

1111 objective type multiple choice questions on our BODY

(anatomy, physiology,
pathology, pathophysiology,
diagnostics, applied
therapeutics, pharmacology,
surgical methods.)

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Exercise No.1.	
1	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- TISSUE - which constitutes the essential part of an organ is __a`mitochondrion b`parenchyma c`hypochondrium d`none</i>
2	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- TEMPORAL LOBE - is in __a`brain b`chest c`heart d`intestines</i>
3	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- STERNUM - is a bone in __a`brain b`neck c`breast and chest d`pelvis</i>
4	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- SEPTICEMIA - is a disorder of __a`brain b`blood c`chest d`skin</i>
5	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- SEPSIS - is presence of __a`pus forming bacteria b`pus forming virus c`pus forming fungi d`all</i>
6	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- MYELOCYTES - are normally found in __a`aorta b`bone marrow c`veins d`kidneys</i>
7	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- MICROCYTIC ANEMIA - refers to the small size of __a`erythrocytes b`leucocytes c`lymphocyte d`myelocyte</i>
8	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- LIPOMA - is a __. __a`cavity b`blockage c`membrane d`tumor</i>
9	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- HEMATOCRIT - is __a`measuring instrument b`ratio of packed red cells to total blood c`both d`none</i>
10	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- FERRITIN - is found in __a`liver b`small intestine c`spleen d`all</i>
11	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- FERRITIN - is a protein which is an important source of __a`calcium b`iron c`potassium d`sodium</i>
12	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- FERRITIN - is __a`carb b`protein c`fat d`mineral salt</i>
13	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- EMBOLUSES - may be found in __a`adipose tissue b`blood c`chest d`thyroid gland</i>
14	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- BULB - is an old term for __a`forebrain b`prosencephalon c`medulla oblongata d`diencephalon</i>

15	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- APOPLEXY - results in loss of consciousness owing to ___ a`hindrance in oxygen supply to brain b`ruptures in blood vessels c`occlusion of blood vessels d`all</i>
16	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- APOPLEXY - main symptom is loss of ___ a`consciousness b`immunity c`sleep d`touch</i>
17	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- AMYLOID - amyloids are ___ from degenerated tissues. ___ a`starchlike proteins b`proteinlike starches c`starchlike fats d`fatlike proteins</i>
18	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- ADIPOSE TUMOR - is a tumor in ___ a`epithelium b`fatty tissue c`bone marrow d`brain stem</i>
19	<i>ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY- ADENOMA - is a ___ tumor. ___ a`adipose b`benign c`malignant d`metastatic</i>
20	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY- - ADENOMA - is a/an ___ tumor. : ___ a`epithelial b`malignant c`adipose d`carcinogenic</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 1.b.| 2.a.| 3.c.| 4.b.| 5.a.| 6.b.| 7.a.| 8.d. a tumor of fatty tissue.| 9.c.| 10.d.

| 11.b.| 12.b.| 13.b. air bubbles or clots.| 14.c.| 15.d.| 16.a.| 17.a.| 18.b.| 19.b. benign= not much harmful.| 20.a.

Exercise No.2.

21	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -ADENOIDS - may grow in ___ a`ears b`eyes c`nose d`throat</i>
22	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -ALBUMINOIDS - are ___ a`carbs b`proteins c`fats d`mineral salts</i>
23	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -ADDUCTOR - is ___ a`fibre b`muscle c`nerve d`vessel</i>
24	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -QUAD - is a muscle in ___ a`face b`hip c`chest d`thigh</i>
25	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -COCCYX - is a part of ___ a`face b`hip c`chest d`abdomen</i>
26	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -THYMUS GLAND - is in ___ a`face b`neck c`chest d`abdomen</i>
27	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -ZYGOMATIC BONE - is a bone in ___ a`face b`neck c`chest</i>

28	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -TARSUS - is a part in __ a`head b`chest c`hand d`foot</i>
29	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -CALCANEUS - is a bone in __ a`palm b`heel c`collar d`elbow</i>
30	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -LIPO-LUTIN - is __ a`diuretic b`anesthetic c`male hormone d`female hormone</i>
31	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -DORIDEN - is __ a`diuretic b`anesthetic c`painkiller d`sedative</i>
32	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -LEUCOCYTOSIS - is: __ a`blood disorder b`body's defence response c`infective fever d`none</i>
33	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -PHAGOCYTOSIS - is __ a`an infection b`a defence against infection c`metabolic malfunction d`none</i>
34	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -PES PLANUS - affects the organ __ a`brain b`heart c`pelvis d`feet</i>
35	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -OSSICLE - is a small __. __ a`artery b`bone c`cell d`cavity</i>
36	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -CORPUS CALLOSUM - is a part of __ a`aorta b`brain c`chest d`heart</i>
37	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -PIA MATER - is a part of __ a`aorta b`brain c`chest d`heart</i>
38	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -MENINGES - is a membrane that envelopes __ a`heart b`lungs c`spine d`thorax</i>
39	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -LIVER - has __ color. __ a`blue b`yellow c`reddish-brown d`greenish-yellow</i>
40	<i>ANATOMY AND MEDICINE -__synthesizes vitamin A: __ a`pancreas b`liver c`spleen d`small intestines</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 21.d.| 22.b.| 23.b.| 24.d.| 25.b.| 26.b.| 27.a.| 28.d.| 29.b.| 30.d.

| 31.d.| 32.a.| 33.b.| 34.d.| 35.b.| 36.b.| 37.b.| 38.c. Meninges also envelopes brain.| 39.c.| 40.b.

