



INI-CET **MAY '26**

RECALL SESSION

**A Mega Recall Session By
India's Top Educators**



Q. All of the following disorders are associated with dystonia and basal ganglia involvement. Which one requires a distinctly different treatment approach compared to the others?

- A. PKAN (Pantothenate kinase-associated neurodegeneration)
- B. PLAN (PLA2G6-associated neurodegeneration)
- C. Wilson disease
- D. Dopa-responsive dystonia



Q. A patient presents with acute left flank pain suggestive of renal colic. What is the most appropriate imaging approach for evaluation?

- A. X-ray KUB followed by CT
- B. NCCT followed by CECT
- C. Ultrasonography followed by CT
- D. MRI



Q. A 32-year-old man with HIV/AIDS presents with headache, fever, altered sensorium, and focal neurological deficits. His CD4 count is 40 cells/mm³. MRI brain reveals multiple ring-enhancing lesions in the basal ganglia with surrounding edema. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Primary CNS lymphoma
- B. PML
- C. Cerebral toxoplasmosis
- D. Neurocysticercosis



Q. A middle-aged woman from Assam presents with chronic cough, fever, weight loss, and cavitary lung lesions. Lung biopsy reveals granulomatous inflammation with caseous necrosis and histiocyte-rich infiltrates. Which of the following should be strongly considered in the differential diagnosis?

- A. Sarcoidosis
- B. Aspergillosis
- C. Histoplasmosis
- D. Cryptococcosis



Q. A 20-year-old patient presents with headache, hydrocephalus, and cranial nerve palsy. CSF analysis shows lymphocytic predominance, low glucose, and high protein levels. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Viral meningitis
- B. Fungal meningitis
- C. Tubercular meningitis
- D. Bacterial meningitis



Q. Match the following acid-base disorders with their most likely clinical associations:

Acid-Base Disorder	Clinical Condition
1. Metabolic acidosis	A. Bronchopneumonia
2. Metabolic alkalosis	B. Pyloric stenosis
3. Respiratory acidosis	C. Hyperventilation
4. Respiratory alkalosis	D. Glycol poisoning

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



Q. Hypertriglyceridemia is seen in all of the following conditions except:

- A. Type 2 diabetes mellitus
- B. High-fructose diet
- C. Abetalipoproteinemia
- D. Nephrotic syndrome



Q. A man aged above 60 years presents with low backache and a history of treated tuberculosis. An MRI spine image is provided. What is the most appropriate next investigation?

- A. CT chest
- B. FNAC from the lesion
- C. Mantoux test
- D. Protein electrophoresis



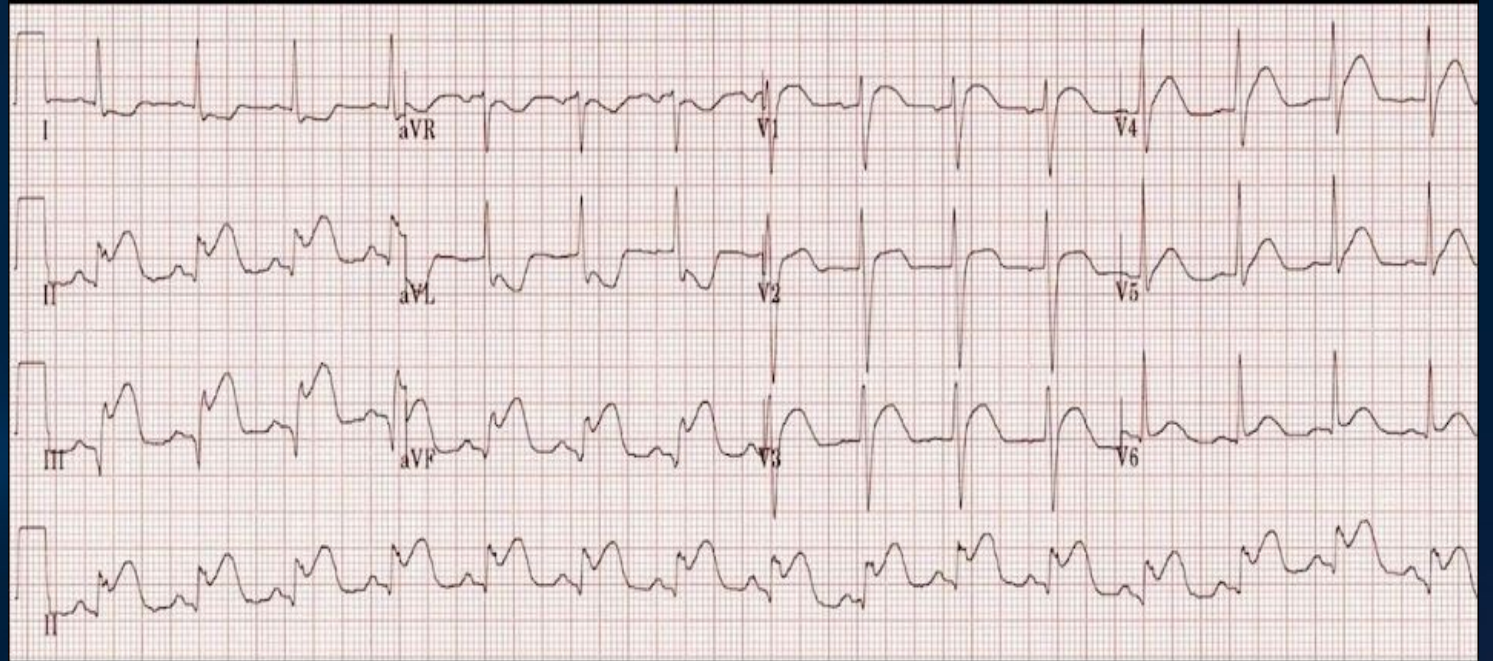
Q. A patient receiving anesthesia develops an increase in end-tidal CO₂ and a temperature of 104°F. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Heat stroke
- B. Heat syncope
- C. Heat exhaustion
- D. Malignant hyperthermia



