



**JEPAS(PG)-2020**  
**Subject: Fellowship in Pain Management (FPM)-2020**

**Duration: 90 minutes**

**Full Marks: 100**

**Instructions**

1. All questions are of objective type having four answer options for each. Only one option is correct. Correct answer will carry full marks 1. In case of incorrect answer or any combination of more than one answer,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mark will be deducted.
2. Questions must be answered on OMR sheet by darkening the appropriate bubble marked A, B, C, or D.
3. Use only **Black/Blue ball point pen** to mark the answer by complete filling up of the respective bubbles.
4. Mark the answers only in the space provided. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR.
5. Write your roll number carefully in the specified locations of the **OMR**. Also fill appropriate bubbles.
6. Write your name (in block letter), name of the examination centre and put your full signature in appropriate boxes in the OMR.
7. The OMR is liable to become invalid if there is any mistake in filling the correct bubbles for roll number or if there is any discrepancy in the name/ signature of the candidate, name of the examination centre. The OMR may also become invalid due to folding or putting stray marks on it or any damage to it. The consequence of such invalidation due to incorrect marking or careless handling by the candidate will be sole responsibility of candidate.
8. Candidates are not allowed to carry any written or printed material, calculator, docu-pen, log table, wristwatch, any communication device like mobile phones etc. inside the examination hall. Any candidate found with such items will be **reported against** & his/her candidature will be summarily cancelled.
9. Rough work must be done on the question paper itself. Additional blank pages are given in the question paper for rough work.
10. Hand over the OMR to the invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall.



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**1) Which is NOT a neuropathic pain:**

- a) Glove and Stocking pain in diabetes.
- b) Pain after herpes zoster.
- c) Pain after recent fracture without any neurovascular deficit.
- d) Pain due to brachial plexus avulsion injury.

**2) Radiation protection can be achieved by:**

- a) lead aprons.
- b) lead glasses.
- c) increased distance from the X-Ray generator.
- d) all of the above.

**3) Which of the following has transverse process but not vertebral artery foramen:**

- a) C1.
- b) C3.
- c) C5.
- d) C7.

**4) Drug of choice for Trigeminal Neuralgia:**

- a) Carbamazepine.
- b) Gabapentin.
- c) Lamotrigine.
- d) Oxcarbazepine.

**5) Which drug is choice for malignant hyperthermia & spasticity:**

- a) Quinine.
- b) Tolperisone.
- c) Dantrolene.
- d) Lamotrigine.

**6) The most important characteristic in immediate post-operative pain assessment is:**

- a) Past h/o surgery or trauma.
- b) Operating time.
- c) Pain severity.
- d) Time elapsed since surgery.

**7) Local anaesthetic causing Meth haemoglobinemia:**

- a) Procaine.
- b) Prilocaine.
- c) Bupivacaine.
- d) Cocaine.

**8) All are example of sampling except:**

- a) Simple Random.
- b) Systematic random.
- c) Stratified random.
- d) Multi centric study.

**9) Pain Medicine consists of:**

- a) Only conservative management of Pain.
- b) Only Interventional management of Pain.
- c) Both Conservative and Interventional management of Pain.
- d) Mainly Interventional, sometimes Conservative.

**10) Drug used in morphine overdose:**

- a) Naltrexone.
- b) Naloxone.
- c) N- Acetyl cysteine.
- d) Flumazenil.

11) Which test is most commonly used to see if there is any nerve compression:

- a) SLR.
- b) FABER.
- c) FADIR.
- d) None of the above.

12) Pain due to spasticity is treated predominantly with:

- a) Fentanyl.
- b) Clonidine.
- c) Baclofen.
- d) All of the above.

13) The cell body of second order neurons of the nociceptive afferents are located at:

- a) Dorsal root ganglion.
- b) Dorsal horn of spinal cord.
- c) All of the above.
- d) None of the above.

14) Usually Radicular pain increases during:

- a) Flexion.
- b) Extension.
- c) Lateral Rotation.
- d) Squatting.

