

# CAREERS 360 PREPARATION Series

## INI CET

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**Previous Year Question  
Papers with Solutions  
(2020–2025)**

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# INI CET Previous Year Question Paper With Solutions Ebook

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## About this eBook

Welcome to the INI CET Previous Year Question Paper With Solutions eBook! This book is made to help you prepare well for the INI CET exam. It has questions from past exams from the years 2025 to 2020. The questions are arranged by subject, each with a clear solution. This will help you understand the exam pattern, learn important topics, and feel confident to do well in the exam.

## Features of This eBook

- **Subject-Wise Organization**

All questions are sorted by subjects, so you can study one subject at a time and practice easily.

- **Accurate & Explained Solutions**

Every question has a simple and clear answer explanation to help you understand how to solve it.

- **Authentic Exam Coverage**

The questions come from real INI CET exams held between 2025 and 2020, giving you the best practice for the real test.

## **INI CET Previous Year Question Paper With Solutions: Subject Highlights**

This eBook helps you prepare for the INI CET exam, which tests many important medical subjects. Each subject covers important topics that often appear in the exam. With questions from 2025 to 2020, you can get used to the exam style and focus on the most important chapters. Studying these topics and practising regularly will help you do your best in the exam.

## **Download INI CET Previous Years' Question Papers With Solutions**

The syllabus of the INI CET Exam includes subjects like Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology, Pathology, Microbiology, Pharmacology, and various clinical subjects. Downloading the INI CET Previous Years' Question Paper With Solutions is extremely important for every aspirant who is preparing for the exam. The papers suggest to you the actual pattern of the exam, the nature of the questions that are being asked, and which subjects are mainly covered.

Practising with the previous year's papers allows you to improve your problem-solving speed, learn how to better manage time, and get accustomed to the level of difficulty of the actual test. Solving these question papers also helps you in identifying your weak and

strong areas, so you are aware of what areas you need to practice more. Above all, practising question papers increases your confidence level and lowers exam phobia since you become used to the pattern and type of questions that are to be asked.

**Below are the INI CET 2025 Previous Year's Question Papers with Solutions from the years 2025 to 2020:**

Year	PDF Link
INI CET 2025 Question Paper With Solutions	<a href="#">Download Now</a>
INI CET 2023 Question Paper With Solutions	<a href="#">Download Now</a>
INI CET 2022 Question Paper With Solutions	<a href="#">Download Now</a>
INI CET 2021 Question Paper With Solutions	<a href="#">Download Now</a>
INI CET 2020 Question Paper With Solutions	<a href="#">Download Now</a>

## **INI CET College Predictor**

The INI CET College Predictor is a helpful online tool that lets you enter your INI CET rank or score to find out which colleges you have a good chance of getting admission to. The [INI CET College Predictor](#) uses past years' data of opening and closing ranks from top institutes like AIIMS, JIPMER, PGIMER, and others to give you a list of colleges suited to your rank. It helps you plan better for counselling by showing you realistic options based on your performance, saving time and reducing guesswork. Using the college predictor can give you a clear idea of where you might get admission, so you can focus your efforts and make informed decisions.

## **INI CET 2024 Question Paper With Solutions**

**Question 1.** What is the most likely diagnosis for a 13-year-old boy presenting with right-sided nasal obstruction and recurrent epistaxis for the past 6 months?

**Subject:** ENT

**Topic:** Nasal Masses

- a. JNA (Juvenile Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma)
- b. Allergic Rhinitis
- c. Coagulation Disorder
- d. Antrochoanal Polyp

**Answer:** d

Explanation: Antrochoanal polyps are benign lesions causing unilateral nasal obstruction and recurrent epistaxis, especially in adolescent boys.

**Question 2.** Which of the following is not typically seen in allergic rhinitis?

**Subject:** ENT

**Topic:** Allergic Disorders

- a. Ottoveraguth folds
- b. Allergic salute
- c. Allergic shiner
- d. Denis Morgan lines

**Answer:** a

Explanation: Ottoveraguth folds are not a feature of allergic rhinitis; typical signs include allergic salute, shiner, and Dennie-Morgan lines.

**Question 3.** What is the preferred contrast agent for patients with chronic kidney disease?

**Subject:** Radiology

**Topic:** Contrast Agents

- a. Ionic iodinated
- b. Non-ionic iodinated
- c. Ultrasound (US)
- d. Gadolinium

**Answer:** c

Explanation: Ultrasound contrast is safest for CKD patients, as it is non-nephrotoxic.