Exercise No.3.

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41	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`wound b`hickey c`pimple d`zit</i>
42	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`sinew b`tendon c`muscle d`fascicle</i>
43	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`Sectral b`Verapamil c`Calan d`Isoptin</i>
44	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`protirelin b`bile c`insulin d`intestinal juice</i>
45	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`orifice b`porta c`sphincter d`diaphragm</i>
46	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`ordure b`pachouli c`putrefaction d`reek</i>
47	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`oesophagus b`gorge c`neck d`gullet</i>
48	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`liver b`pancreas c`pia mater d`small intestines</i>
49	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`immunogen b`febrifuge c`proteosome d`vaccine</i>
50	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`dopa b`gaba c`aspartic acid d`RNA</i>
51	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`Darvon b`Pyridium c`Sodium Salicyclate d`Proteosome</i>
52	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`colloid b`gelatainous c`dry d`jellylike</i>
53	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`carrion b`offal c`elixir d`cadaver</i>
54	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`calcitrol b`erithropoietin c`renin d`bilirubrin</i>
55	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`buff b`cutis c`moil d`tegument</i>
56	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`brain b`encephelon c`nous d`ticker</i>
57	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`bollock b`orchis c`fanny d`testis</i>
58	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`aeration b`arterializaton c`thrombosis d`hematosis</i>
59	<i>FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE __ a`adrenal gland b`thyroid gland c`pancreas</i>

ANSWERS BOX	
41.a. 42.d. 43.a. 44.a. 45.d. 46.b. 47.c. 48.c. others are in digestive system. 49.b. others are vaccines. Febrifuge is an antipiretic. 50.d. Others are amino acids.	
51.d. Others are pain killers. 52.c. 53.c. 54.d. 55.c. 56.d. 57.c. 58.c. 59.c. 60.a.	

Exercise No.4.	
61	ANATOMY - SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM - originates in __ a`brain stem b`chest c`lower spine d`pelvis
62	ANATOMY - SMOOTH MUSCLES - not found in __ a`bladder b`heart c`intestine d`stomach
63	ANATOMY - SKIN - Dermatome is __ a`a skin disease b`a skin remedy c`a skin graft d`a surgical instrument to cut skin
64	ANATOMY - PLEXUS - is a network of __ a`fibres b`nerves c`vessels d`all
65	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - ___ opposes the physiological effects of the sympathetic nervous system. __ a`Autonomous Nervous System b`Parasympathetic Nervous System c`Lower spine d`Heart
66	ANATOMY - NORMAL GASTRIC FLUIDS - have a ph of __ a`1 to 2.1 b`2.2 to 4 c`4.1 to 5 d`5.1 to 7
67	ANATOMY - NIACIN - is ___ vitamin. __ a`B1 b`B2 c`B5 d`B12
68	ANATOMY - MUSCLES - ___ muscles have thin layers and sheets. __ a`voluntary muscles b`smooth muscles c`skeletal muscles d`striated muscles
69	ANATOMY - MUSCLES - ___ muscle does not appear striated (stripes): __ a`involuntary muscle b`skeletal muscle c`voluntary muscle d`none
70	ANATOMY - LOWER SPINAL CARD - is the origin of ___ Nervous System. __ a`autonomous b`sympathetic c`parasympathetic d`none
71	ANATOMY - KIDNEYS - Kidneys communicate with ___ Nervous System. __ a`sympathetic b`parasympathetic c`autonomous d`kidneys do not communicate with nerves

	b`parasympathetic c`autonomous d`kidneys do not communicate with nerves
72	ANATOMY - HEART - ___ Nervous System SPEEDS UP the heart. ___ a`autonomous b`sympathetic c`parasympathetic d`none
73	ANATOMY - HEART - ___ Nervous System slows down the heart. ___ a`autonomous b`sympathetic c`parasympathetic d`none
74	ANATOMY - EYES - ___ Nervous System constricts the pupils: ___ a`autonomous b`sympathetic c`parasympathetic d`none
75	ANATOMY - DIGESTIVE SYSTEM - ___ Nervous system stimulates flow of digestive secretions: ___ a`autonomous b`sympathetic c`parasympathetic d`none
76	ANATOMY - DIGESTIVE SYSTEM - ___ Nervous system REDUCES digestive secretions: ___ a`autonomous b`sympathetic c`parasympathetic d`none
77	ANATOMY - BRAIN STEM - is the origin of ___ Nervous System. ___ a`autonomous b`sympathetic c`parasympathetic d`none
78	ANATOMY - BLOOD CIRCULATION - ___ Nervous System dilates the blood vessels.: ___ a`autonomous b`sympathetic c`parasympathetic d`none
79	ANATOMY - BLOOD CIRCULATION - ___ Nervous System CONTRACTS the blood vessels.: ___ a`autonomous b`sympathetic c`parasympathetic d`none
80	BACTERIAL POPULATION OF STOMACH - can be altered by ___ a`diseases which increase gastric ph. b`diseases which reduce gastric motility c`drugs d`all

ANSWERS BOX

| 61.b.| 62.b.| 63.d.| 64.d.| 65.b.| 66.a.| 67.c.| 68.b.| 69.a.| 70.c.

| 71.a.| 72.b.| 73.c.| 74.c.| 75.c.| 76.b.| 77.c.| 78.c.| 79.b.| 80.d.

