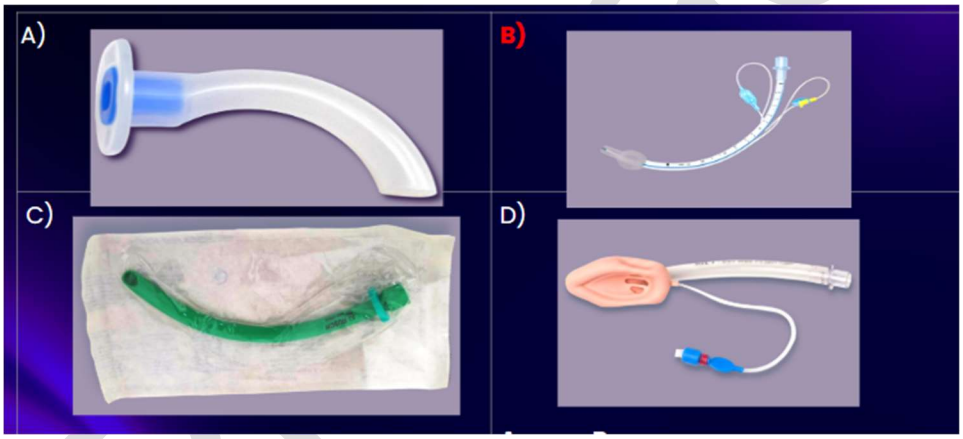
Answer: a. Ketamine

Prep

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

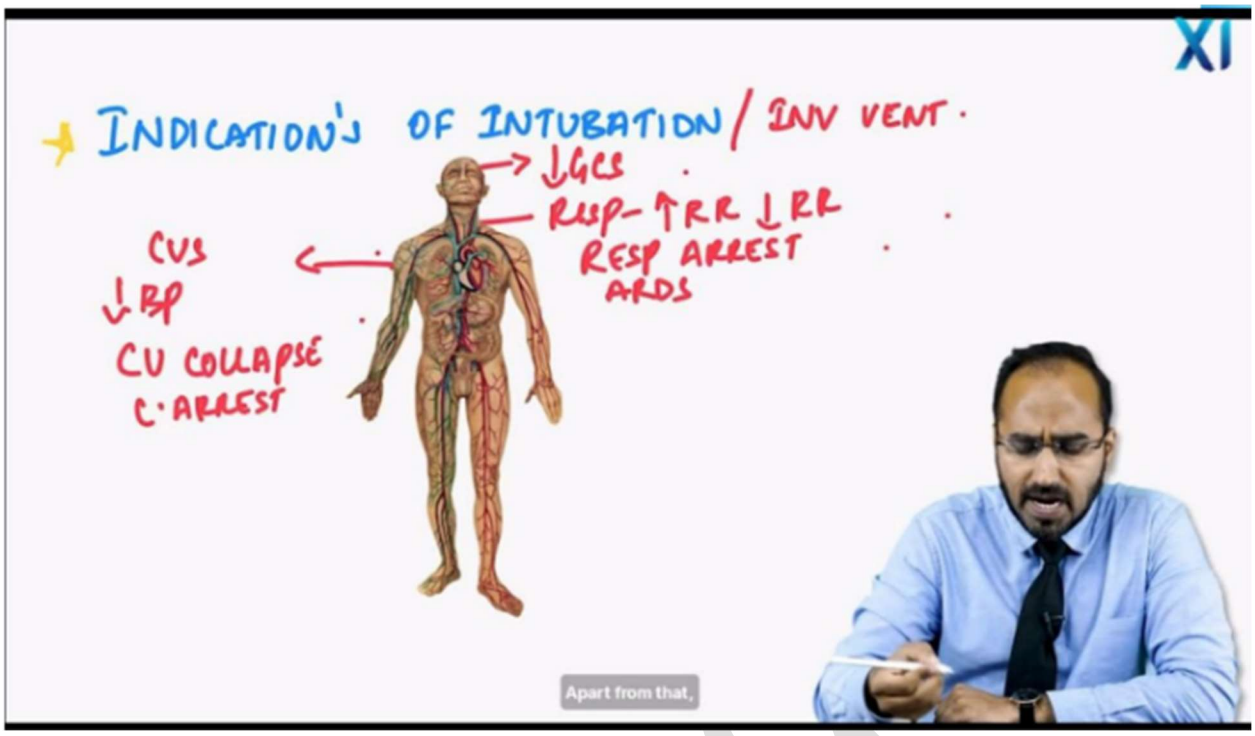



Q3. A middle aged guy got into terrific road traffic accident having voice hoarse and breathing difficulties. GCS of 10. Which type of following tube will you use for endotracheal intubation ?




Answer: B

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q4. A 28-year-old male is posted for emergency laparotomy under general anesthesia. During endotracheal intubation, the anesthetist uses the instrument given below. Where should the tip of the blade be placed to obtain optimal visualization of the vocal cords?

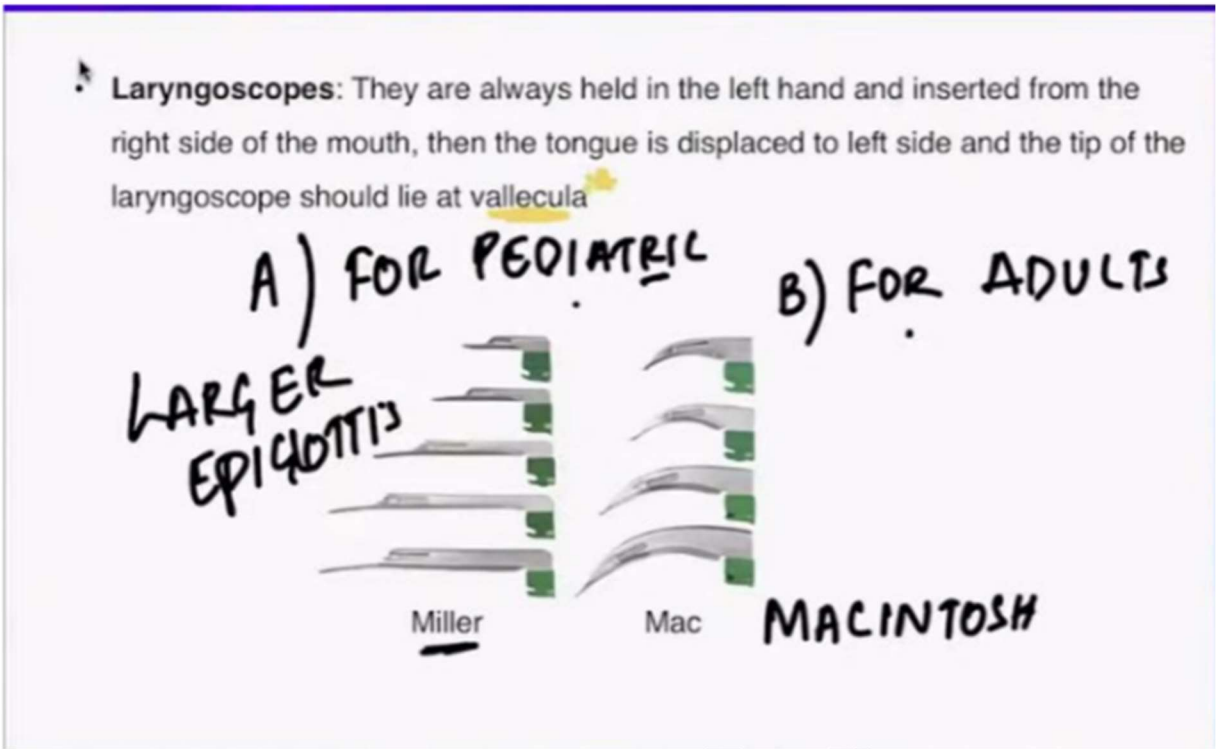


A. Behind the epiglottis, directly lifting it
B. In the vallecula between the base of tongue and epiglottis
C. Between the vocal cords
D. In the pyriform fossa

Answer: b. In the vallecula between the base of tongue and epiglottis

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



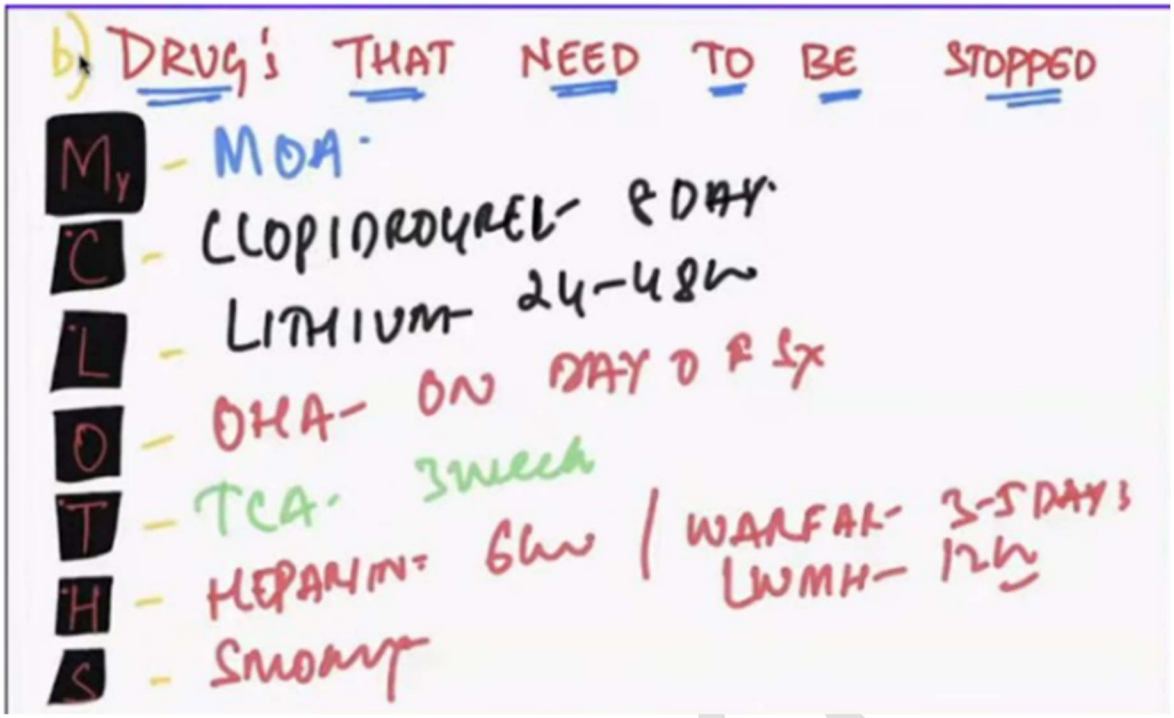

Q5. A patient on long term warfarin therapy is posted for surgery. What is the appropriate management in this case

A. Stop 5 days prior and switch to LMWH
B. Continue medication
C. Stop on the day of surgery

Answer: a. Stop 5 days prior and switch to LMWH

Preplac

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



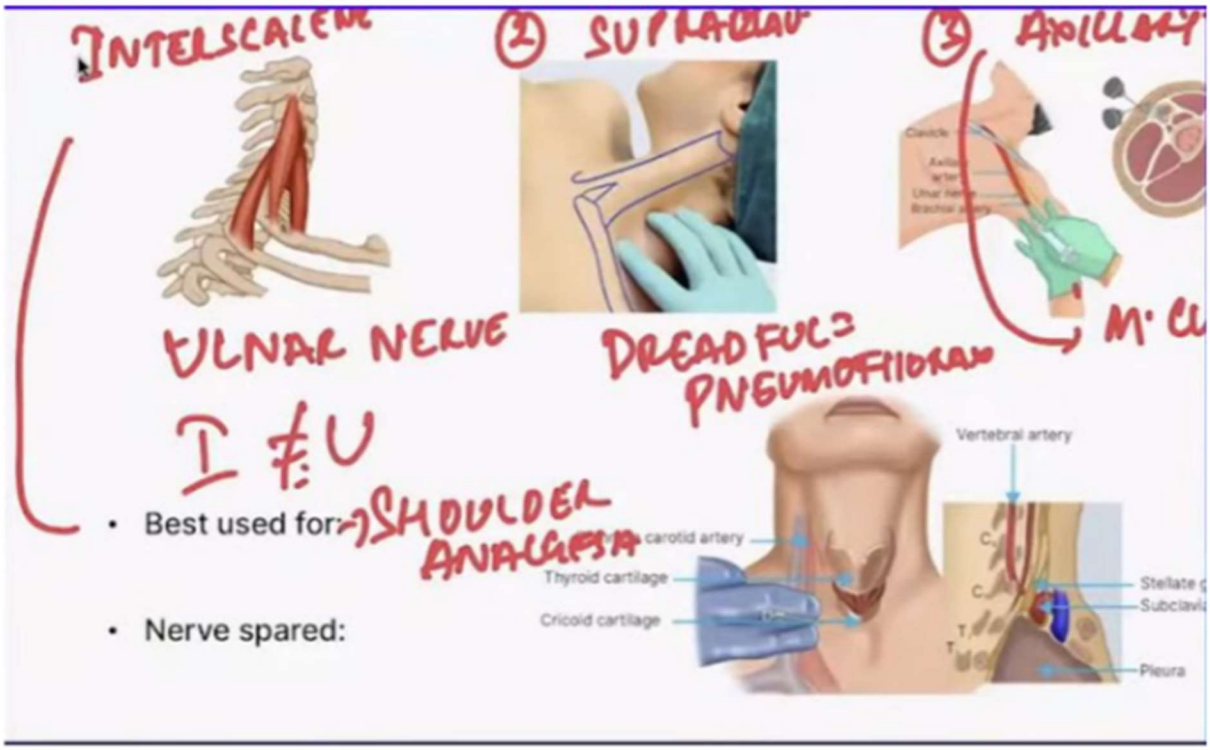

Q6. A patient with a humerus fracture is scheduled for orthopedic surgery. Regional anesthesia is planned, and a brachial plexus block is performed. Through which approach is the brachial plexus most commonly accessed for this procedure?