15) The drug Lignocaine is used for:

- a) Local anaesthesia.
- b) Treatment of cardiac arrhythmia.
- c) Treatment of chronic pain management.
- d) All of the above.

16) Most common complication of spinal anaesthesia:

- a) Hypotension.
- b) Headache.
- c) Meningitis.
- d) Arrhythmia.

17) Stellate Ganglion is composed of:

- a) Sympathetic N.
- b) Parasympathetic N.
- c) Somatic N.
- d) Motor N.

18) Suprascapular nerve supplies all except one:

- a) Supraspinatus.
- b) Infraspinatus.
- c) Subclavius.
- d) Acromioclavicular joint.

19) Thiopental is contraindicated in all of the following except:

- a) Porphyria.
- b) Status asthmaticus.
- c) Pericardial tamponade.
- d) Penetrating eye injury.

20) Which one of the following is the shortest acting intravenous analgesic:

- a) Fentanyl.
- b) Alfentanyl.
- c) Remifentanyl.
- d) Sufentanyl.

21) Most preferred NSAIDs in Palliative Medicine is:

- a) Diclofenac.
- b) Aceclofenac.
- c) Etoricoxib.
- d) Ibuprofen.

22) What is the ideal time to introduce epidural infusion for labour analgesia:

- a) At the onset of labour.
- b) After 4 cm dilatation of cervix.
- c) Anytime during 2<sup>nd</sup> stage of labour.
- d) Whenever the patient wants.

23) 20 years old lady with bilateral symmetrical pain and swelling of small joints of both hands of 3 months gradual onset. All are possible clinical differential diagnosis, except:

- a) Osteoarthritis of hand.
- b) Rheumatoid arthritis.
- c) Psoriatic arthritis.
- d) SLE.

24) The following anaesthetic drug causes pain on intravenous administration:

- a) Midazolam.
- b) Propofol.
- c) Ketamine.
- d) Thiopentone sodium.

25) Pain sensation goes from the spinal cord to thalamus:

- a) Pyramidal tract.
- b) Extra pyramidal tract.
- c) Spinothalamic tract.
- d) All of the above.

26) Which one is the mostly hydrated structure is the disc:

- a) Annulus fibrosus.
- b) Nucleus pulposus.
- c) Cartilage end plates.
- d) Vertebral end plates.

27) In severe acute pain due to trauma, the drug(s) to be given:

- a) Morphine alone.
- b) Morphine with NSAID.
- c) Morphine with Amitriptyline.
- d) Paracetamol with NSAID.

28) Sudden, fleeting, unilateral facial pain described by patient as electric current like, and triggered by light touch/brushing/shaving is:

- a) Facet syndrome.
- b) Myofascial pain syndrome.
- c) Trigeminal neuralgia.
- d) Temporomandibular joint syndrome.

29) Relative risk is calculated in:

- a) Case control study.
- b) Cohort study.
- c) Both of them.
- d) Descriptive study.

30) A football player, while playing, twists his knees over the ankle. He still continues to play:

- a) Medial meniscus tear.
- b) Anterior cruciate ligament tear.
- c) Medial collateral ligament injury.
- d) Posterior cruciate ligament injury.

31) Pain sensation is carried by which type of nerve fibers:

- a) A  $\alpha$  and C fibers.
- b) A  $\beta$  and C fibers.
- c) A  $\gamma$  and C fibers.
- d) A  $\delta$  and C fibers.

32) Which of the following is an appropriate means to objectively document pain in a 4 month old:

- a) Ask the bedside nurse.
- b) Use a numerical score of 1-10.
- c) Use a FLACC assessment.
- d) Guess base on the infant's facial expression.

33) Most common deformity seen in knee osteoarthritis:

- a) Genu valgum.
- b) Genu varum.
- c) Genu recurvatum.
- d) Triple knee deformity.

34) In Frozen shoulder , which type of shoulder joint movement is restricted:

- a) Internal Rotation.
- b) External Rotation.
- c) Abduction.
- d) All of the above.

35) Which of the following is a pain receptors:

- a) Muscle spindle.
- b) Free nerve endings.
- c) Pacinian corpuscle.
- d) Merkel's Disc.