**Question 4.** Sickle Cell anaemia is characterised by:

**Subject:** Pathology

**Topic:** Hemoglobinopathies

- a. Low Mechanical Strength, High Osmotic Fragility
- b. High Mechanical Strength, High Osmotic Fragility
- c. Low Mechanical Strength, Low Osmotic Fragility
- d. High Mechanical Strength, Low Osmotic Fragility

**Answer:** a

Explanation: Sickle cells are fragile and easily lysed, resulting in hemolysis.

**Question 5.** Apt with stab injury to the chest. Supine X-ray given. Diagnosis



**Subject:** Radiology

**Topic:** Chest Trauma

- a. Right hemothorax
- b. Diaphragmatic rupture
- c. Pulmonary contusion
- d. Rt pneumothorax

**Answer:** a

Explanation: Hemothorax appears as an opacity on a supine chest X-ray after trauma.

**Question 6.** Which is NOT a risk factor for cholangiocarcinoma?

**Subject:** Medicine

**Topic:** Hepatobiliary Malignancy

- a. Hepatitis B (hepatitis B virus infection)
- b. Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis (PSC)
- c. Caroli Disease
- d. Opisthorchis viverrini infection

**Answer:** a

Explanation: Hepatitis B is a risk factor for hepatocellular carcinoma, not cholangiocarcinoma.

**Question 7.** What is NOT used for the identification of a dead body?

**Subject:** Forensic Medicine

**Topic:** Identification

- a. Muscle
- b. Blood
- c. Nail
- d. Hair

**Answer:** c

Explanation: Nails do not provide unique identifying features or DNA for forensic identification.

**Question 8.** Which mineral is important for fertility in males?

**Subject:** Physiology

**Topic:** Reproductive Physiology

- a. Zinc
- b. Selenium
- c. Nickel
- d. Copper

**Answer:** a

Explanation: Zinc is essential for spermatogenesis and testosterone metabolism.

**Question 9.** Upon class switching, which mechanism allows IgM and IgD to be expressed concomitantly?

**Subject:** Immunology

**Topic:** Antibody Structure

- a. RNA Splicing
- b. DNA Recombination
- c. Somatic Hypermutation
- d. Isotype Switching

**Answer:** a

Explanation: IgM and IgD are co-expressed on naïve B cells due to alternative RNA splicing of the heavy chain transcript.

**Question 10.** Fluid of choice in resuscitation in children?

**Subject:** Paediatrics

**Topic:** Emergency Medicine

- a. 5% dextrose and normal saline
- b. 5% dextrose and N/4 saline
- c. 10% dextrose and normal saline
- d. 5% dextrose and N/2 saline

**Answer:** a

Explanation: 5% dextrose in normal saline is preferred for pediatric resuscitation.

**Question 11.** Which procedure should not be performed in an 8-year-old with bilateral sensorineural hearing loss?

**Subject:** ENT

**Topic:** Pediatric Hearing Loss

- a. Tonsillectomy
- b. Adenoidectomy with grommet insertion
- c. Myringotomy

- d. Cochlear implantation

**Answer:** b

Explanation: Adenoidectomy with grommet insertion is for conductive, not sensorineural, hearing loss.

**Question 12.** What is the correct dose regimen for antenatal corticosteroids?

**Subject:** Obstetrics

**Topic:** Preterm Labour Management

- a. Dexamethasone 6 mg every 12 hours, 4 times
- b. Dexamethasone 12 mg every 12 hours, 2 times
- c. Betamethasone 12 mg every 12 hours, 4 times
- d. Betamethasone 6 mg every 12 hours, 2 times

**Answer:** a

Explanation: Dexamethasone 6 mg every 12 hours for 4 doses is recommended for fetal lung maturity.

**Question 13.** ER, PR are what type of markers?

**Subject:** Pathology

**Topic:** Tumour Markers

- a. Diagnostic
- b. Prognostic
- c. Predictive
- d. Surrogate molecular marker

**Answer:** a

Explanation: ER and PR are diagnostic markers for hormone receptor status in breast cancer.

**Question 14.** Which is NOT included in the criteria to diagnose autism?

**Subject:** Psychiatry

**Topic:** Neurodevelopmental Disorders

- a. Cognitive delays
- b. Failure to communicate effectively
- c. Repetitive behaviours or restricted interests
- d. Impaired social interactions

**Answer:** a

Explanation: Cognitive delays are not a diagnostic criterion for autism.