A. Supraclavicular
B. Infraclavicular
C. Interscalene
D. Axillary

Answer: c. Interscalene

Preplaca

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



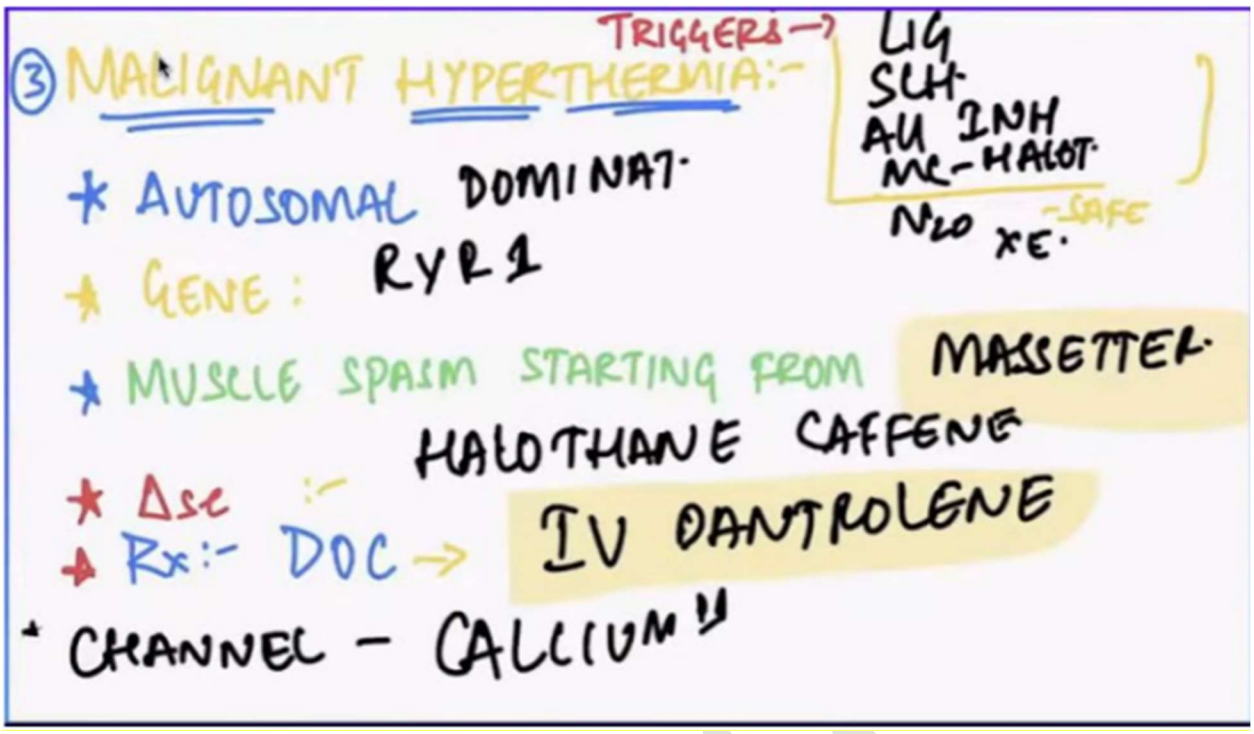

Q7. A patient undergoing surgery is administered succinylcholine for muscle relaxation. Shortly after administration, he develops hyperthermia, muscle rigidity, tremors, and tachycardia. What is the most appropriate treatment for this condition?

A. Neostigmine
B. Dantrolene sodium
C. Atropine
D. Midazolam

Answer: b. Dantrolene sodium

Prepla

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




Q8. A 62-year-old obese man is placed in the position for his planned surgery as shown in the image. What is the primary reason for placing the patient in this position?

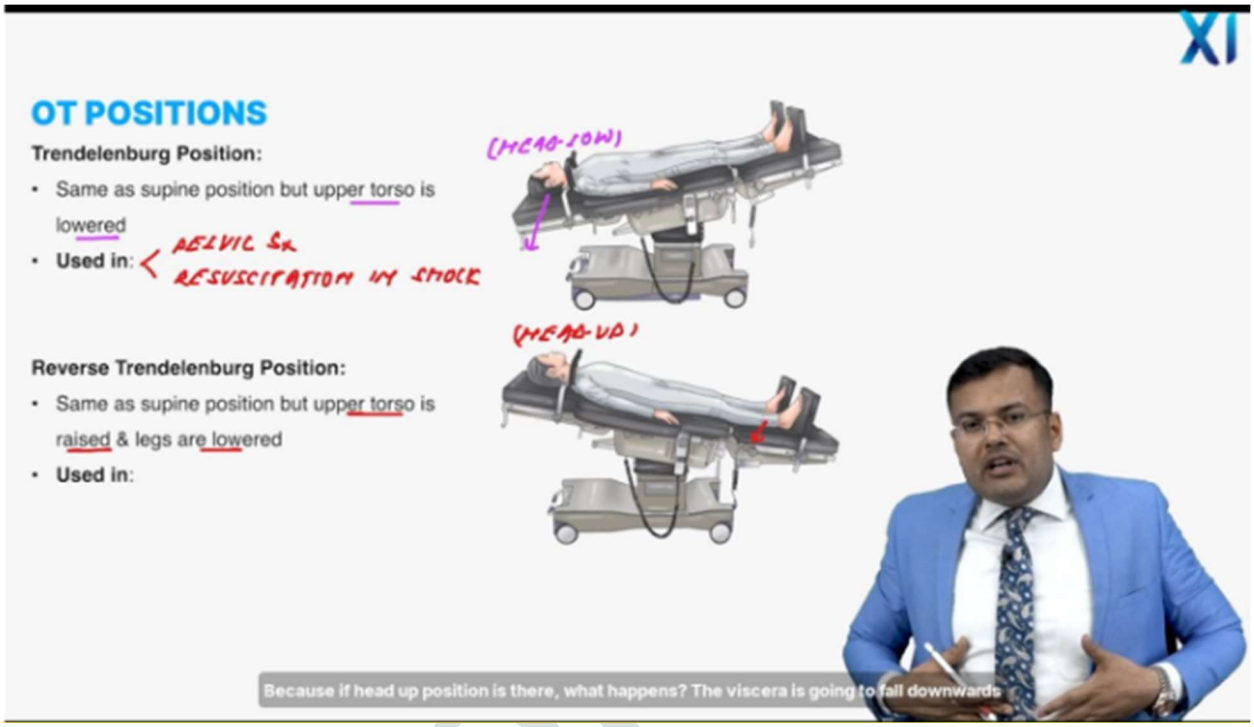


A. To allow abdominal viscera to shift towards the diaphragm, improving exposure of the pelvic organs and surgical field.
B. To reduce venous return and decrease intracranial pressure during pelvic surgery
C. To increase functional residual capacity and improve pulmonary compliance during anesthesia

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

D. To prevent aspiration of gastric contents by elevating the head end.

Answer: a. To allow abdominal viscera to shift towards the diaphragm, improving exposure of the pelvic organs and surgical field.




**ORTHO**

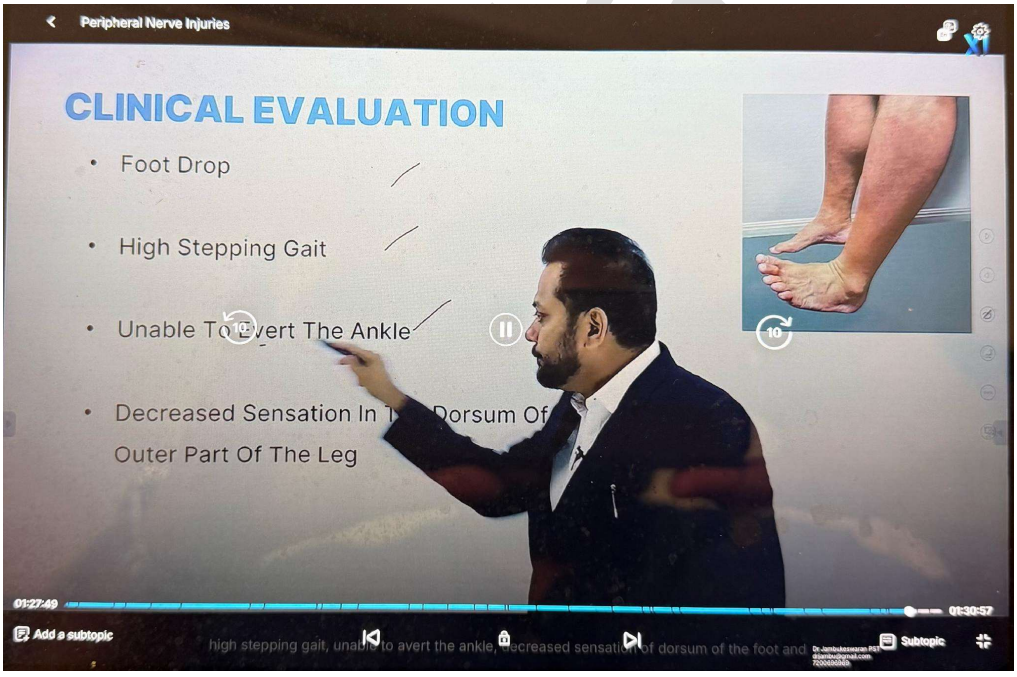
Q1. A 45-year-old construction worker presents to the emergency department after falling from a ladder and landing squarely on the lateral aspect of his right knee. An X-ray reveals a displaced fracture of the proximal fibula. Two weeks later, he returns to the clinic complaining that his foot feels "heavy" and he notices a "slapping" sound when he walks. He also reports a pins-and-needles sensation running down the front of his shin and onto the top of his foot. On physical examination, you note that he is unable to actively raise his toes off the ground, and when he tries to walk, his toes drag. Testing of his ankle reveals normal plantarflexion and normal inversion strength. He has decreased light touch sensation over the anterolateral shin and the dorsum (top) of his foot. Which of the following nerves is most likely injured?

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




A. Tibial nerve
B. Deep peroneal nerve
C. Superficial peroneal nerve
D. Common peroneal nerve

Answer: d. Common peroneal nerve

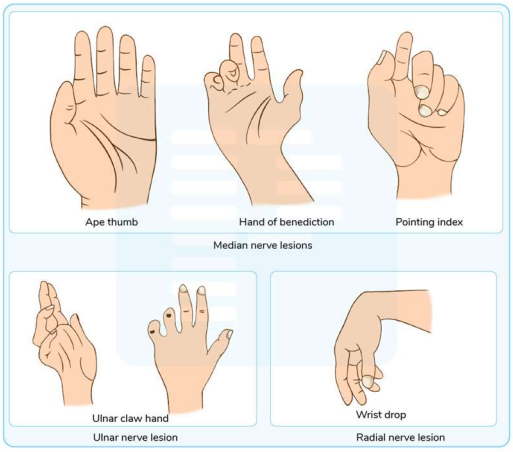



Q2. A 32-year-old office worker presents to the clinic complaining of a "clumsy" right hand. She states that she frequently drops her coffee mug and has difficulty holding a pen. She also mentions that she feels numbness and tingling on the thumb side of her palm and her index finger. Upon physical examination, you ask her to make a fist. She is able to curl her ring and pinky fingers tightly, but her index finger and thumb remain extended, pointing straight out.

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

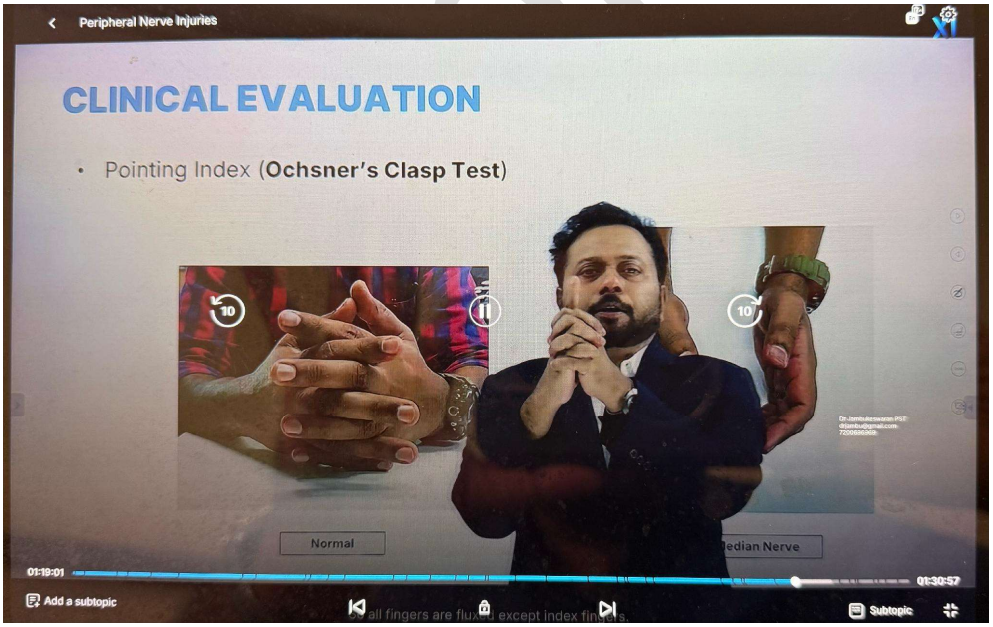
Additionally, she has significant weakness when trying to touch the tip of her thumb to the tip of her pinky finger.

Which of the following nerves is most likely responsible for this patient's symptoms?




A. Radial nerve
B. Ulnar nerve
C. Median nerve
D. Musculocutaneous nerve

Answer: C. Median nerve

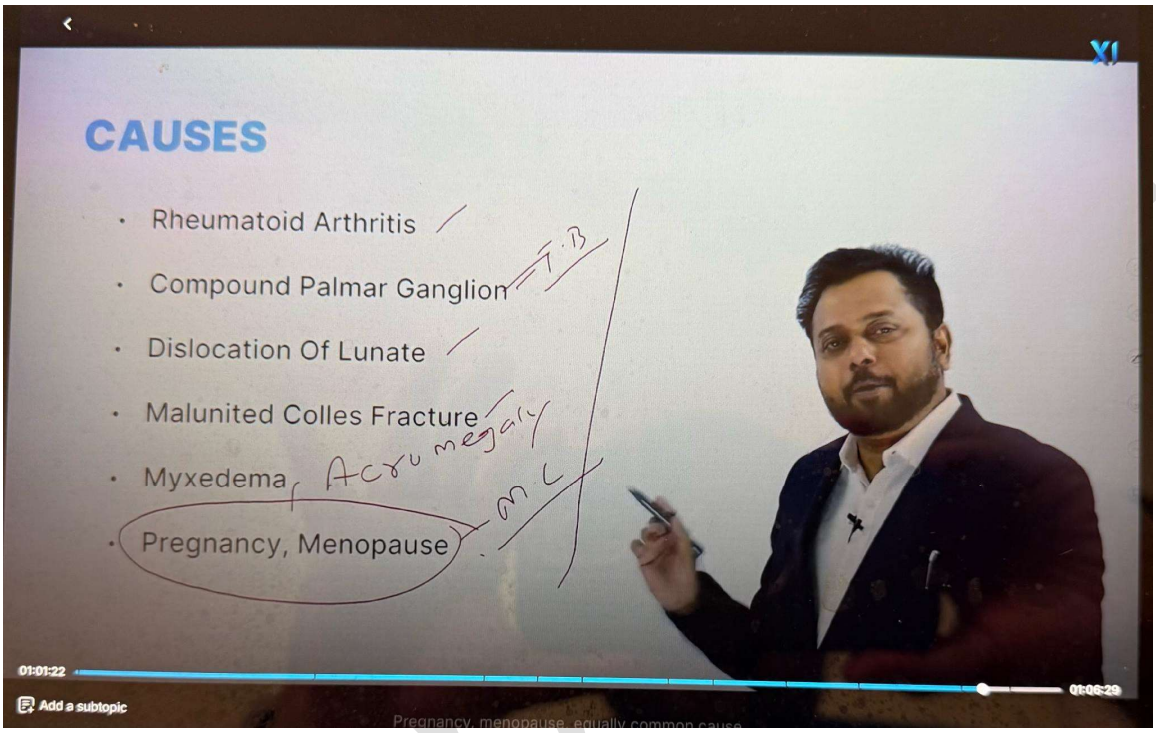



Q3. A 45-year-old woman presents with nocturnal burning pain and tingling in her right thumb, index, and middle fingers, which she often relieves by shaking her hand. Compression of which nerve is responsible for this patient's symptoms?