Exercise No.5.

81	T CELLS - precursors of T Cells, move to Thymus gland from ___ a`spleen b`kidneys c`adrenal gland d`bone marrow
82	STOMACH - muscle which opens stomach into duodenum is called ___ a`pylorus b`rumen

83	SALT - WATER BALANCE - is a function of __ a`pancreas b`liver c`spleen d`kidneys
84	KIDNEYS - Proteins enter urine in case of __ a`hydronephrosis b`nephrotic syndrome c`pylonephritis d`none
85	HEART - ___ lipoproteins are the richest in triglycerides: __ a`alpha lipoproteins b`beta lipoproteins c`very low density lipoproteins d`high density lipoproteins
86	HEART and CHOLESTEROL - Honolulu heart study revealed that citizens of ___ have low levels of cholesterol. __ a`England b`France c`Japan d`United States
87	HEALTH and RELIGION - Which scripture suggests that one kidney represents good and the second kidney represents evil? __ a`Bible b`Gita c`Qoran d`Talmud
88	HEALTH and RELIGION - Which scripture suggests that God searches and inspects the kidneys of humans? __ a`Bible b`Gita c`Qoran d`Talmud
89	EXTRA-CELLULAR VIRUSES - are fought by __ a`antibodies and innate immunity b`antibodies and acquired immunity c`acquired immunity and Tc cells d`Tc cells followed by innate immunity
90	EOSINOPhils are ___ cells. __ a`red b`white c`stem d`sickle
91	ENDOMETRIAL CANCER - may occur in __ a`brain b`blood c`colon d`womb
92	EMMETROPIA - is a normal condition of the organ __ a`eyes b`ears c`nose d`throat
93	DIAGNOSTICS and PATHOLOGY - In CMI, I refers to Cell Mediated ___: __ a`infections b`immunity c`intelligence d`immunoassay
94	CHEMOTAXIS - involves ___ of cells. __ a`generation b`growth c`movement d`death
95	BLOOD PRESSURE REGULATION - depends on maintenance of __ a`heart b`lungs c`liver d`kidneys
96	BLOOD PRESSURE - has an inverse relationship with __ a`calcium b`iron c`potassium d`sodium
97	ASCITES - accumulating in abdomen, often contain __ a`proteins b`electrolytes c`both or any one d`none
98	APOPTOSIS is a process of cell __. __ a`generation b`growth c`movement d`death

98	APOPTOSIS is a process of cell ____ . __ a`generation b`growth c`movement d`death
99	ANTIGENS can be __ a`polysachcharides b`proteins c`either d`none
100	ANATOMY - ____gland rests on our kidneys. __ a`adrenal b`pituitary c`thyroid d`testicles

ANSWERS BOX	
81.d. 82.a. 83.d. 84.b. 85.c. 86.c. 87.d. 88.a. 89.a. 90.b.	
91.d. 92.a. 93.b. 94.c. 95.d. 96.a. 97.c. 98.d. 99.c. 100.a.	

Exercise No.6.	
101	ENGLISH MODAL VERBS - All modal verbs except OUGHT are followed by __ a`present participle b`past participle c`to infinitive d`bare infinitive
102	ENGLISH MODAL VERBS - OUGHT is followed by __ a`present participle b`past participle c`to infinitive d`bare infinitive
103	ZOOLOGY - vertebrate without amnion __ a`pisces b`reptiles c`aves d`mammals
104	ZOOLOGY - Find the oddman out: __ a`dolphin b`penguin c`porpoise d`whale
105	ANATOMY - VISCERA - Not a visceral organ: __ a`liver b`pancreas c`spine d`spleen
106	ANATOMY - SIDS - Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, probable cause: __ a`overfeeding b`underfeeding c`suffocation d`unknown case
107	ANATOMY - PH - refers to ____ ion concentration.: __ a`hydrogen b`oxygen c`nitrogen d`chlorine
108	ANATOMY - PERITONEUM - is a __ a`membrane b`cavity c`gland d`volve
109	ANATOMY - MEDIASTINUM - is present in __ a`neck b`chest c`abdomen d`pelvis
110	ANATOMY - JEJUNUM - is in __ a`pancreas b`liver c`spleen d`small intestines
111	ANATOMY - ISCHEMIA - is a sort of __ a`analgesia b`anaemia c`hypoxia d`anomia
112	ANATOMY - HYPOXIA - earliest indication is : __ a`cyanosis b`rapid-weak pulse c`restlessness

113	ANATOMY - HYPOTHERMIA - Not a predisposing factor __ a`alcoholism b`AMI c`diabetes d`old age
114	ANATOMY - GABA - is found in __ a`digestive system b`blood circulatory system c`respiratory sytem d`central nervous system
115	ANATOMY - GABA - is __ a`a harmone b`an amino acid c`an antigen d`waste
116	ANATOMY - ERYTHEAMA - may result in ___ skin. __ a`blue b`red c`yellow d`scaly
117	ANATOMY - EPINEPHRINE - is __ a`adrenalin b`anti-coagulant c`androgenic harmone d`cathartic
118	ANATOMY - EKG - is a graph which records movements in __ a`brain b`heart c`lungs d`kidneys
119	ANATOMY - DOPA - is an amino acid secreted in __ a`liver b`pancreas c`brain d`kidneys
120	ANATOMY - COLLOID SOLUTIONS - are __ a`thin b`jellylike c`evaporative d`dry

ANSWERS BOX

| 101.d.| 102.c.| 103.a.| 104.b. Others are cetaceans.| 105.c.| 106.d.| 107.a.| 108.a.| 109.b.| 110.d.
 | 111.b.| 112.c.| 113.a.| 114.d.| 115.b.| 116.b.| 117.a.| 118.b.| 119.a.| 120.b.