36) ALLODYNIA is defined as:

- a) Pain is caused by stimulus that does not normally provoke pain.
- b) Hypersensitivity to a painful stimulus.
- c) Spontaneous pain in an anaesthetized part of body.
- d) An unpleasant abnormal sensation may be spontaneous or evoked.

37) Which of the following additives cannot be added to Local anaesthetics:

- a) Clonidine.
- b) Epinephrine.
- c) Ondansetron.
- d) Dexamethasone.

38) Fast pain is due to activation of which fiber:

- a) A  $\alpha$  fiber.
- b) C fiber.
- c) A delta fiber.
- d) A  $\beta$  fiber.

39) Interventional epidemiological studies include:

- a) Drug trial.
- b) Vaccine trial.
- c) Both a and b.
- d) None.

40) Morphine predominantly acts on which receptor:

- a) Kappa.
- b) Delta.
- c) Alpha.
- d) Mu.

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**41) Measures of Disease frequency:**

- a) Incidence.
- b) Prevalence.
- c) Both of them.
- d) None of them.

**42) Which is the gold standard for evaluating for Prolapsed intervertebral disc:**

- a) Myelography.
- b) CT myelography.
- c) MRI.
- d) Contrast MRI.

**43) Ankle jerk will be absent in:**

- a) L5 radiculopathy.
- b) S1 radiculopathy.
- c) Both L5 and S1 radiculopathy.
- d) None of the above.

**44) NSAID proposed to be acting via inhibition of COX-3 is:**

- a) Nimesulide.
- b) Paracetamol.
- c) Ketorolac.
- d) Rofecoxib.

**45) Most potent opioid among these is:**

- a) Fentanyl.
- b) Morphine.
- c) Tramadol.
- d) Pethidine.

**46) Which of the following is the most common complication from the celiac plexus block:**

- a) Hypotension.
- b) Seizure.
- c) Diarrhea.
- d) Hematoma.

**47) Artery of Adamkiewicz supplies:**

- a) Cerebellum.
- b) Spinal Cord.
- c) Thymus.
- d) Prostate.

**48) Optimum time to assess pulse before starting chest compression in BLS:**

- a) 20 seconds.
- b) 10 seconds.
- c) 2 seconds.
- d) 30 seconds.

**49) According to ASA guidelines, preoperatively clear fluid can be allowed till following hours of surgery:**

- a) 2 hours.
- b) 4 hours.
- c) 6 hours.
- d) 8 hours.

**50) The least common adverse effects associated with TCA is:**

- a) Dry mouth.
- b) Seizure.
- c) Urinary Retention.
- d) Feeling sleepy.

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51) Morphine is used in:

- a) Cancer pain.
- b) Non-Cancer pain.
- c) Both of the above.
- d) None of the above.

52) Empathy identifies with:

- a) Active listening.
- b) Sympathy.
- c) Apathy.
- d) Telepathy.

53) Which of the following neurotransmitters has both excitatory and inhibitory effects:

- a) GABA.
- b) Glutamate.
- c) Aspartate.
- d) Glycine.

54) Shoulder joint is what type of a joint:

- a) Hinge.
- b) Ball and socket type.
- c) Pivot.
- d) Gliding.

55) Which of the following is false regarding chronic pelvic pain:

- a) Pelvic pain for more than 6 months.
- b) Rarely seen in male.
- c) May be associated with depression, anxiety, sleep disorder.
- d) Irritable bowel syndrome is an important cause.

56) Which is NOT common in Rheumatoid arthritis:

- a) Swan Neck Deformity.
- b) Boutonniere Deformity of thumb.
- c) Radial deviation of metacarpophalangeal joints.
- d) Ulnar deviation of metacarpophalangeal joints.

57) Which of the following types of Psychotherapy is most effective for the treatment of bulimia nervosa in adolescents:

- a) Cognitive Behavioural therapy.
- b) Family therapy.
- c) Psychoanalytic psychotherapy.
- d) Psychodynamic psychotherapy.