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

A. Radial nerve
B. Ulnar nerve
C. Median nerve
D. Musculocutaneous nerve

Answer: C. Median nerve



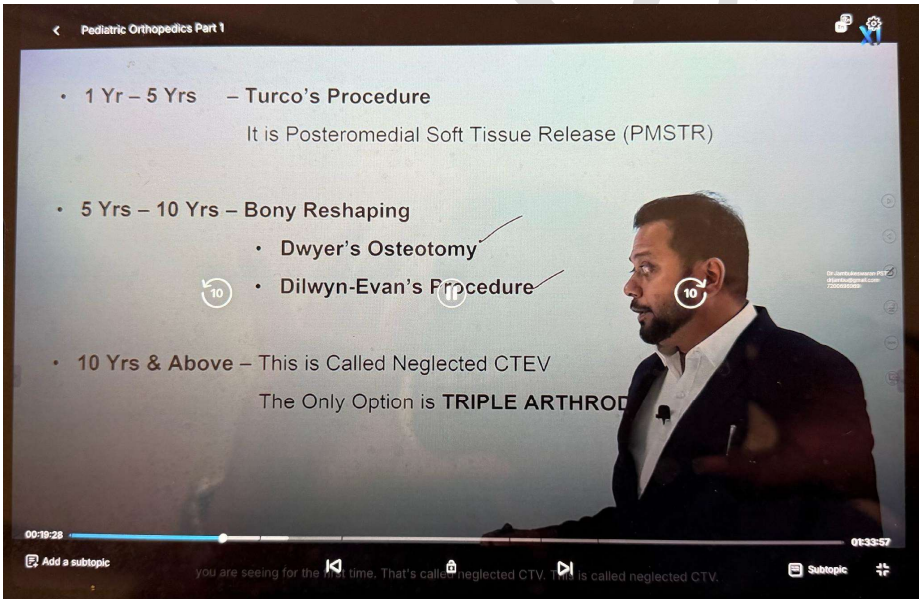

Q4. A 14-year-old boy from a rural area is brought to the orthopedic clinic by his parents. He has a history of a congenital foot deformity that was never treated during infancy. On physical examination, he has a fixed, rigid equinovarus deformity of his right foot. He walks on the lateral border of his foot and has significant pain with ambulation. Radiographs demonstrate severe structural adaptation of the tarsal bones with degenerative changes in the subtalar and transverse tarsal joints.
Because the patient has passed the window for soft tissue correction, surgical management is planned to provide a stable, painless, plantigrade foot. Which of the following surgical procedures is the definitive treatment of choice for this patient?

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



A. Ponseti casting and percutaneous Achilles tenotomy
B. Turco posteromedial soft tissue release
C. Triple arthrodesis
D. Ilizarov external fixator application alone

Answer: C. Triple arthrodesis

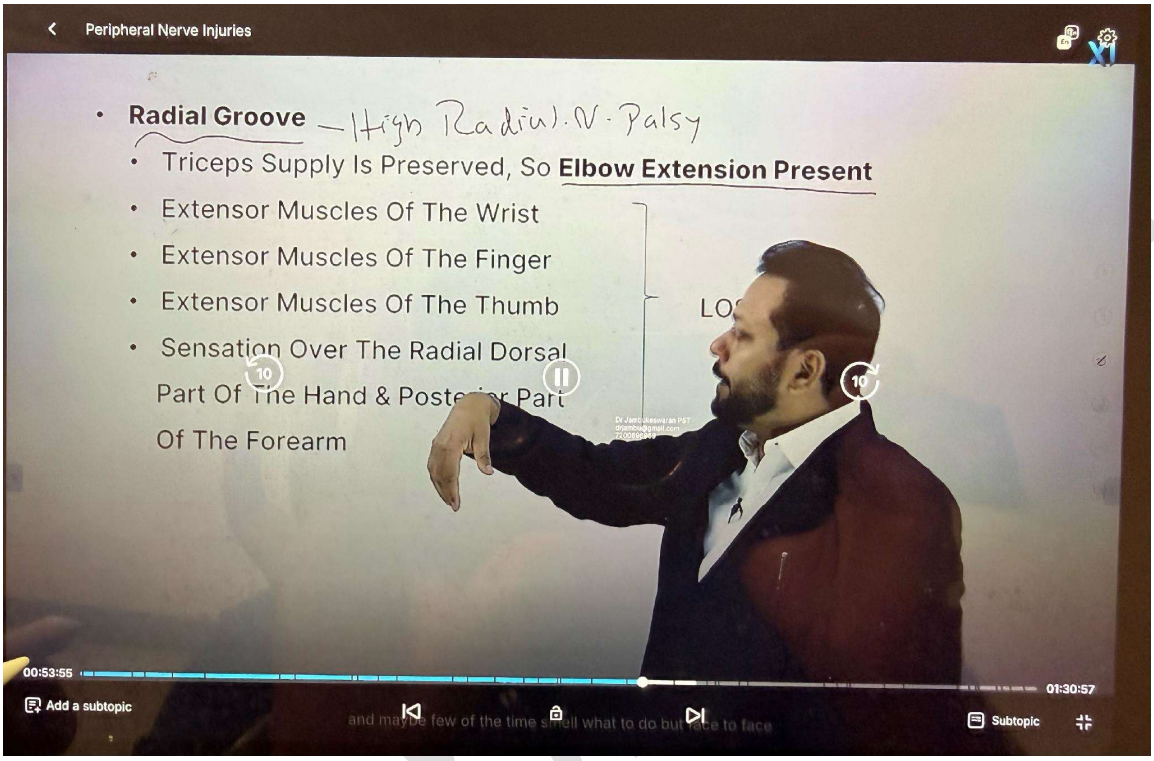



Q5. A 45-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after sustaining a mid-shaft humerus fracture during a fall. On examination, he is unable to actively extend his wrist or his metacarpophalangeal (MCP) joints, resulting in a "wrist drop" deformity. Which nerve has been injured?

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

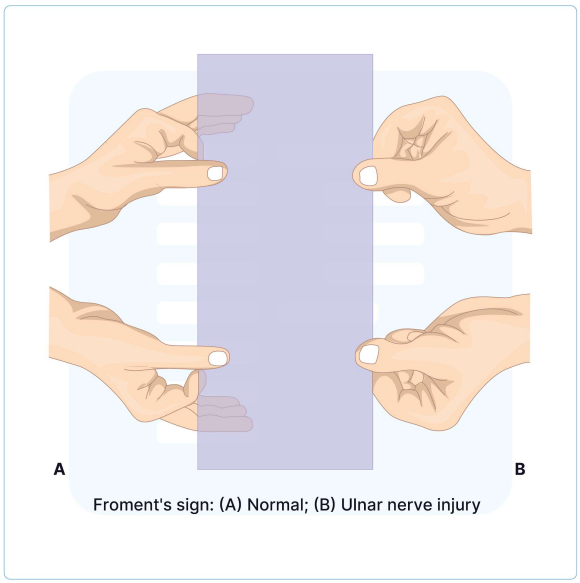
A. Axillary nerve
B. Median nerve
C. Radial nerve
D. Ulnar nerve

Answer: C. Radial nerve




Q6. A 48-year-old man presents with weakness in his right hand and noticeable muscle wasting in the web space between his thumb and index finger. On physical examination, the patient is asked to hold a piece of paper between his thumb and the radial side of his index finger while the examiner attempts to pull it away. The patient compensates by flexing his thumb at the interphalangeal (IP) joint to maintain his grip. Which peripheral nerve is most likely injured in this patient?

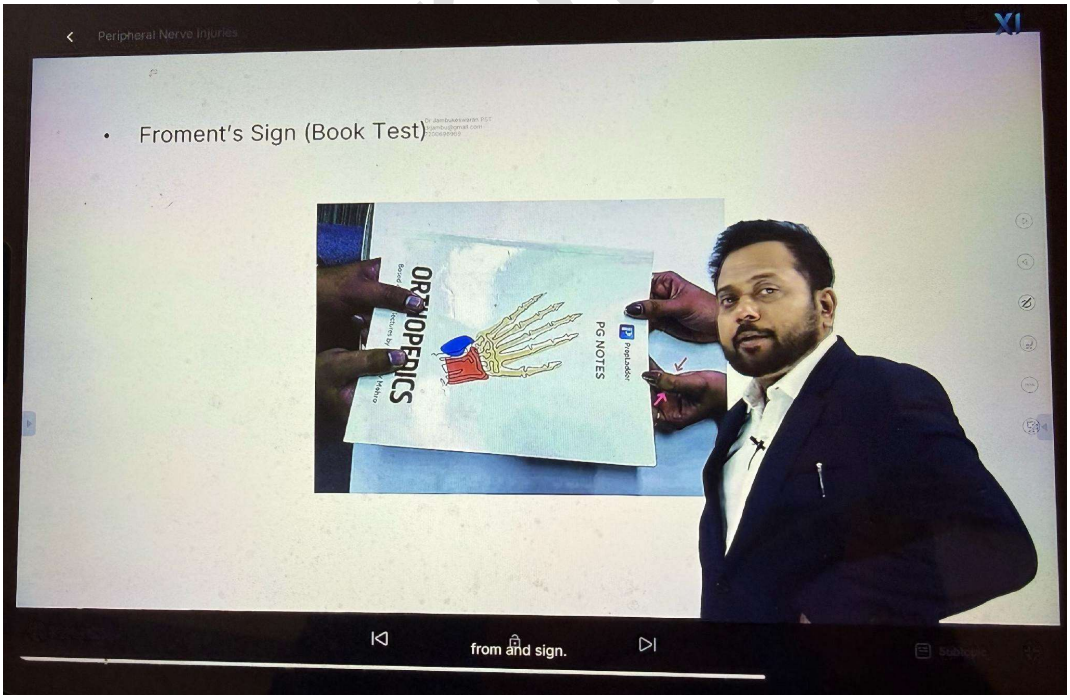
# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



Froment's sign: (A) Normal; (B) Ulnar nerve injury

A. Radial nerve
B. Ulnar nerve
C. Median nerve
D. Musculocutaneous nerve

Answer: B. Ulnar nerve



# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

Q7. A 28-year-old man presents with chronic, aching low back pain that is worse in the morning and improves with activity. On physical examination, the patient is placed in a supine position. The examiner flexes, abducts, and externally rotates the patient's hip, placing the ipsilateral ankle on the contralateral knee. This maneuver reproduces the patient's deep gluteal pain. Which of the following conditions is most likely responsible for this positive provocative test?

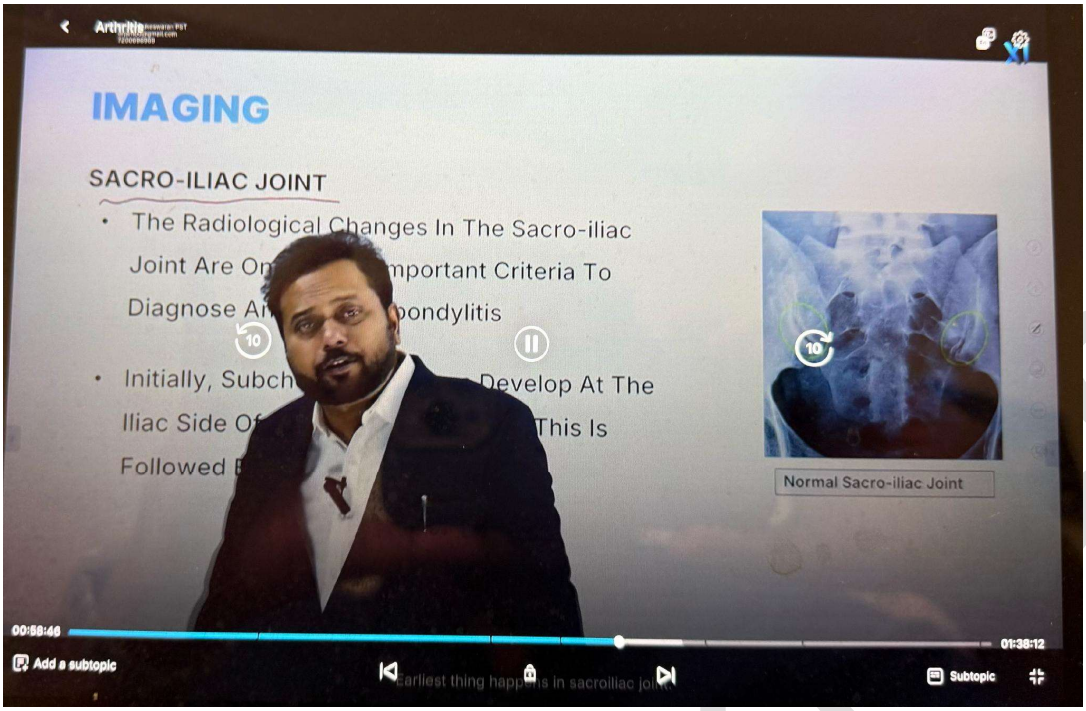



A. Lumbar disc herniation
B. Osteoarthritis of the hip
C. Sacroiliitis
D. Trochanteric bursitis

Answer: C. Sacroiliitis

Preplader

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




## DERMATOLOGY

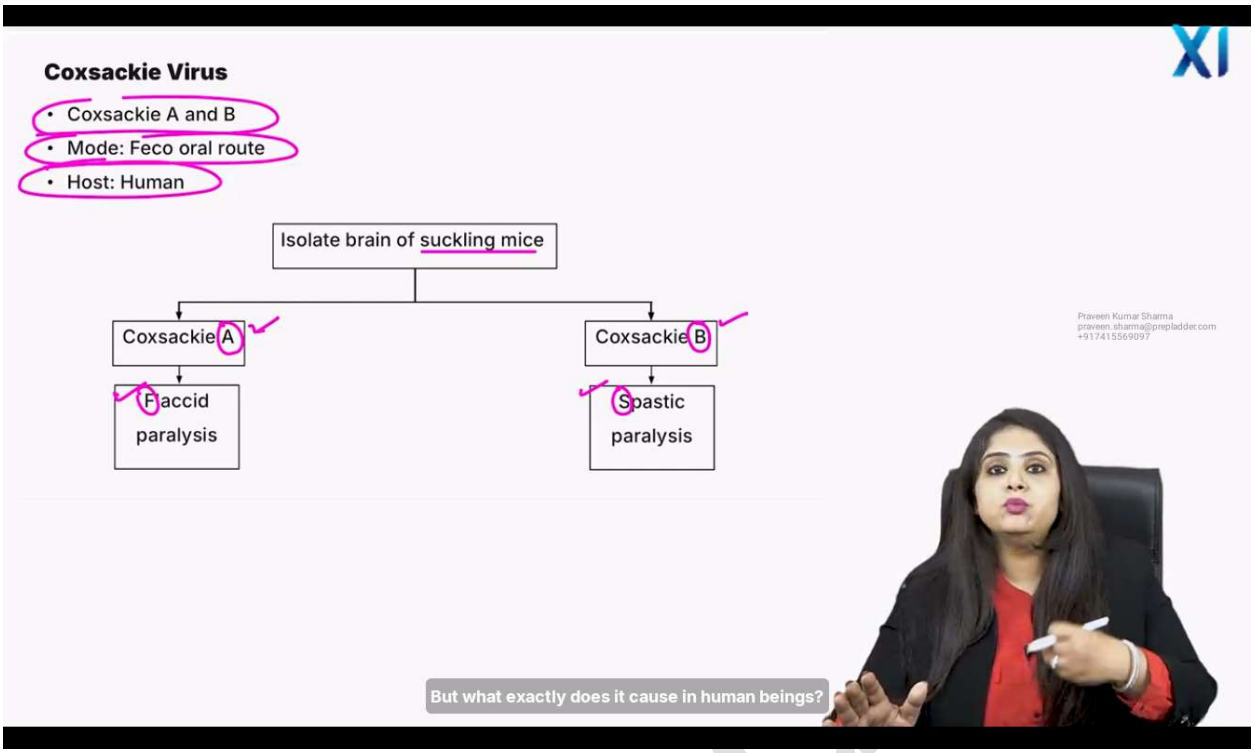
Q1. A 4-year-old child presents with a history of fever, painful oral ulcers, and vesicular lesions over the palms and soles. What is the most likely causative organism?

