



FMGE June '26

RECALL SESSION

A Mega Recall Session By
India's Top Educators

Medicine



Q. An adult male presents with mild icterus and elevated unconjugated bilirubin without any additional clinical features. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Crigler–Najjar syndrome Type I
- b. Dubin–Johnson syndrome
- c. Rotor syndrome
- d. Gilbert syndrome

Medicine



Q. A patient presents with recurrent episodes of severe, excruciating pain and swelling in his right big toe. His serum uric acid level is found to be 10.2 mg/dL. A joint aspiration of the first metatarsophalangeal joint is performed, and polarized microscopy reveals needle-shaped, negatively birefringent crystals. Which of the following is the most appropriate long-term maintenance therapy for this patient?

- a. Allopurinol
- b. NSAIDs
- c. Rasburicase

Medicine



Q. A man with multiple myeloma who has undergone several cycles of chemotherapy presents with progressive fatigue, recurrent upper respiratory tract infections, and easy bruising over his extremities. A complete blood count reveals severe pancytopenia. Which of the following represents the most important dose-limiting toxicity of the alkylating agent melphalan?

- a. Bone Marrow Suppression

Medicine



Q. A woman presents with severe, unilateral, throbbing headaches that last up to 24 hours. The episodes are accompanied by intense nausea, photophobia, and phonophobia. She is prescribed sumatriptan for acute relief. What is the primary mechanism of action of this drug?

- a. Agonism of 5-HT receptors causing cranial vasoconstriction

Medicine



Q. An 8-month-old infant is brought to the clinic due to sudden, brief episodes of neck, trunk, and limb flexion occurring in clusters, especially upon waking. Electroencephalography (EEG) shows hypsarrhythmia, confirming a diagnosis of infantile spasms . Vigabatrin therapy is initiated. What is the mechanism of action of vigabatrin?

- a. Irreversible inhibition of GABA transaminase, increasing GABA levels

Medicine



Q. A mother brings her 3-year-old child to the pediatrician after noticing progressive abdominal swelling over the past three months. On examination, a large, firm, non-tender abdominal mass is palpable on the left flank that 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

Medicine



Q. A woman presents with chronic fatigue, low-grade fever, recurrent dizziness, and a noticeable weakness and diminished pulse in her right upper extremity compared to the left. What is the most likely underlying diagnosis?

- a. Takayasu arteritis

Medicine



Q. A vegetarian man presents with progressive fatigue, generalized weakness, and bilateral tingling and numbness in his lower extremities. What is the primary cause of his symptoms?

- a. Megaloblastic Anemia
- b.

Medicine



Q. A woman presents with facial puffiness, bilateral pitting pedal edema, new-onset hypertension, and frothy urine. She gives a history of photosensitivity skin rashes, oral ulcers, and symmetric joint pain. Laboratory studies reveal a positive ANA, positive anti-dsDNA antibodies, low serum C3 and C4 levels, and a 24-hour urine protein collection of 4.2 g/day. What is the primary mechanism of renal damage in this patient?

- a. Deposition of immune complexes with subsequent complement activation

Medicine



Q. A 62-year-old male smoker presents with progressive difficulty climbing stairs and getting up from a seated chair. A chest X-ray reveals a central, hilar lung mass. What is the most likely type of lung cancer?

- a. Small Cell Carcinoma

Medicine



Q. Industrial exposure to which of the following compounds is most strongly associated with an increased incidence of transitional cell carcinoma of the urinary bladder?

- a. Benzidine

Medicine



Q. A shipyard worker is at an increased risk of which of the following lung disease?

- a. Bagassosis
- b. Asbestosis
- c. Berylliosis

Medicine



Q. A male presents with a well-demarcated, asymptomatic brownish-red patch in the inguinal region. A Wood's lamp examination of the affected skin reveals a brilliant coral-red fluorescence. Which of the following is the most appropriate systemic treatment if topical therapy fails?

- a. Erythromycin

Medicine



Q. A boy presents with progressive localized pain and swelling over his leg. A plain radiograph demonstrates a lytic bone lesion with an aggressive "onion-skin" periosteal reaction. A biopsy of the lesion shows sheets of small, round blue cells that stain strongly positive for periodic acid–Schiff (PAS). Which of the following chromosomal abnormalities is pathognomonic for this disease?

- a. $t(11;22)$

Medicine



Q. A man undergoing screening colonoscopy is found to have an ulcerated mass in the sigmoid colon, histologically confirmed as adenocarcinoma. Which of the following oncogenes is typically responsible for the subsequent uncontrolled growth and progression of adenomas into invasive disease?

a. KRAS



Q. Which of the following glucose transporters (GLUT) is primarily responsible for mediating glucose uptake in the brain/cerebrum?

- a. GLUT-1
- b. GLUT-2
- c. GLUT-3
- d. GLIUT-4



Q. A patient presents to the emergency department with an arterial blood gas (ABG) revealing a low serum bicarbonate level 15 mEq/L, a low pH, and a calculated serum anion gap of 12 mEq/L. Which of the following is the most specific biochemical diagnosis for this patient's acid-base disturbance?