**Question 15.** Blue Colour vacutainer for plasma glucose estimation consists of which anticoagulant?

**Subject:** Pathology

**Topic:** Laboratory Techniques

- a. NaF
- b. EDTA
- c. Heparin
- d. Citrate

**Answer:** a

Explanation: Sodium fluoride (NaF) inhibits glycolysis, preserving plasma glucose levels for accurate estimation.

**Question 16.** What is the most common type of hernia in females?

**Subject:** Surgery

**Topic:** Hernias

- a. Direct inguinal hernia
- b. Indirect inguinal hernia
- c. Femoral hernia
- d. Incisional hernia

**Answer:** c

Explanation: Femoral hernias are more common in females due to pelvic anatomy.

**Question 17.** What is the correct answer for a patient with the Hawkins classification used for?

**Subject:** Orthopaedics

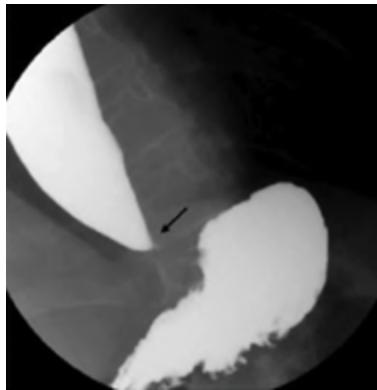
**Topic:** Fracture Classification

- a. Talus fractures
- b. Femur fractures
- c. Tibia fractures
- d. Calcaneus fractures

**Answer:** a

Explanation: The Hawkins classification is used to grade talar neck fractures.

**Question 18.** What is the diagnosis? Symptoms are: weight loss, dysphagia, halitosis, sign on X-ray?



**Subject:** Medicine

**Topic:** Gastroenterology

- a. Achalasia
- b. Oesophageal Cancer
- c. Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)
- d. Zenker's Diverticulum

**Answer:** a

Explanation: Achalasia is an oesophageal motility disorder with classic barium swallow findings and symptoms.

**Question 19.** Non-spreading variety of vitiligo?

**Subject:** Dermatology

**Topic:** Pigmentary Disorders

- a. Focal
- b. Acrofacial
- c. Segmental
- d. None of the above

**Answer:** a

Explanation: Focal vitiligo is a localised, non-progressive form.

**Question 20.** What is the correct answer for a patient with a diagnosis of chronic osteomyelitis?



**Subject:** Orthopaedics

**Topic:** Bone Infections

- a. Chronic osteomyelitis
- b. Acute osteomyelitis
- c. Osteosarcoma
- d. Bone cyst

**Answer:** a

Explanation: Chronic osteomyelitis is a long-standing bone infection with characteristic radiological findings.

**Question 21.** A 30-year-old female patient with chronic hypertension is experiencing postpartum haemorrhage (PPH).

**Subject:** Obstetrics

**Topic:** Postpartum Haemorrhage

- a. Oxytocin
- b. Methylergotamine
- c. PGF2a (Prostaglandin F2a)
- d. Misoprostol

**Answer:** b

Explanation: Methylergometrine is effective for PPH but should be used with caution in hypertension.

**Question 22.** Please give the diagnosis:



**Subject:** Orthopaedics

**Topic:** Fractures

- a. Patella fracture
- b. Rheumatoid arthritis

- c. Hemarthrosis
- d. Tibial condyle fracture

**Answer:** a

Explanation: Patella fractures are diagnosed by clinical signs and confirmed by X-ray.

**Question 23.** Purpose of Downes criteria in neonatology assessment?

**Subject:** Paediatrics

**Topic:** Neonatology

- a. To assess respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)
- b. To evaluate Downey cells in blood samples
- c. To measure the Silverman-Anderson score for respiratory distress
- d. To calculate the Vidyasagar scoring system for neonatal assessment

**Answer:** a

Explanation: Downes' criteria are used to assess the severity of respiratory distress in neonates.

**Question 24.** What is the correct answer for a patient with a diagnosis of rhinosporidiosis?

**Subject:** ENT

**Topic:** Nasal Infections

- a. Rhinosporidiosis
- b. Basal Cell Carcinoma
- c. Rhinoscleroma
- d. Lupus Vulgaris

**Answer:** a

Explanation: Rhinosporidiosis presents as a red, polypoidal, friable mass with white dots, typically after exposure to stagnant water.