Exercise No.7.

121	ANATOMY - BETA BLOCKERS - are associated with __ a`brain b`heart c`spinne d`liver
122	ANATOMY - BACTEREMIA - is presence of bacteria in __ a`urine b`faeces c`blood d`mucas
123	ANATOMY - ASYSTOLE - indicates weakening of contractile power of: __ a`brain b`heart c`liver d`lungs
124	ANATOMY - AORTA - is __ a`blood vessel b`cavity c`gland d`sac
125	ANATOMY and HEALTH - *Ozone Day - observed on: __ a`Jan 30 b`Apr 21 c`Sept 16 d`Dec 5
126	ANATOMY and HEALTH - HEART BEATS - controlled by: __ a`Central nervous system

126	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - HEART BEATS - controlled by: __ a`Central nervous system b`Spinal nerves c`Cranial nerves d`Autonomic nervous system</i>
127	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - *ENTRIES IN GENE POOL - a mutation occurs in: __ a`Somatic cells b`Germ cells c`Plasma proteins d`Somatic DNA</i>
128	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - *Heartbeat regulated by: __ a`Pacemaker b`Vagus nerve c`Sympathetic nerve d`all</i>
129	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - *Malarial parasite -infective stage is : __ a`Trophozoite b`Merozoite c`Sporozoite d`Cyst</i>
130	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - *DIGESTIVE SECRETIONS WITHOUT ENZYMES - example: __ a`Bile b`Gastric juice c`Saliva d`Pancreatic juice</i>
131	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - *RADIOACTIVE POLLUTANTS - highly dangerous: __ a`Phosphorus -32 b`Sulphur -35 c`Strontium -90 d`Calcium -40</i>
132	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - *AIR POLLUTION - ordinarily not an air pollutant : __ a`CO2 b`CO c`SO2 d`Hydrocarbon</i>
133	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - HUMAN CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM - consists of __ a`arteries b`heart c`veins d`all</i>
134	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - CLOSED BLOOD CIRCULATORY SYSTEM - can be found: __ a`only in humans b`vertebrates c`round worms d`shells</i>
135	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - BLOOD PRESSURE - 120/80mm is an indication of __ a`normal bp b`hypertension c`hypotension d`none</i>
136	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - DIAGNOSTICS - artery used to measure bp: __ a`coronary artery b`pulmonary artery c`brachial artery d`renal artery</i>
137	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - HEALTH - A sphygmomanometer measures: __ a`sugar levels b`blood pressure c`ph d`heart beats</i>
138	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Transfer of genetic information from one generation to the next - through: __ a`X -chromosome b`Y -chromosome c`DNA d`RNA</i>
139	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - ANATOMY - Arteries supplying blood to the heart called: __ a`arotid arteries b`hepatic arteries c`coronary arteries d`pulmonary arteries</i>
140	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Vitamin A - chemical name is: __ a`Retinol b`Jhiamin c`Biotic</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 121.b.| 122.c.| 123.b.| 124.a.| 125.c.| 126.d.| 127.b.| 128.d.| 129.c.| 130.a.

| 131.c.| 132.a.| 133.d.| 134.b.| 135.a.| 136.c. It is in upper arms.| 137.b.| 138.c.| 139.c.| 140.a.

Exercise No.8.

141	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Pneumonia affects __ a`Lungs b`Tongue c`Liver d`Kidney</i>
142	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Fahrenheit and Celsius - coincide at: __ a` -40 b`0 c` -32 d`212</i>
143	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - WIDAL TESTS can diagnose: __ a`Malaria b`Typhoid c`Cholera d`Yellow fever</i>
144	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - ENZYME NOT generally present in adult human : __ a`Renin b`Pepsin c`Trypsin d`Amylopsin</i>
145	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - KIDNEYS - work with : __ a`Neurons b`Nephrons c`Medula d`none.</i>
146	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - EYES - ___adjusts the focal length of the eye lens : __ a`Cornea b`Conjunctiva c`Ciliary body d`Iris</i>
147	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Cell activities - controlled by : __ a`Chloroplast b`Nitochondria c`Cytoplasm d`Nucleus</i>
148	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - PERSONS with AB TYPE BLOOD - can give blood to __ a`AB group only b`A group only b`B group only c`AB and O d`all</i>
149	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Karl Landsteiner Nobel Laureate has the credit of __ a`ABO classification of blood b`invention of Heparin c`invention of K vitamin d`none</i>
150	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Septic sore throat - caused by : __ a`Bacteria b`Virus c`Fungi d`Protozoans</i>
151	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Mixing baking soda in kneaded flour: __ a`To generate moisture b`To get flavour c`To obtain fine colouring d`Generation of Carbon dioxide</i>
152	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Vitamin conducive for the blood -clotting: __ a`Vitamin A b`Vitamin B c`Vitamin K d`Vitamin C</i>