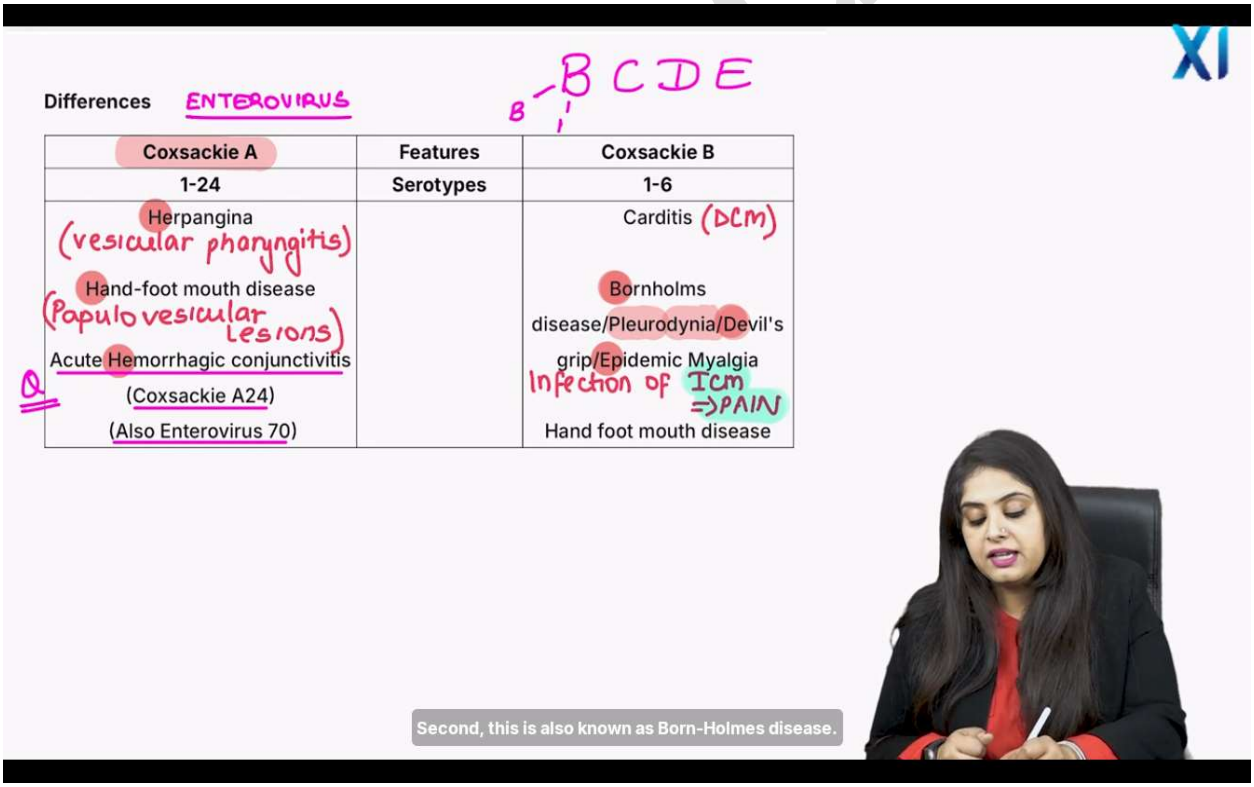
A. Coxsackievirus A
B. Coxsackievirus B
C. Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
D. Parvovirus B19

Answer: a. Coxsackievirus A

Prepladder

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



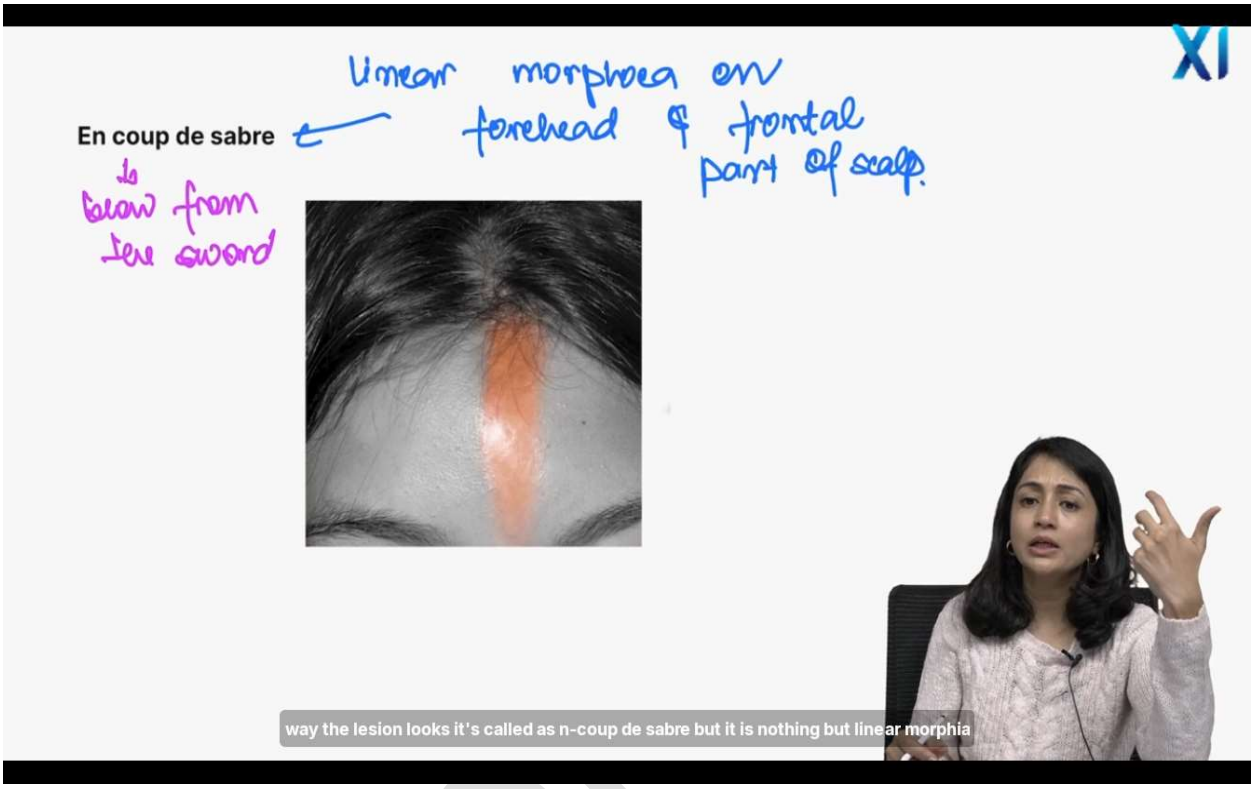

Q2. A patient presents with a linear depressed lesion over the forehead extending into the scalp, associated with localized alopecia. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Linear lichen planus
B. En coup de sabre

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

C. Alopecia areata
D. DLE

Answer: b. En coup de sabre



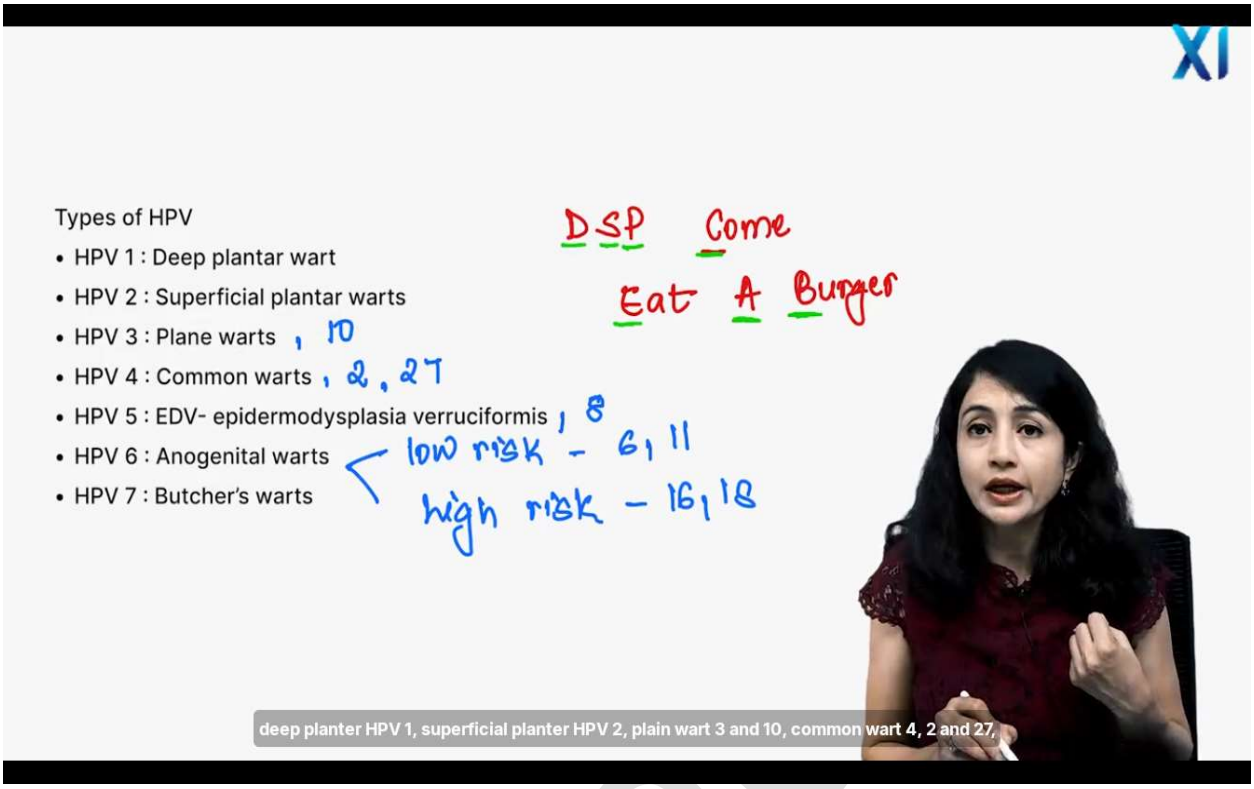

Q3. A patient presents with multiple soft, verrucous, exophytic lesions over the external genitalia, giving them a wart-like or cauliflower-like appearance. Which infectious agent is most commonly responsible for this condition?

A. Herpes simplex virus (HSV)
B. Treponema pallidum
C. Human papillomavirus (HPV)
D. Haemophilus ducreyi

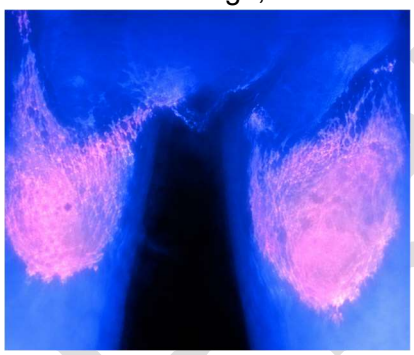
Answer: c. Human papillomavirus (HPV)

Prep

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



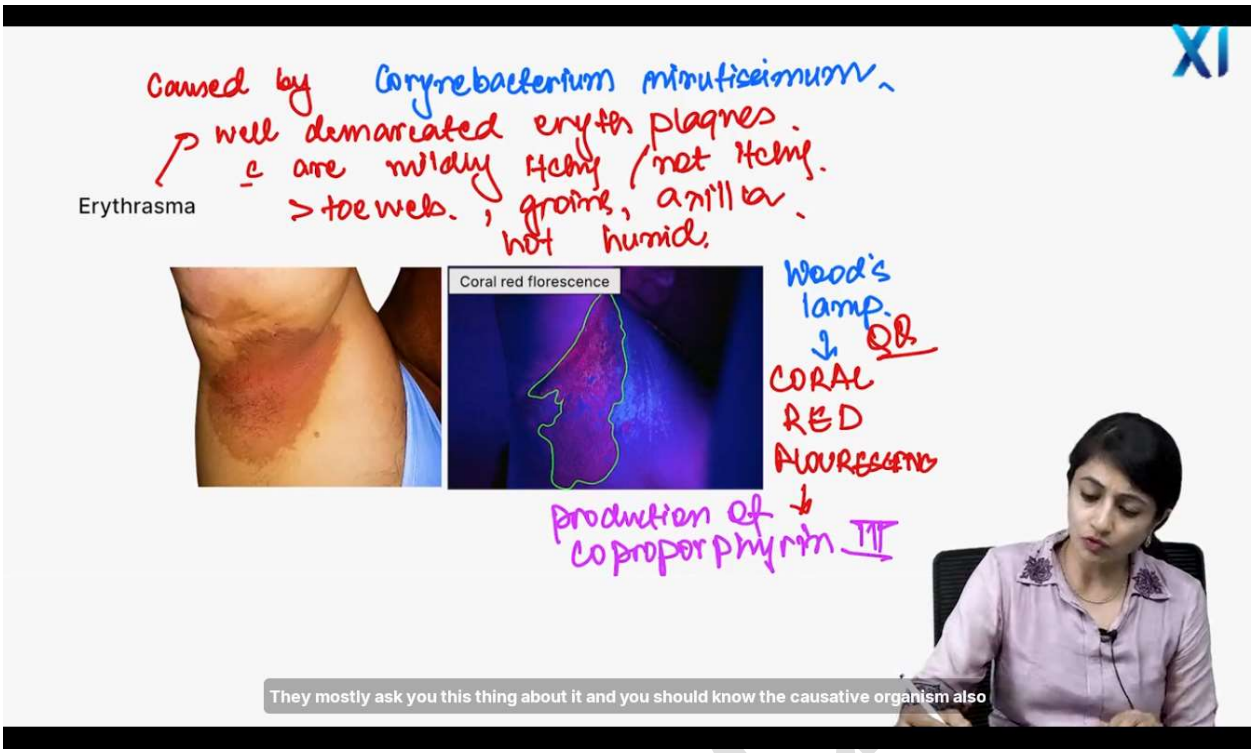

Q4. A 35-year-old man presents with an asymptomatic brownish patch in the inguinal region for the past 3 months. There is no history of itching. Wood's lamp examination of the lesion is shown in the image, What is the treatment of choice?