**Question 25.** A mother with O negative blood group and a father with B positive blood group have a baby.

**Subject:** Obstetrics

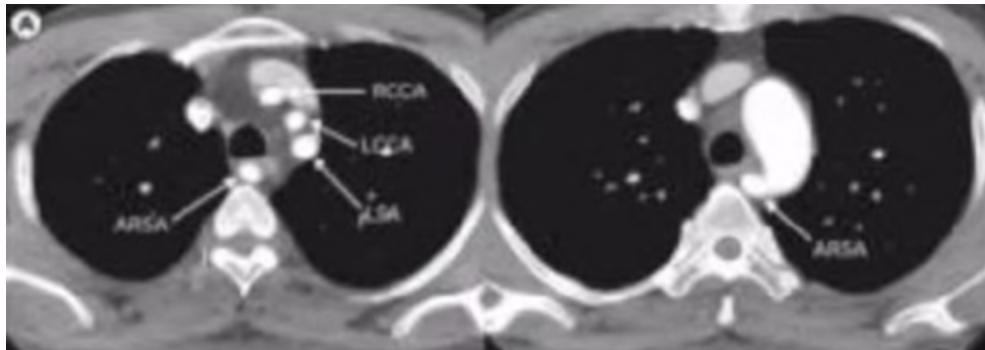
**Topic:** Rh Incompatibility

- a. The baby has O O-positive blood group and antibody-negative.
- b. The baby has O O-positive blood group and positive antibodies.
- c. The baby has O O-positive blood group, and the Direct Coombs Test (DCT) is positive.
- d. The baby has an AB positive blood group, and the Direct Coombs Test (DCT) is negative.

**Answer:** a

Explanation: The baby may inherit O from the mother and Rh positivity from the father; no antibodies means no hemolytic disease.

**Question 26.** What is the correct answer for a patient in an anatomic variation seen in CT?



**Subject:** Radiology

**Topic:** Vascular Anomalies

- a. ARSA
- b. Double oesophagus
- c. Right aortic arch
- d. Tracheal diverticulum

**Answer:** a

Explanation: ARSA (Aberrant Right Subclavian Artery) is a common vascular anomaly identified on CT.

**Question 27.** What is the correct answer for a patient with severe hearing loss according to the WHO classification?

**Subject:** ENT

**Topic:** Hearing Loss

- a. Severe hearing loss
- b. Profound hearing loss
- c. Moderate hearing loss
- d. Mild hearing loss

**Answer:** a

Explanation: Severe hearing loss is characterised by the inability to understand normal speech, requiring shouting or amplification.

**Question 28.** What is the correct answer for a patient with declaration of Oslo, 1970 primarily concerned with?

**Subject:** Forensic Medicine

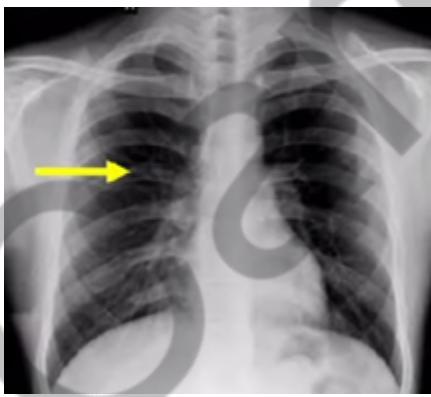
**Topic:** Medical Ethics

- a. Torture
- b. Abortion
- c. Environmental protection
- d. Nuclear disarmament

**Answer:** a

Explanation: The Declaration of Oslo addresses medical ethics regarding torture.

**Question 29.** What is the correct answer for a patient with posterior rib as the arrow is pointing to on the chest X-ray?



**Subject:** Radiology

**Topic:** Chest Anatomy

- a. Posterior rib
- b. Anterior rib
- c. Clavicle
- d. Scapula

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** On a chest X-ray, the posterior ribs appear more horizontal and are easier to trace from the vertebral column, whereas the anterior ribs are more oblique. The arrow in the given X-ray is pointing to the posterior rib.

Practising INI CET previous year question papers is one of the most effective ways to prepare for the exam. These papers help candidates become familiar with the exam pattern, question types, and difficulty level, which reduces surprises on exam day. Solving past papers also highlights important topics and frequently asked questions, allowing focused revision. Additionally, it improves time management skills and builds confidence by simulating real exam conditions. Overall, using previous year question papers as a preparation tool helps candidates plan their study strategy better and increases their chances of scoring well in the INI CET exam