	b`Vitamin B c`Vitamin K d`Vitamin C
153	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - NUCLEAR RADIATION first affects __ a`Eyes b`Heart c`Liver d`Lungs</i>
154	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - TAXOL is a ___ drug. __ a`asthma b`cancer c`cold d`diabetic</i>
155	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - ARTEETHER can help in treatment of __ a`malaria b`small pox c`typhoid d`tetanus</i>
156	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - TRICHINOSIS is a disease affecting __ a`bones b`muscles c`nerves d`blood vessels</i>
157	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Workers in plastic industries may be exposed to toxicity of __ a`nitic acid b`carbon monoxide c`silicon d`vinyl chloride</i>
158	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - What is evident to doctor, nurses, observers, and patient is __ a`signs b`sndrome c`sensation d`all</i>
159	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - We have ventricles in __ a`brain b`heart c`both d`none</i>
160	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - We can avoid traction alopecia. It is hair loss which __ a`grows back b`arises after child birth c`hormone imbalances d`tight braids and pony tails.</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 141.a.| 142.a.| 143.b.| 144..a| 145.b.| 146.c.| 147.d.| 148.a.| 149.a.| 150.a.

| 151.d.| 152.c.| 153.d.| 154.c.| 155.a.| 156.b.| 157.d.| 158.a.| 159.c.| 160.d.

Exercise No.9.

161	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Upper limit for Calcium intake is ___ per day. __ a`.5 gm b`5 gms. c`2.5 gms d`25 gms.</i>
162	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - ___ therapy is good for rehabilitation of infants suffering from musculoskeletal birth defects. __ a`chemo b`physio c`radio d`electro</i>
163	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Sternum is ___ bone. __ a`thigh b`breast c`cheek d`collar</i>
164	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Stents - Surgeons usually insert into __ a`arteries b`brain c`collar</i>

165	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Spines are found in ___ region. __a`cervical b`lumbar c`thoracic d`all</i>
166	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Smooth muscles are found in __a`arteries b`bowels c`both d`none</i>
167	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Shock is a medical condition which arises out of fall in __a`blood flow b`sodium levels c`metabolism d`cell division</i>
168	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Removal of a sample of tissue for purposes of diagnosis, is: __a`autopsy b`biopsy c`necropsy d`narcolepsy</i>
169	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - ___ rays are used in radio -therapy. __a`gamma rays b`X -rays c`any one d`none</i>
170	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Protruding eyes may be a symptom of malfunctioning of ___ glands. __a`adenalein b`thyroid c`apocrine d`pituitary</i>
171	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Pituitary gland is in __a`head b`chest c`abdomen d`loins</i>
172	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Pineal gland is in __a`brain b`chest c`abdomen d`loins</i>
173	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Parietal cells in stomach secrete __a`acetic acid b`bromic acid c`Hydrochloric acid d`nitric acid</i>
174	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Oliguria is decreased flow of __a`enzymes b`sweat c`steroids d`urine</i>
175	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Nerves use ___ signals. __a`chemical b`electrical c`both d`none</i>
176	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Nerves carry ___ information. __a`motor b`sensory c`both d`none</i>
177	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Necrosis is __a`death of cells and tissues b`blood -clotting c`coagulation d`blocking of blood vessels</i>
178	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Myelogram is an x -ray of __a`brain b`chest c`spinal cord d`thighs</i>
179	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Microscope was invented in ___ Century. __a`16th b`17th c`18th d`19th</i>
180	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Metastasis is a term which relates to __a`cancer b`jaundice c`diabetes d`rheumatism</i>

c`diabetes d`rheumatism

ANSWERS BOX

| 161.c.| 162.b.| 163.b. near heart.| 164.a.| 165.d.| 166.c.| 167.a.| 168.b.| 169.c.| 170.b.

| 171.a.| 172.a.| 173.c.| 174.d.| 175.c.| 176.c.| 177.a.| 178.c.| 179.b. 1628.| 180.a.

Exercise No.10.

181	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Membranous labyrinth is necessary for __ a`hearing b`seeing c`smelling d`tasting</i>
182	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Jaundice is an ailment affecting __ a`arteries b`brain c`pancreas d`liver</i>
183	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Ischemia denotes __ a`lack of urine b`lack of sweat c`lack of testosterone d`lack of blood flow</i>
184	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Histology is study of ___ under a microscope. __ a`enzymes b`bones c`tissues d`faecas</i>
185	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - HEMATURIA is presence of ___ in urine. __ a`albumin b`blood c`oxalates d`sugar</i>
186	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - GOUT affects __ a`brain b`chest c`joints d`abdomen</i>
187	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - ___ glands secrete aromatic chemicals with emotional information. __ a`adrenalein b`thyroid c`apocrine d`mammary</i>
188	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - For removal of a tooth , ___ anaesthesia may be enough. __ a`conduction b`general c`local d`regional</i>
189	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Formaldehyde is __ a`powder b`liquid c`gas d`amalgam</i>
190	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Fasciculations are also known as __ a`malignant growth b`snoring c`sneezes d`twtching of muscles</i>
191	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Diaphragm separates __ a`abdomen and loins b`abdomen and chest c`chest and heart d`chest and neck</i>
192	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Defibrillators and pacemakers are implanted in __ a`brain b`heart</i>

193	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - CT Scan uses __ a`x-rays b`gamma rays c`both d`no rays</i>
194	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - CT Scans are __ a`2 -D b`3 -D c`any one d`none</i>
195	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Cochlear implants are inserted in __ a`ears b`eyes c`nose d`mouth</i>
196	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - ___ can be implanted in our body. __ a`lenses b`defibrillators and pacemakers c`breasts d`all</i>
197	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - ___ blood pressure is the LOWEST. __ a`systolic b`diastolic c`arterial d`venous</i>
198	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - ___ blood pressure is the highest. __ a`systolic b`diastolic c`arterial d`venous</i>
199	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Banti~s disease, we get in __ a`chest b`liver c`pancreas d`spleen</i>
200	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Astrocytoma is a cancerous tumor that may begin in __ a`brain b`spinal cord c`any one d`none of the two</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 181.a. It is in the inner ear.| 182.d.| 183.d.| 184.c.| 185.b.| 186.c.| 187.c.| 188.c.| 189.c.| 190.d.
 | 191.a.| 192.b.| 193.a.| 194.b.| 195.a. inner ears.| 196.d.| 197.b.| 198.a.| 199.d.| 200.c.