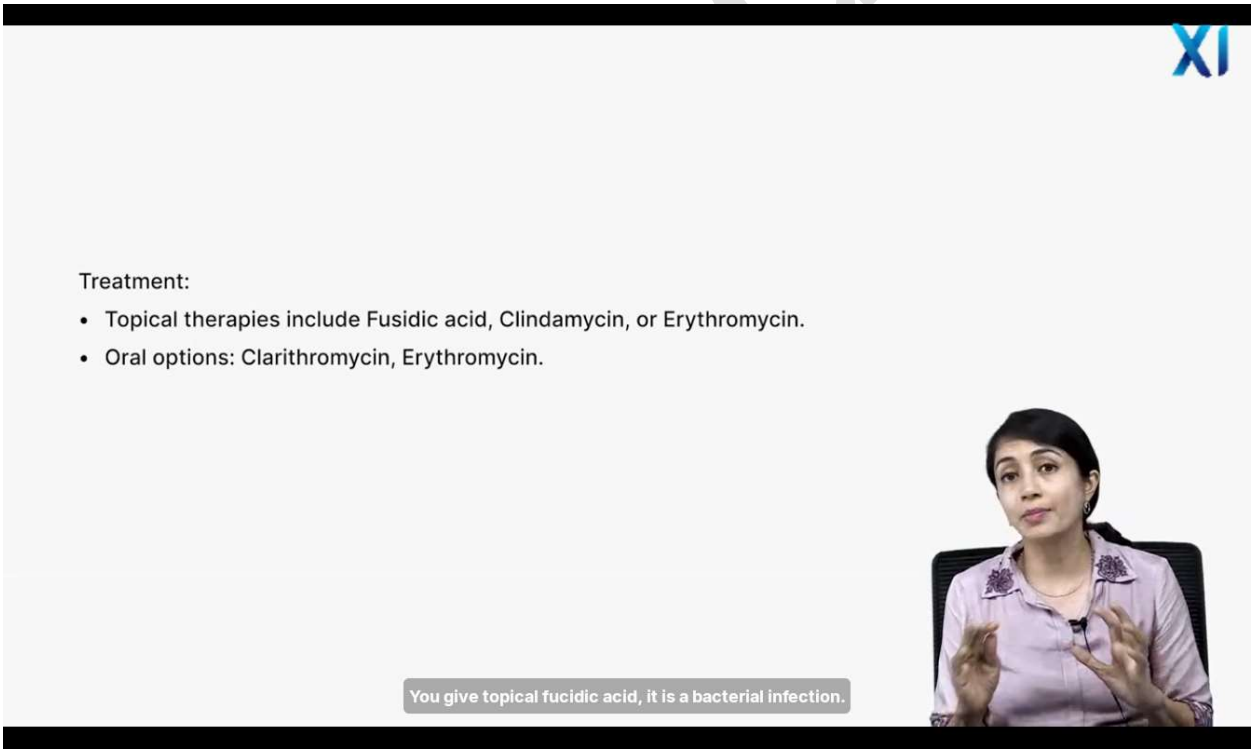


A. Oral Fluconazole
B. Topical Permethrin
C. Oral erythromycin
D. Acyclovir

Answer: c. Oral erythromycin

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



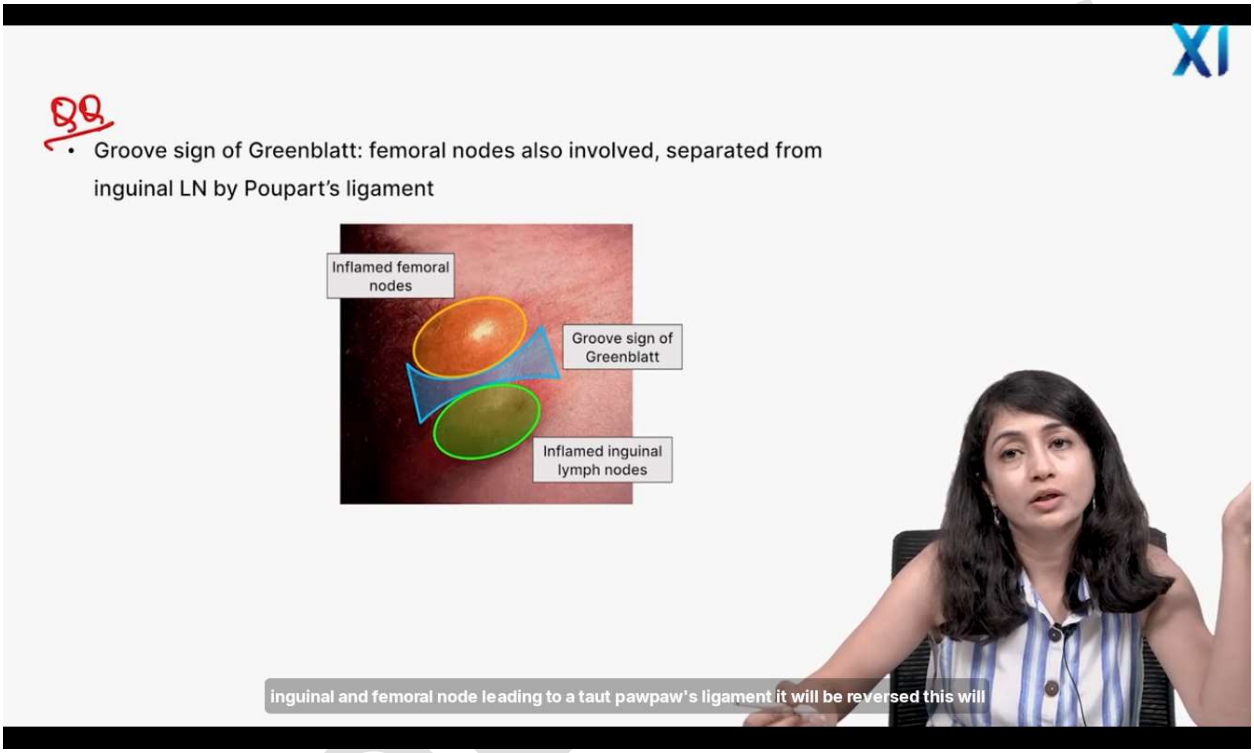

Q5. A 25-year-old sexually active male presents with swelling in the inguinal region. On examination, there is enlargement of both the inguinal and femoral lymph nodes separated by

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

the inguinal ligament, producing a Groove sign. Which of the following is the most likely causative organism?

A. Treponema pallidum
B. Haemophilus ducreyi
C. Chlamydia trachomatis
D. Klebsiella granulomatis

Answer: c. Chlamydia trachomatis




Q6. A young man complains of severe itching that becomes worse during the night. Examination reveals lesions involving the scrotal skin, and he reports living in an overcrowded household. Based on the clinical photograph provided, which of the following represents the characteristic primary skin lesion of this condition?

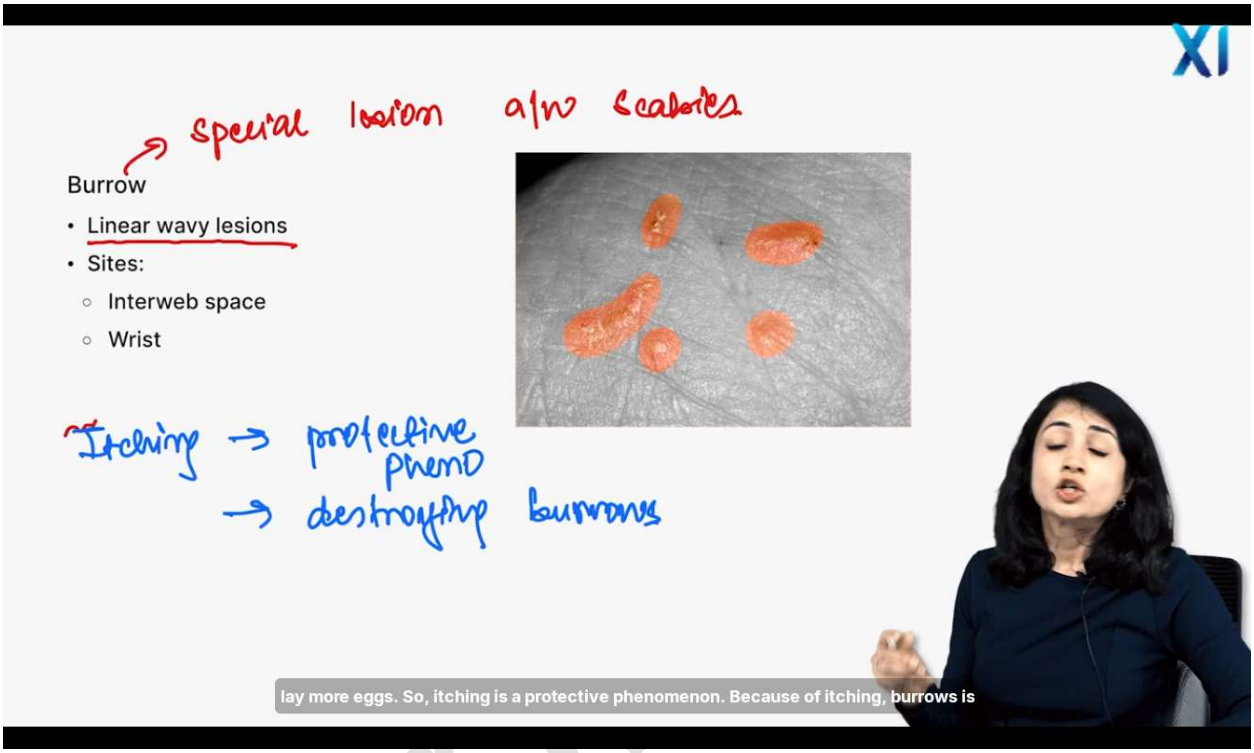


A. Papule

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions

B. Vesicle
C. Burrow
D. Nodule

Answer: c. Burrow



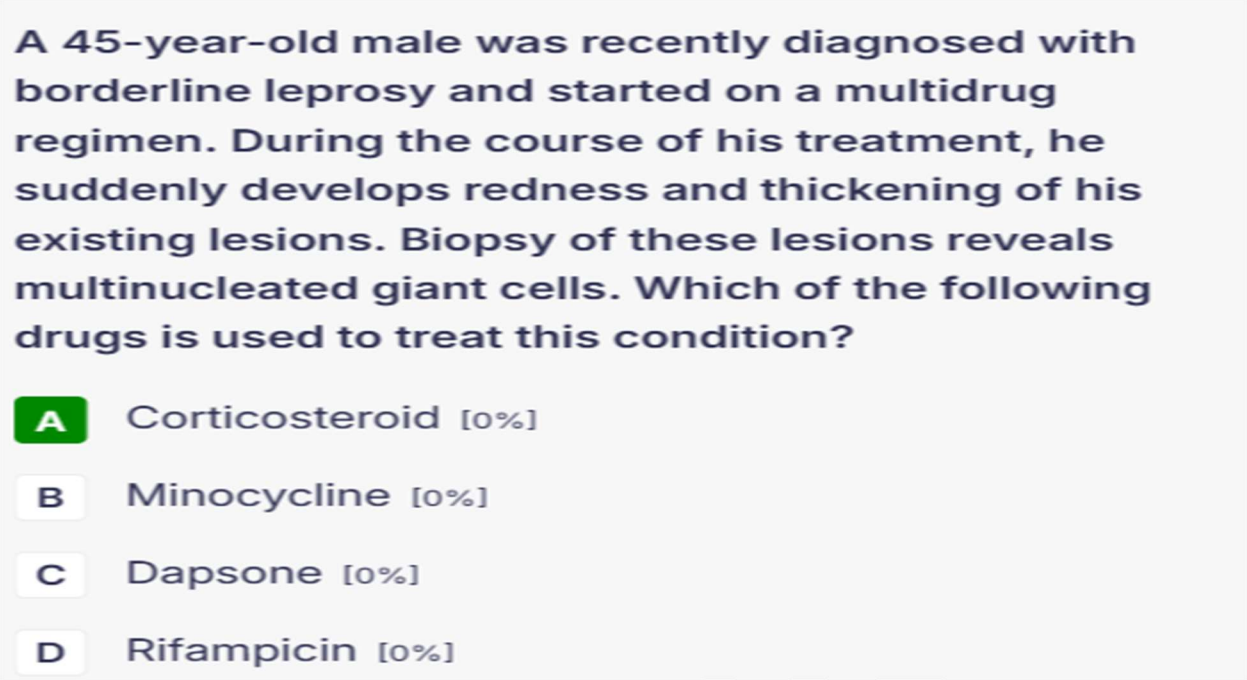

Q7. A patient with borderline leprosy who is on multidrug therapy (MDT) develops sudden redness and swelling of the existing skin lesions along with pain and tenderness of the peripheral nerves. What change in treatment is required?