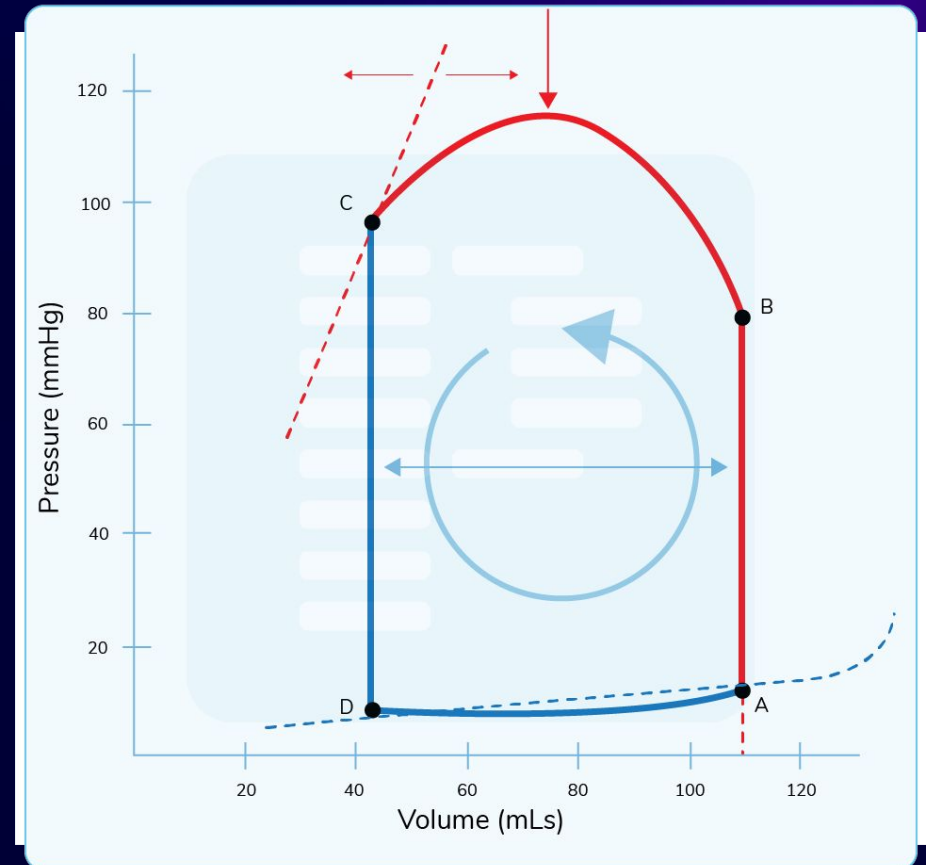
- a. High Anion Gap Metabolic Acidosis (HAGMA)
- b. Normal Anion Gap Metabolic Acidosis (NAGMA)
- c. Acute Respiratory Acidosis
- d. Mixed Metabolic Acidosis and Respiratory Alkalosis

Medicine



Q. During a cardiac physiology experiment, a left ventricular pressure-volume (PV) loop is recorded. What does the marked area signify?

- a. Isovolumic contraction
- b. Isovolumic relaxation
- c. Ventricular ejection
- d. Rapid ventricular filling



Medicine



Q. Identify the sign shown in the given video:

- a. Trousseau's sign
- b. Chvostek's sign
- c. Options
- d. Options



Medicine



Q. A 24-year-old woman presents with progressive fatigue, a low-grade fever, and persistent dizziness. She also notes prominent weakness and cramping in her left arm whenever she engages in physical activity. Physical examination is notable for radio-radial delay. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Temporal arteritis
- b. Takayasu arteritis
- c. Buerger disease
- d. Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (GPA)

Medicine



Q. A 64-year-old man with a history of recurrent angina despite multiple previous percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) undergoes coronary angiography. The angiogram (shown) demonstrates triple-vessel coronary artery disease with chronic total occlusions (100%) of two major coronary arteries and 70% stenosis of another major vessel. What is the most appropriate management?

- a. Repeat PCI
- b. Continue medical therapy, as this represents mild coronary artery disease
- c. Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG)
- d. Thrombolytic therapy



Medicine



Q. A 45-year-old man presents with resistant hypertension despite 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?

- a. Right nephrectomy
- b. Renal artery stenting
- c. Usually a bilateral condition, so no intervention is needed
- d. Stenting only if bilateral renal artery stenosis is present



Medicine



Q. A man with exertional angina undergoes CT coronary angiography. The scan shows 75% stenosis of the proximal left anterior descending (LAD) artery. He continues to have symptoms despite optimal medical therapy. What is the most appropriate next step in management?

- a. Repeat CT coronary angiography
- b. Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)
- c. Coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG)
- d. Continue medical therapy alone

Medicine



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

- a. Administer amiodarone
- b. Perform synchronized cardioversion
- c. Deliver an unsynchronized shock of 200 J
- d. Deliver an unsynchronized shock of 360 J

Medicine



Q. A 48-year-old woman presents with burning sensation, foreign body sensation, and dryness in both eyes for several months. Which test is being performed in the image below?

- a. Schirmer test
- b. Rose Bengal staining
- c. Fluorescein staining
- d. Tear breakup time (TBUT)



Medicine



Q. You are a physician, waiting at a railway platform when a middle-aged man suddenly develops choking while eating. He is unable to speak, cough, or breathe, becomes cyanotic, and is clutching his neck. What is the most appropriate immediate intervention?

- a. Give five back blows
- b. Perform the Heimlich maneuver (abdominal thrusts)
- c. Perform a blind finger sweep
- d. Emergency tracheostomy

Medicine



Q. A hospitalized patient develops hyperkalemia, hyperphosphatemia, and hypocalcemia following chemotherapy for acute leukemia. What is the most appropriate initial management?

a. ?



THANK YOU