Exercise No.11.

201	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - A specialist who treats kidney ailmnts is __ a`autist b`nephrologist c`oculist d`oncologist</i>
202	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - ANTIGENS usually are __ a`starches b`proteins c`fats d`salts</i>
203	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - WATERY MOUTH IN RESPONSE TO DELICIOUS FOOD - is a : __ a`Hormonal response b`Neural response c`Optic response d`Olfactory response</i>
204	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - ANOREXIA indicates __ a`lack of appetite b`low blood flow c`scant urine d`difficult breathing</i>
205	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - An Angiogram is a/an ___ of blood vessels . __ a`CT Scan b`X-ray c`MRI d`none</i>

205	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - An Angiogram is a/an ___ of blood vessels . ___ a`CT Scan b`X -ray c`MRI d`none</i>
206	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Amylase is an enzyme found in ___ a`adrenalein b`bile c`insulin d`saliva</i>
207	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Alzheimers disease affects ___ a`brain b`heart c`kidneys d`liver</i>
208	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - Alopecia is the medical term for ___ a`psoriasis b`hair loss c`obsession d`stress</i>
209	<i>ANATOMY and HEALTH - A GRAM -NEGATIVE disease ___ a`anthrax b`tetanus c`scarlet fever d`cholera</i>
210	<i>A CVA (Cerebrovascular accident) is commonly known as ___ a`failure b`stroke c`sndrome d`all</i>
211	<i>TRAUMA - severed parts remain viable for ___ hours approx. after proper cooling. ___ a`4 b`12 c`18 d`24</i>
212	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - TOURNIQUET - refers to ___ a`calipers b`bandage c`suture d`catheter</i>
213	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - PYLORPLASTY widens the opening between stomach and ___. ___ a`pancreas b`liver c`spleen d`duodenum and small intestine</i>
214	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - In AORTIC VALVE SURGERIES, ___ anaesthesia is used. ___ a`general b`local c`block d`spinal</i>
215	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - Angioplasty ___ the cause of the blockage in arteries. ___ a`cures b`does not cure c`exacerbates d`none</i>
216	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - ANGIOPLASTY's allergic reaction is to : ___ a`drug- eluting stent b`stent material c`x-ray dye d`any one</i>
217	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - ___ anaesthesia is used in adrenalectomies. ___ a`general b`spinal c`local d`block anesthesia</i>
218	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - PLAVIX - is the trade name of ___ a`clopidogrel b`probenecid c`ethyl aminobenzate d`butacaine</i>
219	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - ALCOHOL breaks down ___ in a baby's body, than in an adult's body. ___ a`slowly b`fast c`at the same speed d`alcohol does not break down in a baby's body in womb</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 201.b.| 202.b.| 203.d.| 204.a.| 205.b.| 206.d.| 207.a.| 208.b.| 209.d.| 210.b.

| 211.c.| 212.b.| 213.d.| 214.a.| 215.b.| 216.d.| 217.a.| 218.a.| 219.a.| 220.b.

Exercise No.12.

221	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - APRAXIA 's main symptom is __ a`unwillingness to do a thing when asked, in spite of understanding b`not understanding what is said c`inability to perform as muscles do not respond d`all</i>
222	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - APRAXIA is a damage to __. __ a`brain b`heart c`pancreas d`liver</i>
223	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - MARFAN'S SYNDROME - shows the symptom __ a`elongated bones of limbs and digits b`abnormalities of eyes c`abnormalities of circulatory system d`all</i>
224	<i>DIAGNOSTICS - FIND THE ODDMAN OUT: __ a`cicatrice b`keloid c`embolism d`callus</i>
225	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - FALLOT'S SYNDROME - affects __ a`brain b`heart c`liver d`kidneys</i>
226	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - CLOPIDOGREL BISULFATE - is a blood __. __ a`blood thinner b`blood thickener c`blood coagulant d`blood purifier</i>
227	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - NAPROXEN - finds some use in treatment of __ a`arthritis b`apraxia c`embolism d`angina pectoris</i>
228	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ADVIL - finds its use as __ a`anti-inflammatory b`antipyretic c`analgesic d`all</i>
229	<i>ANATOMY - We have __ adrenal glands. __ a`one b`two c`one in males and two in females d`varies from person to person</i>
230	<i>ANATOMY - PYLORUS is an opening in our __ system. __ a`circulatory b`digestive c`nervous d`respratory</i>
231	<i>UNDERDEVELOPED FINGERS AND TOES - __ a`acromyotonia b`acrophobia c`acromicria d`acromegaly</i>
232	<i>SYNDROMES - ZOLLINGER ELLISON SYNDROME is a __ disorder. __ a`autoimmune b`digestive c`nervous d`respiratory</i>