A. Continue MDT, start thalidomide
B. Continue MDT, add steroids
C. Stop MDT, start thalidomide
D. Stop MDT, start high dose steroids

Answer: b. Continue MDT, add steroids

Prep

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



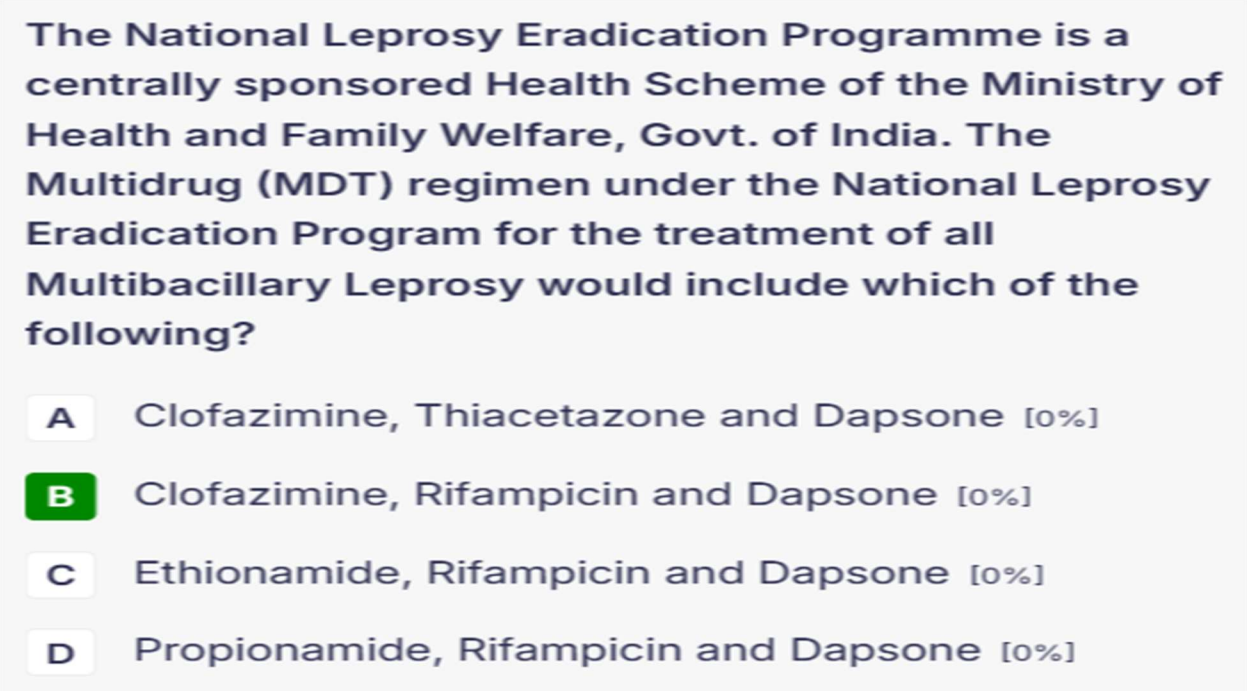

Q8. Which of the following is the recommended multidrug therapy (MDT) regimen for treating multibacillary leprosy in adults?

A. Rifampicin + Dapsone + Clofazimine
B. Rifampicin + Isoniazid
C. Dapsone alone
D. Rifampicin alone

Answer: a. Rifampicin + Dapsone + Clofazimine

Preplaced

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions



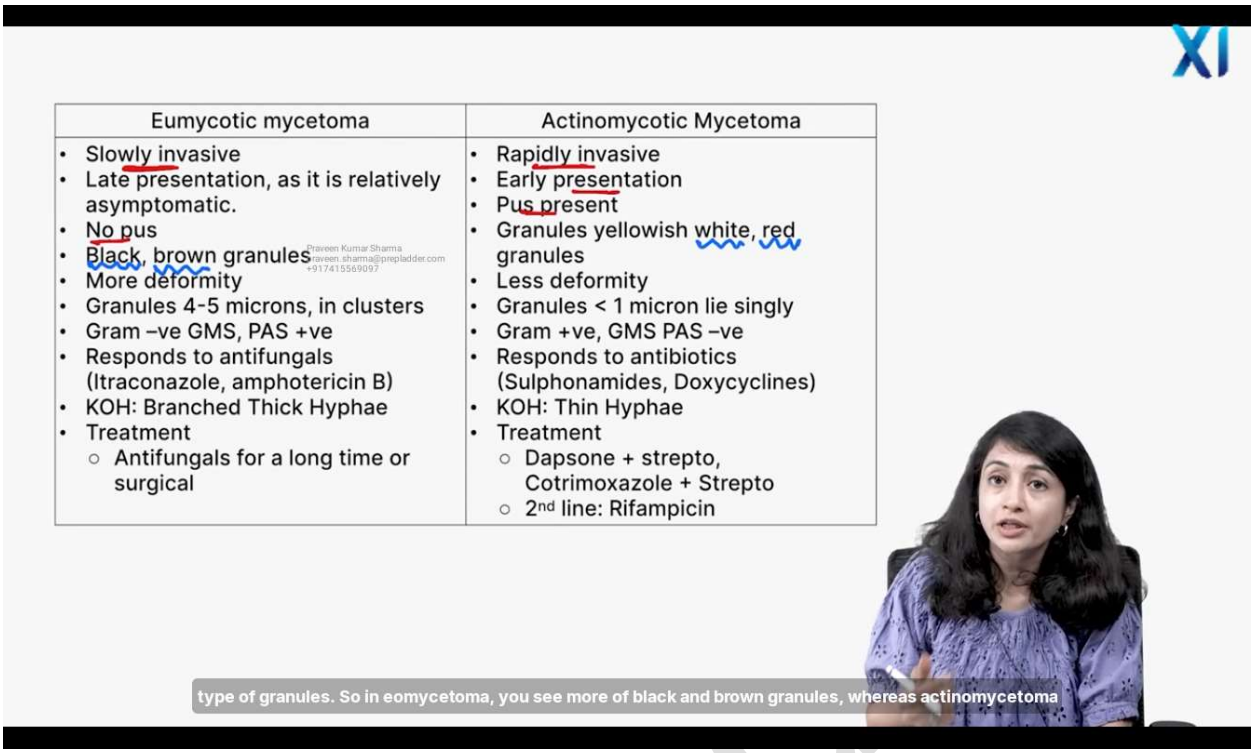

Q9. A patient presents with a long-standing, progressively enlarging swelling of the foot associated with multiple discharging sinuses. The discharge contains black granules, and microscopic examination demonstrates fungal hyphae. What is the most appropriate management for this condition?

A. Amputation of the affected limb
B. Antibiotic therapy without surgical intervention
C. Antifungal therapy combined with surgical debridement
D. Observation and symptomatic treatment only

Answer: c. Antifungal therapy combined with surgical debridement

Preplaab

# FMGE June 2026 Recall questions




## PSYCHIATRY

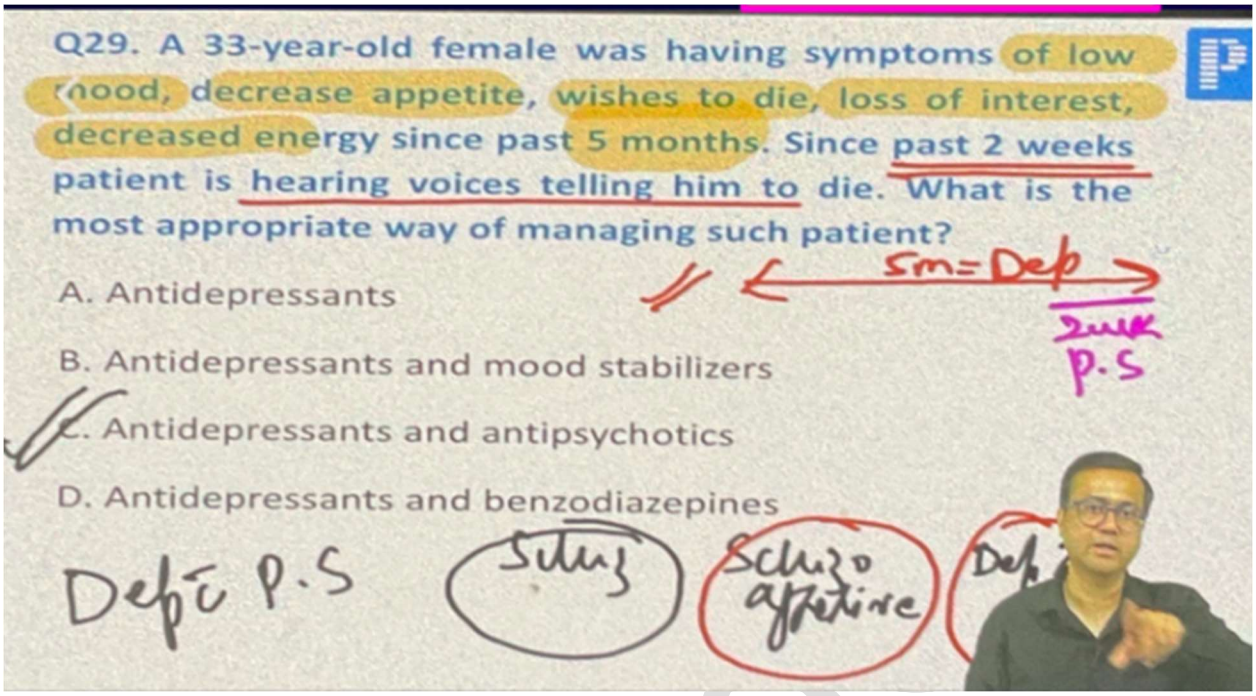
Q1. A schoolteacher presents with 2 months history of sadness, decrease interest, excessive guilt, decrease social interactions. She believes that she has destroyed her students' career and hearing voices of her colleagues talking that she is responsible for their failure. What is the best treatment?

A. Psychotherapy alone
B. Antidepressant alone
C. Antidepressant + Antipsychotic
D. Mood stabilizer

Answer: C. Antidepressant + Antipsychotic

Prepladder

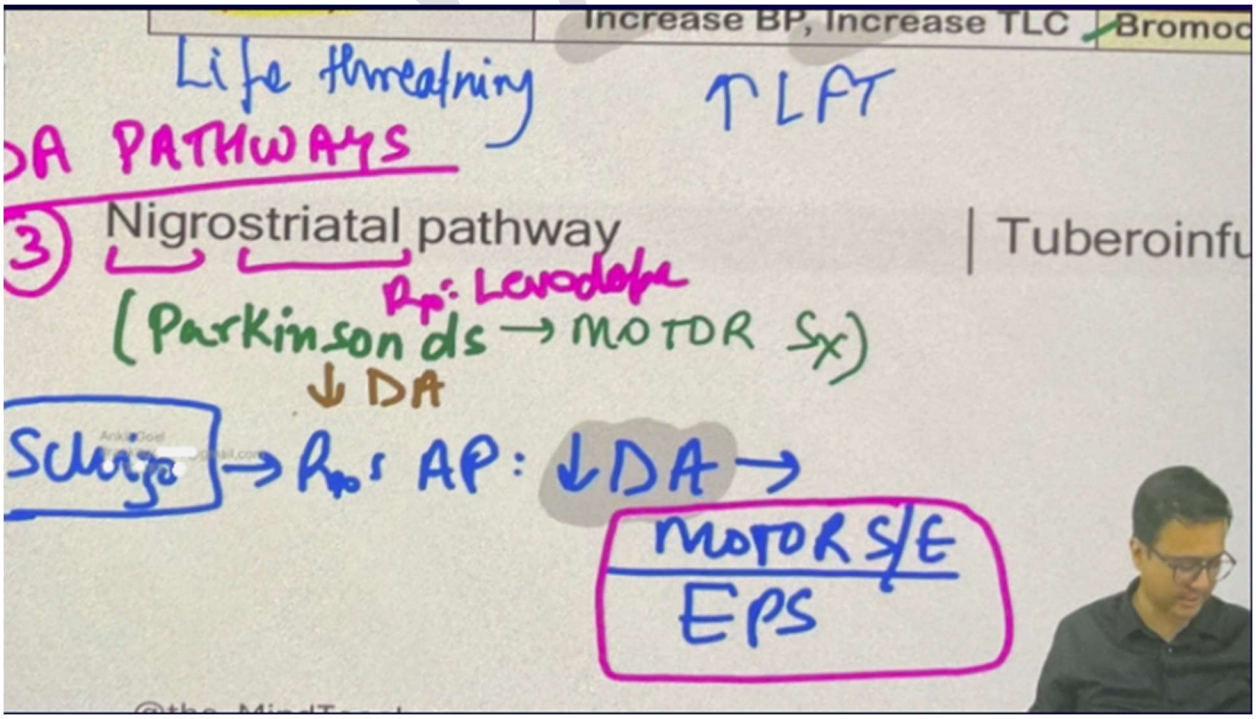
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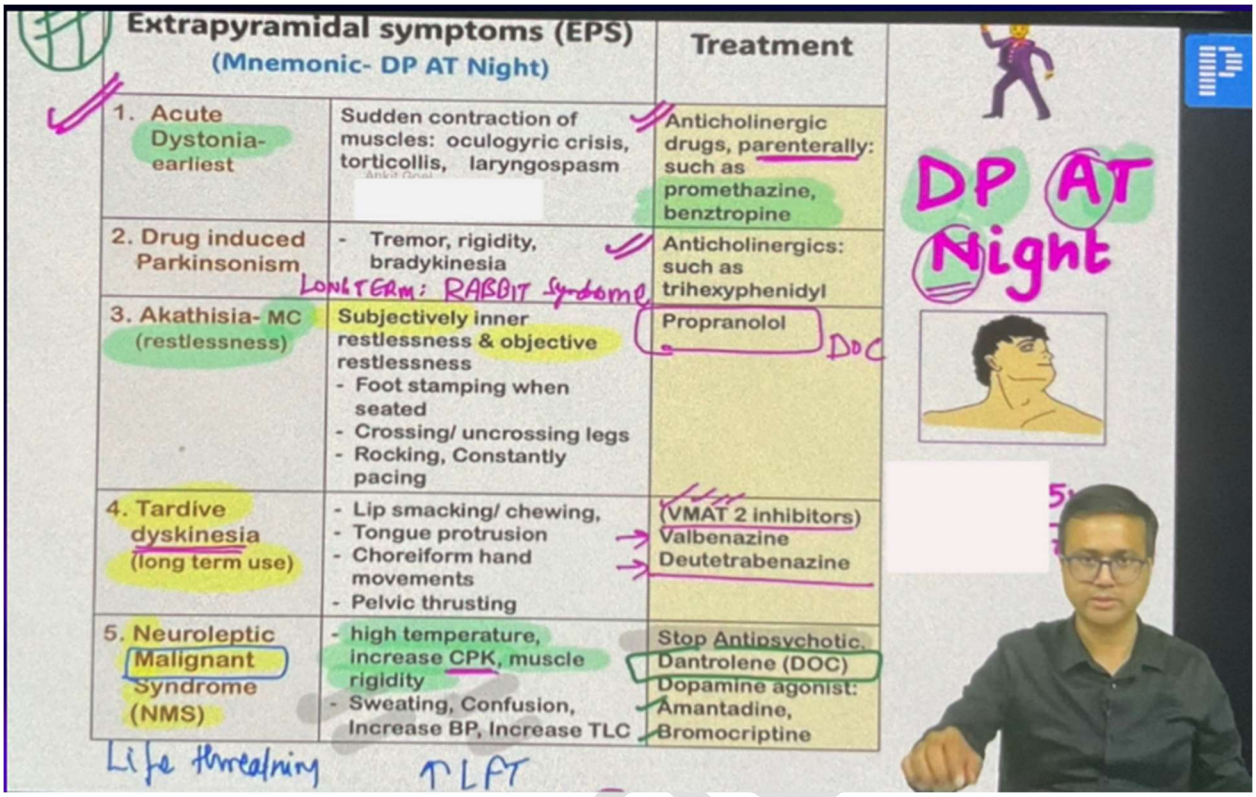

Q2. A patient with schizophrenia on long-term haloperidol develops involuntary hand movements and resting tremors. What is the likely cause?