Q. An ECG shows ST-segment elevation in leads II, III, and aVF. Which coronary vessel is most likely involved?

- A. Right coronary artery
- B. Left circumflex artery
- C. Posterior descending artery
- D. Anterior interventricular artery





Q. Which of the following antibodies is associated with congenital heart block in neonates?

- A. Anti-Smith antibody
- B. Anti-dsDNA antibody
- C. Anti-histone antibody
- D. Anti-Ro antibody



Q. A patient with chronic inflammation develops amyloidosis. Which amyloid precursor protein is most commonly associated with this condition?

- A. AL amyloid
- B. AA amyloid
- C. C β 2-microglobulin
- D. Transthyretin



Q. The resting tremor seen in Parkinson disease is primarily due to which of the following basal ganglia changes?

- A. Excitation of the globus pallidus interna
- B. Inhibition of the globus pallidus externa
- C. Excitation of the hyperpolarization pathway
- D. Inhibition of the globus pallidus interna



Q. A 5-year-old child has a 2-year history of episodes characterized by behavioral arrest, picking movements of the right hand, and piloerection. Which of the following are correct?

- A. Focal seizure with intact awareness
- B. Focal seizure with impaired awareness
- C. Frontal lobe semiology
- D. Temporal lobe semiology



Q. Which of the following is NOT considered a major risk factor for falls in the elderly?

- A. Hearing impairment
- B. Aging
- C. Muscle weakness
- D. Arthritis



Q. An ECG shows an irregular rhythm in a male patient presenting with sudden-onset tachycardia. His vital signs are stable, and there is no history of comorbidities. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Atrial fibrillation
- B. Atrial flutter
- C. Multifocal atrial tachycardia
- D. Supraventricular tachycardia



Q. Refeeding syndrome is most characteristically associated with which metabolic abnormality?

- A. Hypophosphatemia
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. Hyponatremia
- D. Hyperkalemia



Q. An elderly woman presents with back pain. Laboratory investigations reveal elevated alkaline phosphatase (ALP), elevated parathyroid hormone (PTH), low phosphate levels, and normal calcium levels. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Osteomalacia
- B. Secondary hyperparathyroidism due to vitamin D deficiency
- C. Primary hyperparathyroidism
- D. Paget disease of bone



Q. A 60-year-old man undergoes a cerebral cortex biopsy that demonstrates amyloid protein deposition on histopathology. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Alzheimer disease
- B. Prion disease
- C. Parkinson disease
- D. Lewy body dementia



Q. A patient with Korsakoff syndrome is most likely to present with which of the following?

- A. Global confusion, ataxia, and ophthalmoplegia
- B. Recent memory loss and implicit memory loss
- C. Anterograde amnesia, loss of self-identity, and episodic memory loss
- D. Anterograde amnesia and recent memory loss



Q. A patient presents with visual field defects associated with motor symptoms. Which lobe is most likely involved?

- A. Temporal lobe
- B. Frontal lobe
- C. Parietal lobe
- D. Occipital lobe



Q. A patient with thalassemia major is most likely to have which of the following?

- A. Iron overload
- B. Intravascular hemolysis
- C. Low hepcidin levels
- D.



Q. A patient has hemoglobin of 8 g/dL, MCV of 60 fL, and low serum iron levels. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Iron deficiency anemia
- B. Vitamin B12 deficiency anemia
- C. Sideroblastic anemia
- D. Thalassemia



Q. Cyanosis is most likely to be seen in which of the following conditions?

- A. Atrioventricular septal defect (AVSD)
- B. Partial anomalous pulmonary venous connection (PAPVC)
- C. Advanced aortic stenosis
- D. Eisenmenger syndrome



Q. A patient develops cyanosis of the lower limbs on standing, while the upper limbs remain normal in color. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Peripheral arterial disease
- B. Advanced mitral stenosis
- C. Large patent ductus arteriosus with differential cyanosis
- D. Aortic regurgitation



THANK YOU