232	<i>SYNDROMES - ZOLLINGER ELLISON SYNDROME is a ___ disorder. ___ a`autoimmune b`digestive c`nervous d`respiratory</i>
233	<i>PRILOSEC - is the trade name of ___ a`imidazole b`glyoxaline c`itraconazole d`omeprazole</i>
234	<i>PREVACID - is the trade name of ___ a`imidazole b`lansoprazole c`itraconazole d`omeprazole</i>
235	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - OLECRANON PROCESS - takes place in our ___ a`brain b`shoulders c`elbows d`spine</i>
236	<i>PHYSIOLOGY OF RESPIRATION - Children breathe ___ when they cry. ___ a`slowly b`faster c`normally d`intermittently</i>
237	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - OMEPRAZOLE finds its use as ___ a`antacid b`antihistamine c`antidepressant d`anaesthetic</i>
238	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - OLEIC ACID is not used in the preparation of ___ ointments. ___ a`eye b`skin c`vaginal d`feet</i>
239	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ZOLLINGER ELLISON SYNDROME - characteristics ___ a`peptic ulcer b`gastric hypersecretions c`hyperacidity d`all</i>
240	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - OLIGEMIA refers to ___ blood in circulation. ___ a`adequate b`less c`more d`impure</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 221.c.| 222.a.| 223.d.| 224.c. Others are scars. Embolism is a bubble in a blood vessel.| 225.b.| 226.a.| 227.a.| 228.d.| 229.b.| 230.b.

| 231.c.| 232.b. gastric and peptic.| 233.d.| 234.b.| 235.c. process of ulna bone adjustment into the outer bump of elbow.| 236.b.| 237.a.| 238.a.| 239.d.| 240.b. olig= few, less.

Exercise No.13.

241	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BLIND LOOP SYNDROME - may lead to growth of excess ___ in intestines. ___ a`bacteria b`fungi c`viruses d`phagocytes</i>
242	<i>MOST SEVERE ALLERGIC REACTION - ___ a`anaphylaxis b`urticaria c`allergic rhinitis d`nettle rash</i>
243	<i>LEUKOTRIENE MODIFIERS - find some use in the treatment of ___ a`asthma b`meningitis</i>

245	EXCESS PRODUCTION OF GROWTH HORMONE BY THE ANTERIOR PITUITARY GLAND - may result in __a`acroanaesthesia b`acrophobia c`acromicria d`acromegaly
246	Enlargement of bones of hands, feet and face: may be owing to malfunctioning of anterior ____gland. __a`adrenal b`pituitary c`thymus d`thyroid
247	ANATOMY - STERNUM is our ____ bone. __a`backbone b`breastbone c`thighbone d`hipbone
248	ANATOMY - SACRUM is a bone in our __a`brain b`chest c`vertebrae d`legs
249	ANATOMY - OMENTUMs are layers of fat in __a`abdomen b`hips c`legs d`thorax
250	ANATOMY - COCCYX refers to ____ our bone. __a`collar bone b`hip bone c`tail bone d`zygomatic bone
251	SURGICAL METHODS - DERMABRASION - is skin ____ . __a`grafting b`bleaching c`planing d`etching
252	PHARMACOLOGY - ZANAMIVIR has found some use in treatment of __a`gout b`heart disease c`influenza d`jejunitis
253	PHARMACOLOGY - RETROVIR's side effects include __a`liver damage b`suppression of bone marrow c`either d`no side effects
254	PHARMACOLOGY - RETROVIR is the trade name of __a`lamivudine b`chlorhexidine c`cephaloridine d`zidovudine
255	PHARMACOLOGY - RELENZA is the trade name of __a`zidovudine b`lamivudine c`zanamivir d`cephaloridine
256	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - STOKES-ADAMS SYNDROME - affects __a`pulse b`consciousness c`heart d`all
257	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - HISTIOCYTOSIS is a disorder of __a`blood b`digestion c`urine d`semen
258	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CYCLOTHYMIA is an abnormality of ____ . __a`mind b`sex organs c`auto-immunity d`assimilation
259	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BLIND LOOP SYNDROME - may occur when a part of ____ is

259	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BLIND LOOP SYNDROME - may occur when a part of ___ is bypassed. ___ a`stomach b`pancreas c`liver d`small intestines</i>
260	<i>PATHOLOGY - YERSINIA PESTIS - is a gram-negative bacillus, which may cause: ___ a`cholera b`meningitis c`plague d`typhoid</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 241.a.| 242.a.| 243.a.| 244.b.| 245.d.| 246.b.| 247.b.| 248.c.| 249.a.| 250.c.

| 251.c. for removal of superficial layers, tattoos etc.| 252.c.| 253.c.| 254.d.| 255.c.| 256.d.| 257.a.| 258.a.| 259.d.| 260.c.

Exercise No.14.