A. SSRI's
B. Typical anti psychotics / D2 Antagonist
C. Lithium
D. Benzodiazepines

Answer: b. Typical anti psychotics / D2 Antagonist



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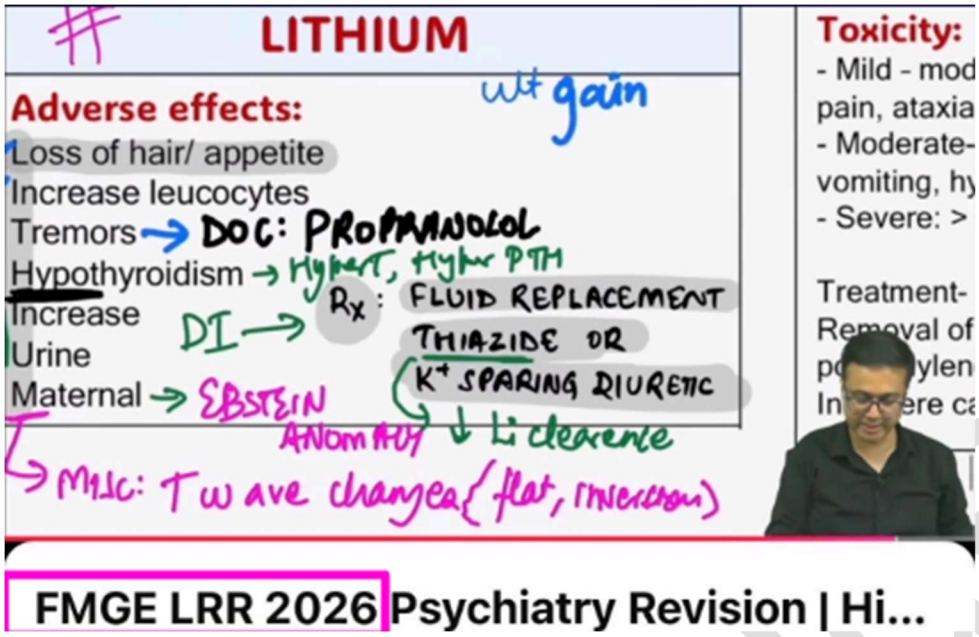

Q3.A patient diagnosed with bipolar disorder is receiving long term therapy with mood stabilizer now presents with excessive thirst, passage of large volumes of dilute urine. Which of the following drugs is most likely cause of these symptoms?

A. Valproate
B. Carbamazepine
C. Lithium
D. Lamotrigine

Answer: c. Lithium

Prepla

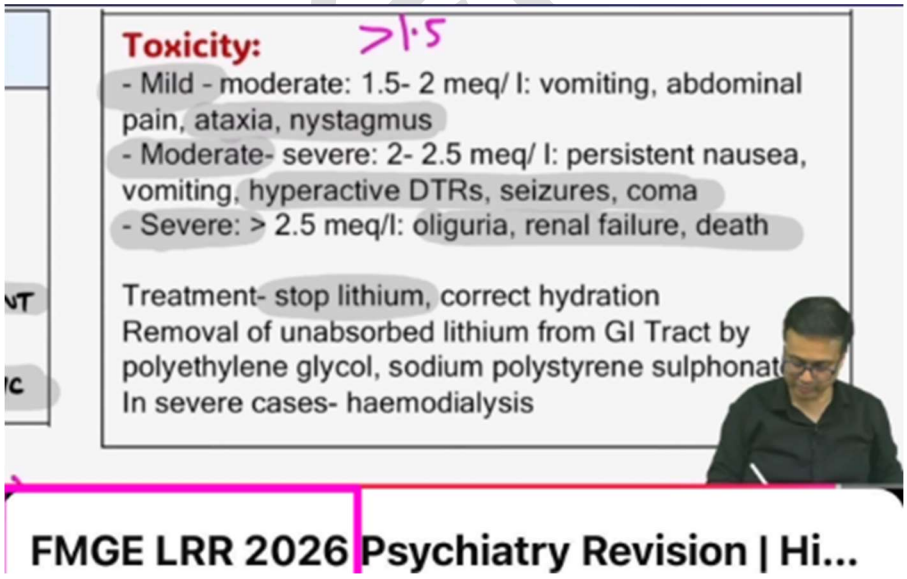
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Q4. A female patient has been receiving treatment for psychiatric illness (Bipolar disorder or Borderline personality disorder). Patient has overdosed medication and now presents with coarse tremors, hyperreflexia, ataxia. Which of the following is the most likely cause of her symptoms?

A. SSRI
B. Lithium carbonate
C. Haloperidol
D. Clonazepam

Answer: b. Lithium carbonate



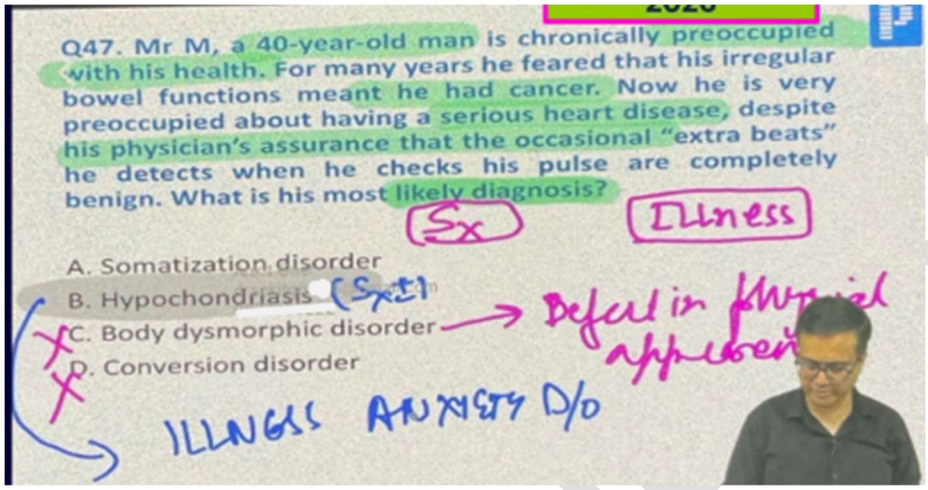

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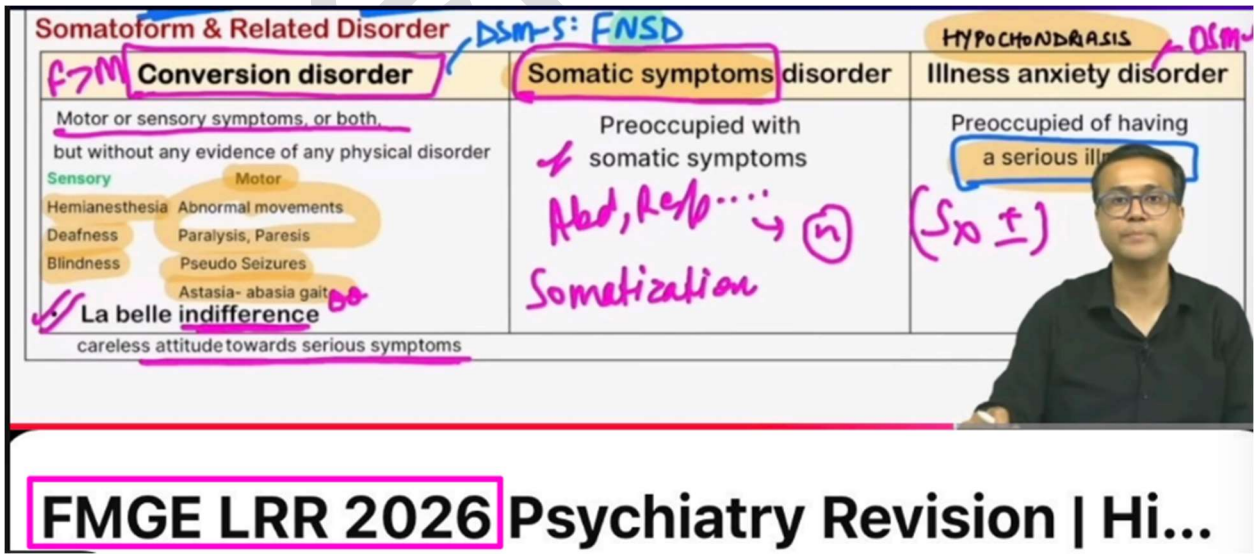
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Q5. A male patient after death of his uncle due to cancer, has developed intense fear of having cancer himself. He repeatedly visits physicians and has undergone multiple investigations. He continues to be worried about the illness despite repeated reassurance and normal test results. What is the likely diagnosis?

A. Somatic symptom disorder
B. Delusional disorder, somatic type
C. Illness anxiety disorder / Hypochondriasis
D. Generalized anxiety disorder

Answer: c. Illness anxiety disorder / Hypochondriasis



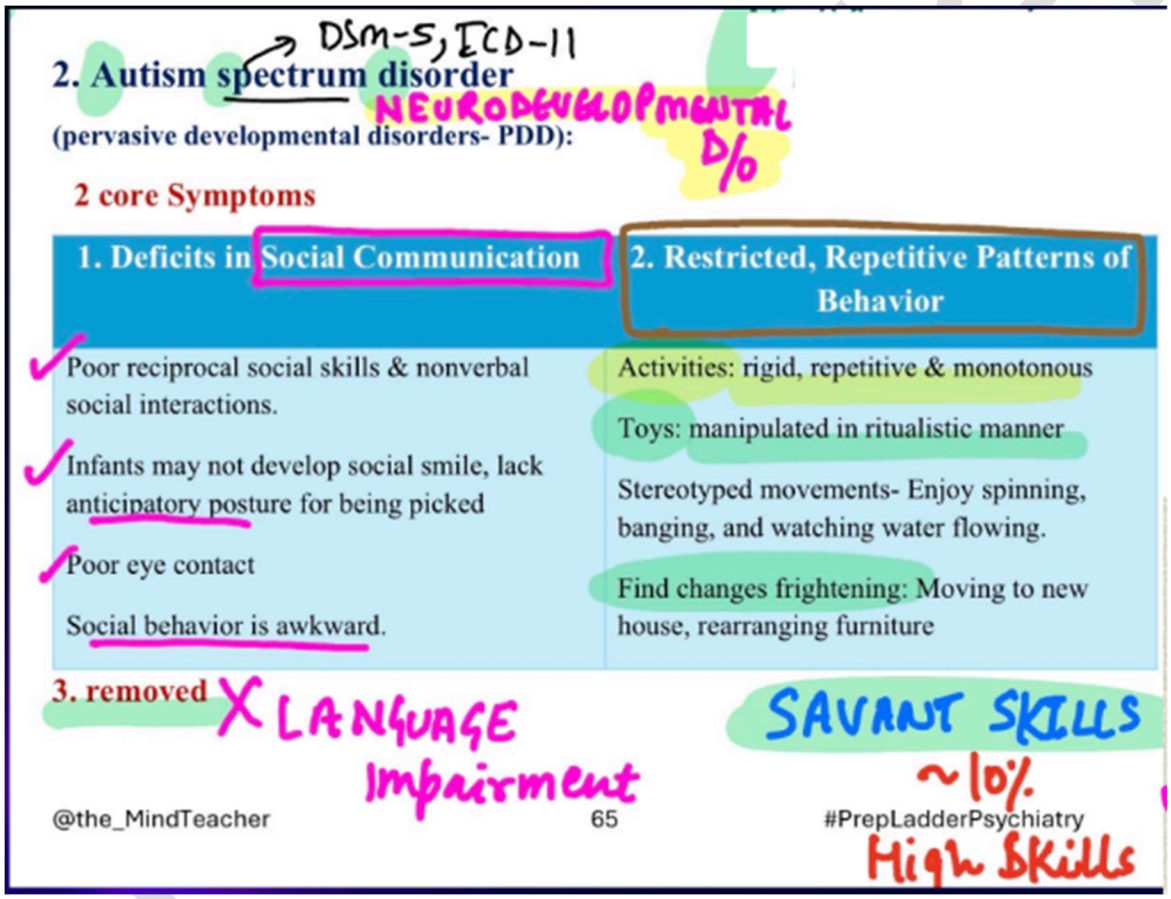



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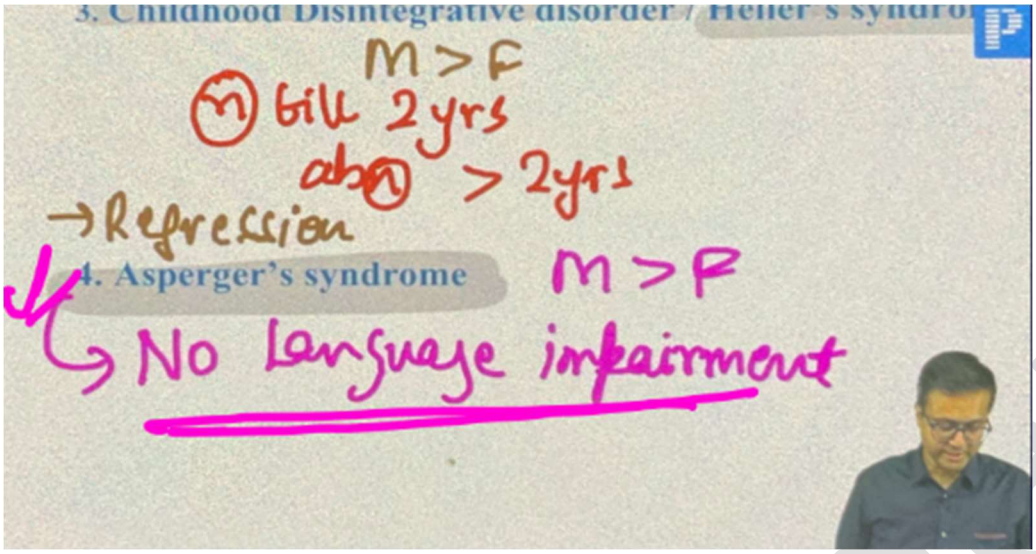
Q6. A 4-year-old boy is brought by the parents as he avoids eye contact, prefers solitary play, has less socialization with other children, unable to understand sarcasm, repetitive behaviour. Although he is well skilled in language and comprehension and normal intelligence and doing well in academics. What is the likely diagnosis?