58) All are the primary headache except:

- a) Migraine.
- b) Tension Type Headache.
- c) Cluster Headache.
- d) Cervicogenic Headache.

59) 1st line drug for Nausea and vomiting associated with Morphine is:

- a) Ondansetron.
- b) Granisetron.
- c) Aprepitant.
- d) Metoclopramide.

60) Which of the following is true about transdermal drug delivery:

- a) relatively constant, sustained therapeutic plasma drug concentrations.
- b) commonly higher side-effect incidence.
- c) poor patient compliance.
- d) less expensive.



**61) In pain pathway signals from periphery are transmitted to:**

- a) Ventral horn of the spinal cord.
- b) Neuclustractus solitarius.
- c) Dorsal horn of the spinal cord.
- d) Cerebral cortex.

**62) Ligaments for antero-posterior stability of knee is:**

- a) Medial collateral ligament.
- b) Lateral collateral ligament.
- c) Cruciate Ligaments.
- d) Patellar ligaments.

**63) True statement about ganglion impar is:**

- a) It marks the end of sympathetic chains.
- b) Also known as ganglion of walther.
- c) Visceral afferents from distal rectum, anus, distal urethra and distal third of vagina converge at ganglion impar.
- d) All of the above.

**64) All are the side effects of NSAIDs except:**

- a) Cardio toxicity.
- b) Nephro toxicity.
- c) Gastric ulcerd.
- d) Urinary Retention.

**65) Visual analogue scale (VAS) used to measure:**

- a) Sedation.
- b) Sleep.
- c) Pain intensity.
- d) Depth of anaesthesia.

**66) All are NSAIDs except:**

- a) Etoricoxib.
- b) Mefenamic Acid.
- c) Aspirin.
- d) Duloxetine.

**67) A drug that is effective for rheumatoid arthritis but is not appropriate for osteoarthritis is:**

- a) Acetaminophen.
- b) Infliximab.
- c) Ketorolac.
- d) Rofecoxib.

**68) Cause of pain at lateral aspect of forearm are all, except one:**

- a) Golfer's elbow.
- b) C6 radiculopathy.
- c) C5 radiculopathy.
- d) Tennis elbow.

**69) Fatigue, insomnia, pain are the common features of:**

- a) Fibromyalgia.
- b) Myofascial Pain.
- c) Vitamin D deficiency.
- d) PIVD.

**70) What is "transduction":**

- a) Converting the signal into an awareness of a pain.
- b) Relaying a nociceptive signal to the brain.
- c) Converting a noxious stimulus into an electrical signal.
- d) Relaying a noxious stimulus to the spinal cord.

**71) Most common complication associated with Morphine is:**

- a) Addiction.
- b) Breathlessness.
- c) Constipation.
- d) Hallucination.

**72) Dorsal horn is situated in:**

- a) White matter.
- b) Gray matter.
- c) None of the above.
- d) All of the above.

**73) Neuropathic pain is characterized by:**

- a) Tingling.
- b) Numbness.
- c) Burning Pain.
- d) All of the above.

**74) Pott's spine is mostly prevalent in:**

- a) Cervical spine.
- b) Dorsal spine.
- c) Lumbar spine.
- d) Lumbosacral spine.

**75) Straight leg test positive in between 30-70 degree indicates pain most probably originating from:**

- a) Inter-vertebral disc prolapse.
- b) Quadratus lumborum muscle.
- c) Facet joint.
- d) Sacroiliac joint.

**76) Bupivacaine is:**

- a) Cardiotoxic.
- b) Nephrotoxic.
- c) Hepatotoxic.
- d) None of the above.

**77) The process by which some members of a population are selected as representative of the entire population is known as:**

- a) Census.
- b) Sampling.
- c) Survey.
- d) Randomization.

**78) Contraindications to vasoconstrictors in local anaesthesia:**

- a) Tumescence anaesthesia.
- b) Epidural anaesthesia.
- c) Digital nerve block.
- d) Infiltration anaesthesia.

