

To be filled by the candidate)

Booklet S. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. (In figures) \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. (In words) \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Candidate : \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Center of Examination : \_\_\_\_\_

**Total No. of Questions : 50**

**Paper Code-2614**

**Name of Examination- Senior Resident/Specialist Tutor Entrance 2026  
Specialty-Paediatrics**

**Time Allowed : 90 Minutes**

**Maximum Marks : 200**

**IMPORTANT NOTE:**

- (i) OMR Answer Sheet will be supplied by the Examination Centre Superintendent for answering the questions.
- (ii) Use **Blue/Black Ink/ Ball Pen only**, to darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Answer Sheet.
- (iii) Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer Sheet, as faintly darkened circle might be rejected by the Optical Scanner.
- (iv) Darkening of more than one circle shall be rejected by the scanner. **Over-writing, cutting, erasing or use of White Fluid is not allowed.**
- (v) Before dealing with the question paper, fill-up the required information with Blue/Black Ball Pen correctly both in the Question Booklet and in the OMR Answer Sheet.
- (vi) Do not fold the OMR Answer Sheet nor put any mark here and there to avoid rejection by the Optical Scanner.
- (vii) Write Roll. No. carefully on the OMR Answer Sheet and darken the appropriate circle properly.
- (viii) **Each question carries Four Marks while 1 mark shall be deducted for each incorrect response.**
- (ix) **Use of Calculator is not allowed.**
- (x) **No over-writing, cutting, erasing or use of white fluid is allowed.**
- (xi) Rough work be done on the sheet(s) at the end.
- (xii) **MOBILE TELEPHONES (EVEN ON SWITCH-OFF MODE) AND SUCH OTHER ELECTRONIC DEVICES ARE NOT ALLOWED INSIDE THE EXAMINATION HALL.**
- (xiii) The question paper-booklet will be retained by the candidate after the entrance test is over.



1. A term AGA neonate develops hypoglycemia within 2 hours of birth. Insulin levels are high, ketones absent, cortisol normal. Best confirmatory test?

- A. Glucagon stimulation test
- B. Serum ammonia
- C. Lactate/pyruvate ratio
- D. ACTH stimulation test

2. Delayed passage of meconium with bilious vomiting and microcolon on contrast study suggests:

- A. Hirschsprung disease
- B. Meconium ileus
- C. Small left colon syndrome
- D. NEC

3. Lazarus sign is most commonly observed in which of the following conditions?

- A. Persistent vegetative state
- B. Locked-in syndrome
- C. Brain death
- D. Akinetic mutism

4. Most specific marker for perinatal asphyxia-related brain injury:

- A. Umbilical cord pH
- B. Apgar score
- C. MRI DWI changes
- D. Serum lactate

5. Delayed cord clamping is CONTRAINDICATED in:

- A. Preterm <32 weeks
- B. Placenta previa
- C. Neonatal anemia
- D. Maternal diabetes

6. Infant with startle response, progressive stiffness, exaggerated reflexes — EEG normal. Diagnosis?

- A. West syndrome
- B. Hyperekplexia
- C. Myoclonic epilepsy
- D. Stiff-person syndrome

7. Drug that worsens absence seizures:

- A. Valproate
- B. Ethosuximide
- C. Carbamazepine
- D. Lamotrigine

8. Acute encephalopathy with liver failure, normal bilirubin, raised ammonia — trigger is viral infection. Likely diagnosis?

- A. Wilson disease
- B. Reye syndrome
- C. Acute viral hepatitis
- D. Galactosemia

9. Most common cause of cerebral palsy in developed countries:
- A. Birth asphyxia
  - B. Prematurity
  - C. Kernicterus
  - D. Congenital infections
10. EEG finding pathognomonic of infantile spasms:
- A. Burst suppression
  - B. Continuous spike-wave
  - C. Hypsarrhythmia
  - D. 3-Hz spike wave
11. Cyanotic CHD with single loud S2 and severe pulmonary edema:
- A. TOF
  - B. TGA with intact septum
  - C. TAPVC (obstructed)
  - D. Truncus arteriosus
12. Differential cyanosis is seen in:
- A. TOF
  - B. PDA with Eisenmenger
  - C. TGA
  - D. Truncus arteriosus
13. Most sensitive investigation to assess pulmonary hypertension reversibility:
- A. ECG
  - B. Chest X-ray
  - C. Cardiac catheterization
  - D. Echocardiography
14. Infant with persistent jaundice, pale stools, dark urine, normal GGT — diagnosis?
- A. Biliary atresia
  - B. PFIC
  - C. Neonatal hepatitis
  - D. Alagille syndrome
15. Child with chronic diarrhea, normal growth, acidic stool, reducing substances positive — diagnosis?
- A. Celiac disease
  - B. Lactose intolerance
  - C. CF
  - D. Giardiasis
16. Most sensitive test to monitor compliance in celiac disease:
- A. Anti-tTG IgA
  - B. Anti-endomysial IgA
  - C. Small bowel biopsy
  - D. D-xylose test
17. Child with edema, hypertension, hematuria, low C3 — most likely pathology?
- A. IgA nephropathy
  - B. PSGN
  - C. Lupus nephritis
  - D. HUS