A. Intellectual disability
B. Autism
C. Asperger syndrome
D. Social (Pragmatic) communication disorder

Answer: c. Asperger syndrome

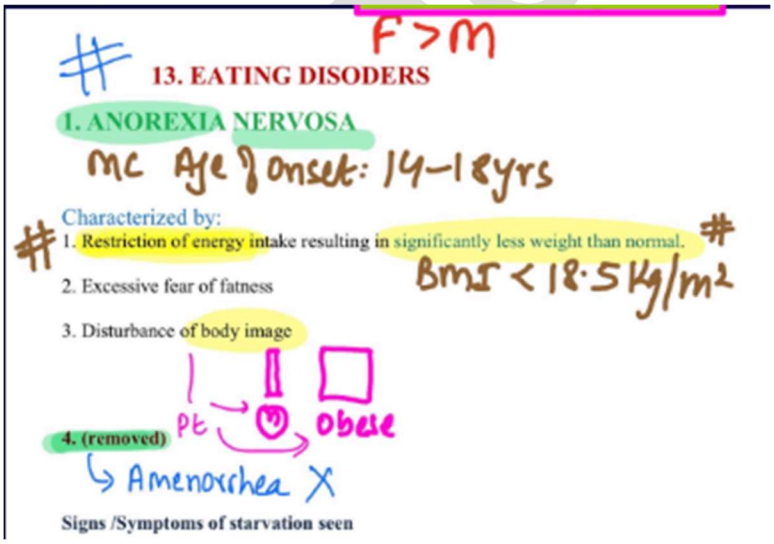


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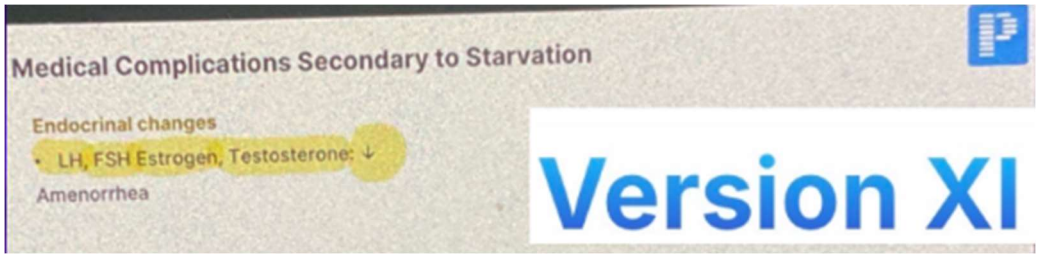



Q7.A female athlete with BMI <15, diagnosed with anorexia nervosa, has 6 months amenorrhea and infertility. What is the most likely cause of her presentation?

A. Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)
B. Functional hypothalamic amenorrhea
C. Primary ovarian failure
D. Hormonal imbalance – low GnRH, low LH, low FSH



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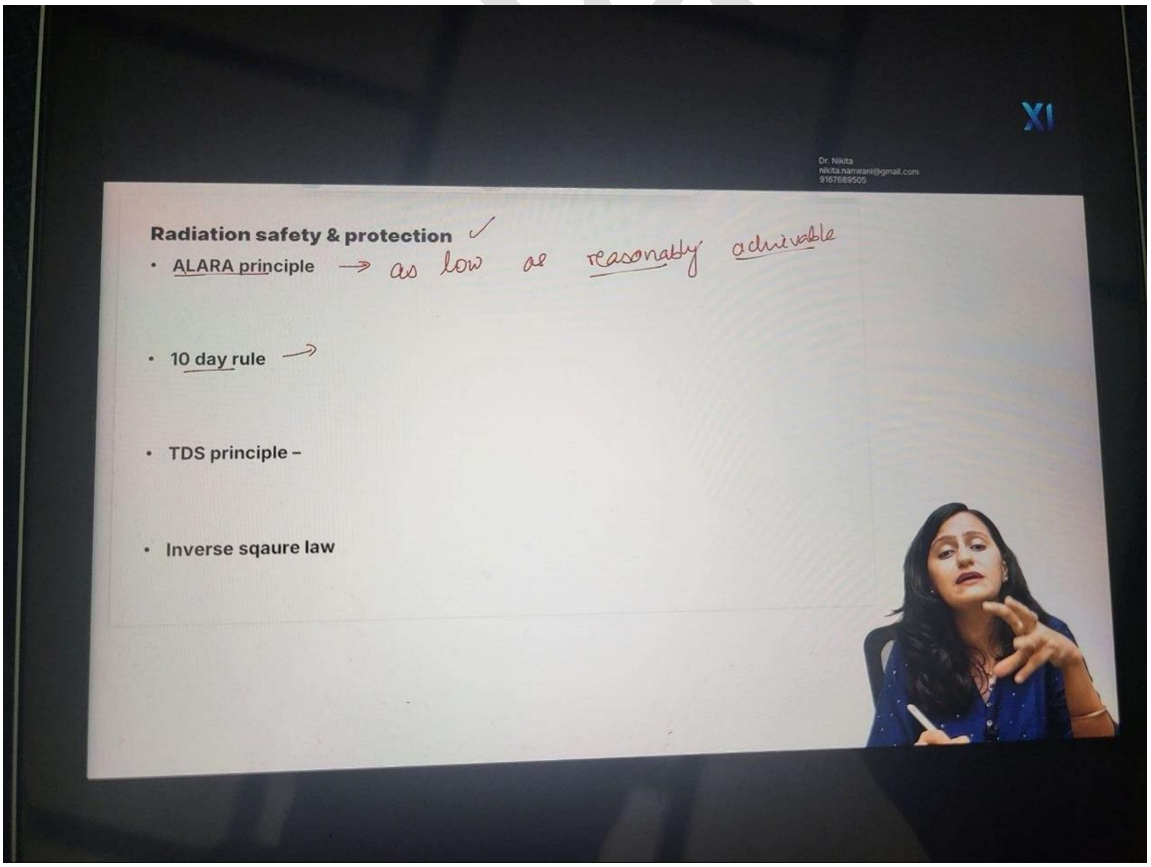



## RADIOLOGY

Q1. What is the full form of the radiation safety principle ‘ALARA’?

A. As Long As Radiation Allows
B. As Low As Reasonably Achievable
C. As Little As Radiation Accepted
D. As Low As Required for Assessment

Answer: b. As Low As Reasonably Achievable



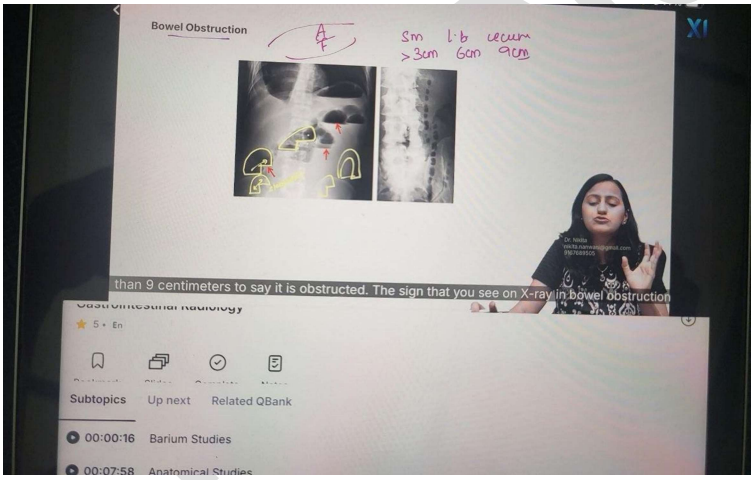
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Q2. A 48-year-old man presents with colicky abdominal pain, progressive abdominal distension, vomiting, and inability to pass flatus for the past 24 hours. An erect abdominal X-ray is shown. What is the most likely diagnosis?



A. Large bowel obstruction
B. Small bowel obstruction
C. Pancreatitis
D. Volvulus

Answer: b. Small bowel obstruction




Q3. A 25-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after a road traffic accident with loss of consciousness. A non-contrast CT scan of the head is shown. What is the most likely diagnosis?

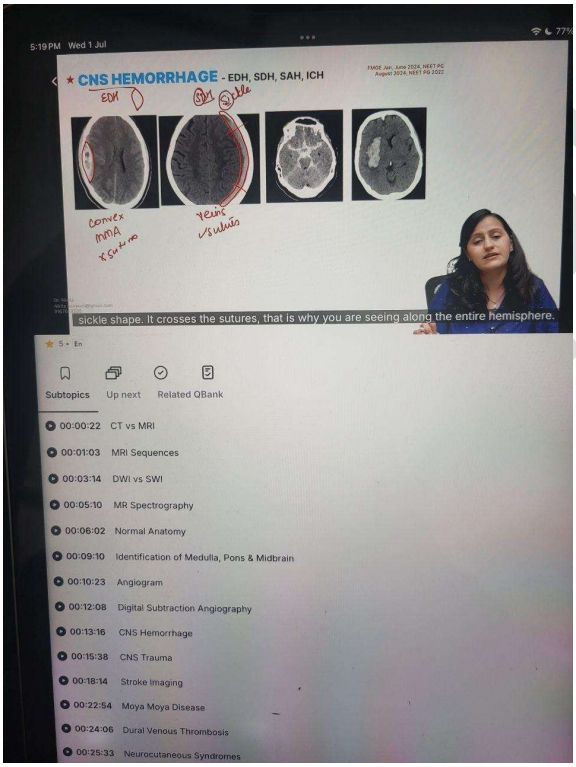
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A. Subdural Haemorrhage
B. Epidural Hematoma
C. Subarachnoid Haemorrhage
D. Hemorrhagic Contusion

Answer: b. Epidural Hematoma



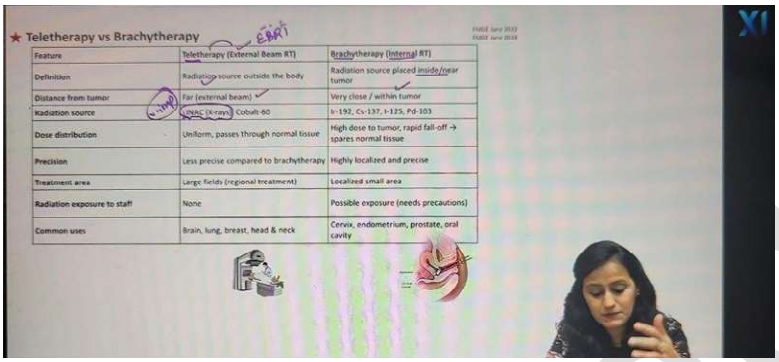

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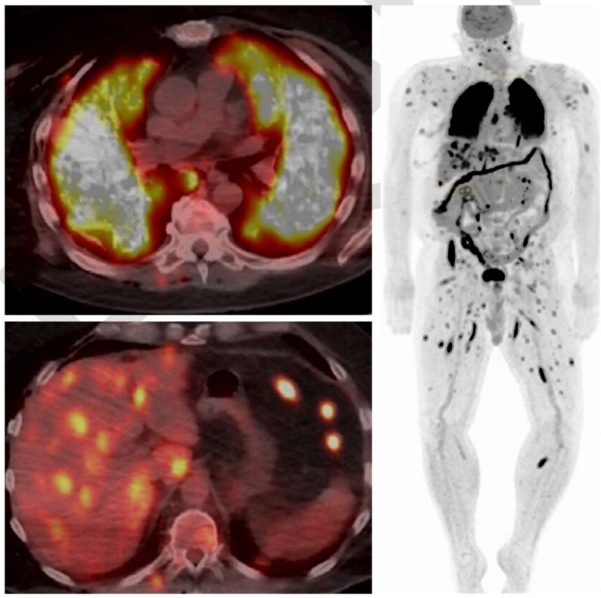
Q4.A 56-year-old woman with carcinoma of the cervix is planned for intracavitary brachytherapy after external beam radiotherapy. What is the main advantage of brachytherapy?

A. It is effective in treating distant metastases.
B. It eliminates the need for radioactive sources.
C. It delivers a high radiation dose to the tumor while minimizing exposure to surrounding normal tissues.
D. It is more effective than surgery for all solid tumors.

Answer: c. It delivers a high radiation dose to the tumor while minimizing exposure to surrounding normal tissues.




Q5. A58-year-old man presents with chronic cough, weight loss, and progressive dyspnea. On evaluation, he is found to have a primary liver malignancy. A whole-body imaging study (shown in the image) demonstrates multiple hypermetabolic lesions in both lungs, consistent with pulmonary metastases. What is the principle of the imaging investigation shown?

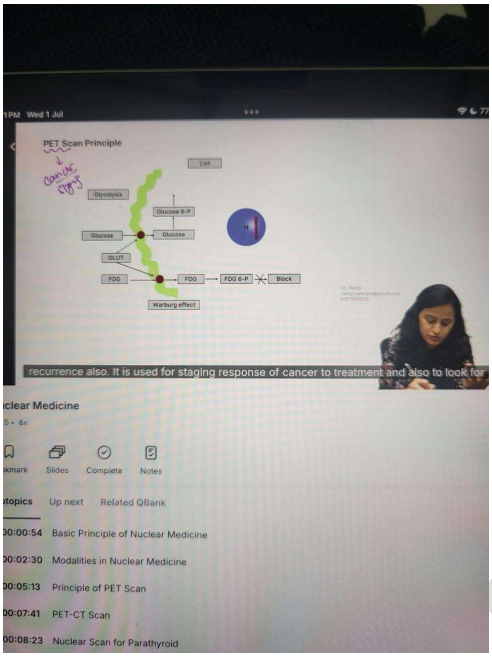


A. Tissue perfusion using iodine contrast

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B. Decreased glucose metabolism in tissues
C. Increased glucose metabolism in tissues using "F-Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)
D. Water diffusion in brain tissue

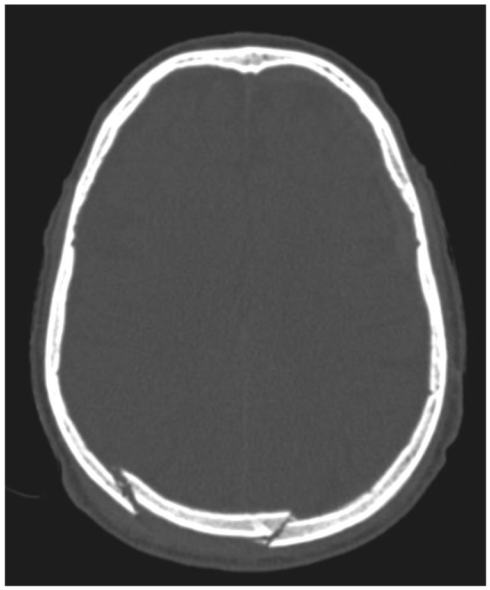
Answer: c. Increased glucose metabolism in tissues using "F-Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)




Q6. A 22-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after being hit on the head with a heavy iron rod during an assault. He has a laceration over the left parieto-occipital region and a palpable step deformity. A skull X-ray is shown. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Preplader

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A. Linear skull fracture
B. Basilar skull fracture
C. Depressed skull fracture
D. Diastatic skull fracture

Answer: c. Depressed skull fracture

Preplader

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