**79) Which of these is not an approach to block the Brachial Plexus:**

- a) Interscalene.
- b) Interclavicular.
- c) Infraclavicular.
- d) Supraclavicular.

**80) 45 year female presented with pain and swelling of right hand following removal of POP cast after 6 weeks of immobilization.**

**What is most probable diagnosis:**

- a) CRPS 1.
- b) CRPS 2.
- c) Eczema of arm.
- d) Loose POP cast.

81) What Nerve is a content of carpal Tunnel:

- a) Radial.
- b) Median.
- c) Ulnar.
- d) Musculocutaneous.

82) Local anaesthetics block nerve conduction by decreasing entry of:

- a) K<sup>+</sup>.
- b) Ca<sup>+</sup>.
- c) Na<sup>+</sup>.
- d) Mg<sup>+</sup>.

83) What is the sense organ for pain:

- a) Blood vessel.
- b) Naked nerve ending.
- c) Skin.
- d) Soft tissue.

84) Which of the following has major action on  $\mu$  receptor:

- a) Endorphins.
- b) Enkephalins.
- c) Dynorphins.
- d) Melanocortin.

85) Nerve damage can be detected by which of the following test:

- a) EMG.
- b) EEG.
- c) BERA.
- d) NCV.

86) Which bone is not part of boundary of Pterygopalatine fossa:

- a) Maxilla.
- b) Palatine.
- c) Mandible.
- d) Sphenoid.

87) Drug of Choice in Diabetic Neuropathy:

- a) Duloxetine.
- b) Gabapentin.
- c) Pregabalin.
- d) Amitriptyline.

88) Prolapsed intervertebral disc disease is most common in:

- a) T12-L1 disc.
- b) L4-L5 disc.
- c) L5-S1 disc.
- d) L3-L4 disc.

89) All are true in CRPS of arm, except:

- a) Axonopathic changes in NCS.
- b) Increased pain sensation.
- c) Temperature asymmetry with the other arm.
- d) Muscle wasting.

90) Which of the following disease-modifying anti-rheumatoid drugs is a prodrug:

- a) Etanercept.
- b) Nimesulide.
- c) Sulfasalazine.
- d) Colchicine.

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91) The gate theory of Pain proposed by:

- a) Cannon and Bard.
- b) Gabor Racz.
- c) Wall and Melzack.
- d) Weber.

92) Longest acting local anesthetic is:

- a) Lignocaine.
- b) Procaine.
- c) Dibucaine.
- d) Cocaine.

93) Which one is not a part of rotator cuff muscle:

- a) Supraspinatus.
- b) Infraspinatus.
- c) Teres Major.
- d) Teres Minor.

94) Tramadol is:

- a) Strong opioid.
- b) Weak opioid.
- c) Not an opioid.
- d) None of the above.

95) Sign associated with myofascial pain is:

- a) Trigger sign.
- b) Jump sign.
- c) Lazzarus sign.
- d) None.

96) All are useful to assess pain except:

- a) NRS.
- b) VAS.
- c) Brief Pain Inventory.
- d) Ramsay Scale.

97) A 30 yrs old lady presented with right sided pulsatile moderate to severe headache since last 5 yrs. Headache is associated with nausea, vomiting, intolerance to bright light and sound. Duration of the attack is almost 12 hours and during attack she cannot perform day to day activities. She felt some sensation of flashing lights which preceded the headache. The provisional diagnosis is:

- a) Tension Type Headache.
- b) Migraine without Aura.
- c) Migraine with Aura.
- d) SUNCT.

98) Ratio of chest compression to breathing in BLS is:

- a) 15:1.
- b) 30:2.
- c) 4:1.
- d) 20:2.

99) A patient reports that he is unable to wear a shirt because the touch of fabric to his hand elicits severe pain. His condition is:

- a) Hypoalgesia.
- b) Hyperalgesia.
- c) Allodynia.
- d) Paraesthesia.

100) Empty can sign is positive in:

- a) Subscapular tear.
- b) Supraspinatus tear.
- c) Infraspinatus tear.
- d) Tear in short head of biceps.