18. Steroid-dependent nephrotic syndrome — preferred steroid-sparing agent:
- A. Cyclophosphamide
  - B. Cyclosporine
  - C. Rituximab
  - D. Mycophenolate mofetil
19. Renal tubular acidosis type 1 is associated with:
- A. Hypokalemia + alkaline urine
  - B. Hyperkalemia + acidic urine
  - C. Hypokalemia + acidic urine
  - D. Hyperkalemia + alkaline urine
20. Most common cause of precocious puberty in girls:
- A. Hypothyroidism
  - B. Ovarian tumor
  - C. Idiopathic
  - D. CAH
21. Tall stature, delayed puberty, small testes — karyotype?
- A. 45,XO
  - B. 47,XXY
  - C. 47,XYY
  - D. 46,XY
22. CAH variant with hypertension and hypokalemia:
- A. 21-hydroxylase
  - B. 11- $\beta$  hydroxylase
  - C. 17- $\alpha$  hydroxylase
  - D. 3- $\beta$  HSD
23. Most common cause of pancytopenia in children in India:
- A. Aplastic anemia
  - B. Leukemia
  - C. Hypersplenism
  - D. Megaloblastic anemia
24. ALL poor prognostic marker:
- A. Age 3 years
  - B. WBC >50,000
  - C. CALLA positivity
  - D. t(12;21)
25. Blue sclera, recurrent fractures, hearing loss — inheritance?
- A. Autosomal recessive
  - B. X-linked
  - C. Autosomal dominant
  - D. Mitochondrial

26. Vaccine contraindicated in child with SCID:
- A. Hepatitis B
  - B. OPV
  - C. PCV
  - D. Influenza (inactivated)
27. Most common cause of prolonged fever with thrombocytosis:
- A. TB
  - B. Enteric fever
  - C. Kawasaki disease
  - D. SLE
28. Child with measles develops pneumonia on day 7 — organism?
- A. RSV
  - B. Adenovirus
  - C. Staph aureus
  - D. Measles virus
29. Recurrent pneumonia + situs inversus — diagnosis?
- A. CF
  - B. PCD
  - C. Bronchiectasis
  - D. ABPA
30. Asthma controller therapy first line:
- A. LABA
  - B. SABA
  - C. Inhaled corticosteroids
  - D. Montelukast
31. Newborn with maple syrup odor urine — enzyme deficient?
- A. Phenylalanine hydroxylase
  - B. Branched-chain ketoacid dehydrogenase
  - C. Galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase
  - D. OTC
32. Autosomal dominant disorder:
- A. CF
  - B. PKU
  - C. Marfan syndrome
  - D. SMA
33. First drug in pediatric status epilepticus:
- A. Phenytoin
  - B. Phenobarbital
  - C. Diazepam
  - D. Levetiracetam
34. Shock in fire victim with lactate >10mmol/l — Cause?
- A. Sepsis
  - B. Cyanide poisoning
  - C. Hypovolaemia
  - D. Carbon monoxide poisoning

35. Most sensitive indicator of acute malnutrition:
- A. Weight for age
  - B. Height for age
  - C. Weight for height
  - D. Head circumference
36. Social smile appears at:
- A. 2 weeks
  - B. 6 weeks
  - C. 3 months
  - D. 6 months
37. Pincer grasp disappearance suggests lesion in:
- A. Cerebellum
  - B. Frontal lobe
  - C. Parietal lobe
  - D. Basal ganglia
38. Red currant jelly stools pathognomonic of:
- A. NEC
  - B. Meckel diverticulum
  - C. Intussusception
  - D. Hirschsprung disease
39. Most common cause of sudden infant death syndrome:
- A. Infection
  - B. Aspiration
  - C. Prone sleeping
  - D. Cardiac arrhythmia
40. Drug causing kernicterus:
- A. Ampicillin
  - B. Ceftriaxone
  - C. Gentamicin
  - D. Vancomycin
41. Failure to thrive with normal appetite — think first of:
- A. Malabsorption
  - B. Neglect
  - C. Hyperthyroidism
  - D. Chronic infection
42. Earliest sign of raised intracranial pressure in infants:
- A. Vomiting
  - B. Bulging fontanelle
  - C. Sunset sign
  - D. Irritability
43. Most common cause of chronic cough in children:
- A. TB
  - B. Asthma
  - C. Post-nasal drip
  - D. GERD

44. Vitamin deficiency causing night blindness:
- A. Vitamin A
  - B. Vitamin D
  - C. Vitamin E
  - D. Vitamin K
45. Child with strawberry tongue, cervical lymphadenopathy — most dangerous complication?
- A. ARF
  - B. Myocarditis
  - C. Coronary aneurysm
  - D. Rheumatic carditis
46. Best screening test for congenital hypothyroidism:
- A. T3
  - B. T4
  - C. TSH
  - D. Thyroglobulin
47. Drug of choice for cryptogenic infantile spasms:
- A. Vigabatrin
  - B. ACTH
  - C. Valproate
  - D. Topiramate
48. Which etiology of neonatal seizures has worst prognosis:
- A. Hypocalcemia
  - B. Hypoglycemia
  - C. HIE
  - D. Sepsis
49. Which of the following pathological findings is most characteristic of Granulomatosis with Polyangiitis?
- A. Non-caseating granulomas
  - B. Caseating granulomas
  - C. Necrotizing granulomatous vasculitis
  - D. Immune complex deposition
50. Most common cause of under-5 mortality in India:
- A. Diarrhea
  - B. Pneumonia
  - C. Malnutrition
  - D. Birth asphyxia

## ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. C
12. B
13. C
14. B
15. B
16. A
17. B
18. D
19. A
20. C
21. B
22. B
23. D
24. B
25. C
26. B

- 27. C
- 28. D
- 29. B
- 30. C
- 31. B
- 32. C
- 33. C
- 34. B
- 35. C
- 36. B
- 37. B
- 38. C
- 39. C
- 40. B
- 41. C
- 42. D
- 43. B
- 44. A
- 45. C
- 46. C
- 47. B
- 48. C
- 49. C
- 50. B

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