261	<i>PATHOLOGY - YELLOW FEVER is caused by ___ a`bacteria b`fungi c`virus d`inheritance</i>
262	<i>PATHOLOGY - YAWS is caused by ____. ___ a`bacteria b`fungi c`virus d`inheritance</i>
263	<i>NUTRITION - YEAST is rich in vitamin ___ a`A b`B c`C d`D</i>
264	<i>DIAGNOSTICS and PATHOLOGY - YAWS resembles ___ in some respects: ___ a`typhoid b`cholera c`siphillis d`yellow fever</i>
265	<i>BLIND LOOP SYNDROME - is a ___ disorder. ___ a`circulatory b`digestive c`nervous d`respiratory</i>
266	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ZIDOVUDINE has some use in treatment of ___ a`TB b`hiv-aids c`typhoid d`peptic ulcer</i>
267	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - YTTRIUM - is sometimes used in treatment of ____. ___ a`embolisms b`muscular dystrophy c`nervous breakdown d`malignant tumors</i>
268	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - CHELATION is the method of removing ___ from blood stream. ___ a`phagocytes b`debris c`heavy metals d`carbon monoxide</i>
269	<i>ANATOMY - ZINC CONTENT IN HUMAN BODY - may be about ___ a`1-2 grams b`5-6 grms c`10-15 grams d`15-20 grams</i>
270	<i>ANATOMY - TRABECULAR BONE - an example can be found in ___ a`skull b`heart c`liver d`penis</i>

271	PHYSIOLOGY - INFLAMMATION OF BREASTS - may be termed as __ a`cystitis b`mastitis c`dacryocystitis d`ulitis
272	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - VOLVULUS is abnormal twisting of __ a`face b`heart c`intestines d`kidneys
273	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - STOOLS WITH BLOOD - may be owing to __ a`colon cancer b`diverticulosis c`peptic ulser d`any of these
274	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - PSILOSIS - is falling out of __ a`hair b`nails c`teeth d`any one
275	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - INABILITY TO STAND OWING TO MUSCULAR INCOORDINATION may be termed as : __ a`ectasia b`keratectasia c`haemostasia d`astasia
276	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - HIRSCHSPRUNG'S DISEASE affects __ a`aorta b`brain c`colon d`hipbone
277	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - DILATION OR DISTENSION OF HOLLOW ORGANS may be termed as __ a`ectasia b`keratectasia c`haemostasia d`astasia
278	PATHOLOGY - ONYCHOSIS - affects __ a`hair b`palms c`nails d`eyebrows
279	PATHOLOGY - Dark tarry bloody feces (usually from gastrointestinal bleeding) - __ a`aspergillosis b`melena c`Meniere's disease d`onychosis
280	METABOLISM - NON-ABSORPTION OF NUTRIENTS IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS, along with foul-smelling diarrhea may be termed as __ a`folie b`pip c`cystic mastitis d`sprue

ANSWERS BOX

| 261.c.| 262.a. spirochetel bacteria.| 263.b.| 264.c.| 265.b.| 266.b.| 267.d. Yttrium is radioactive.| 268.c. like lead and mercury.| 269.a.| 270.d.

| 271.b.| 272.c.| 273.d.| 274.d.| 275.a.| 276.c enlargement of colon, absence of network of nerves in colon.| 277.a.| 278.c.| 279.b.| 280.d.

Exercise No.15.

281	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - SUCRALFATE - finds its use in treatment of __ a`colon cancer b`muscular dystrophy c`peptic ulcer d`renal calculus
282	ANATOMY - We have two scapula. They are bones in our __ a`skull b`shoulder c`hip d`feet

283	ANATOMY - VOLVULUS is a disorder of ___ system. ___ a`circulatory b`digestive c`nervous d`respiratory
284	ANATOMY - ___ supports the small intestines. ___ a`dysentery b`mesentery c`vena mesenterica d`ilium
285	ANATOMY - PORTAL VEIN - carries blood to ___ a`kidneys b`liver c`pancreas d`small intestines
286	ANATOMY - MESENTERIC VEIN is a tributary of ___ a`facial vein b`bronchial vein c`portal vein d`episcleral vein
287	ANATOMY - HIPBONE - Our hipbone has ___ bones. ___ a`1 b`2 c`3 d`4
288	ANATOMY - EPISCLERAL VEIN - works in ___ a`ears b`eyes c`nose d`tongue
289	ANATOMY - ALVEOLAR ARTERY - gets its blood supply from ___ a`arcuate artery b`maxillary artery c`nutrient artery d`ulnar artery
290	ANATOMY - ALVEOLAR ARTERY - carries blood to ___ a`ears b`eyes c`nose d`mouth
291	WERLHOLF's DISEASE - can be classified as a disease of ___ a`broncho b`blood c`bone d`breast
292	VOMITING BLOOD - ___ a`hematochezia b`hematocytopenia c`hematemesis d`hematopoiesis
293	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - CRANIOTOMY - a brain surgery may be needed for the purpose of ___ a`biopsy b`removing a tumor c`draining an infection or a blood clot d`any of these
294	PELIOSIS - can be classified as a disease of ___ a`broncho b`blood c`bone d`breast
295	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - LACTIC ACID OVERLOAD ON BODY - makes body seek more ___ a`liquids b`carbs c`heat d`ventilation
296	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - COXA VARA - is an abnormal diseased state of ___ a`neck b`thighbone c`chest ribs d`spine
297	PATHOLOGY - CRADLE CAP - is a type of ___ affecting infants. ___ a`aortitis b`hepatitis c`dermatitis d`stomatitis

298	<i>PATHOLOGY - BORNHOLM DISEASE - usually affects __ a`brain b`chest c`back d`hips</i>
299	<i>DIVERTICULOSIS - is a disease of ___ system. __ a`circulatory b`digestive c`nervous d`respiratory</i>
300	<i>DIAGNOSTICS - RISE IN THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BODY - __ a`pyrophobia b`pyromania c`pyrolisis d`pyrexia</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 281.c.| 282.b.| 283.b.| 284.b.| 285.b.| 286.c.| 287.c.| 288.b.| 289.b.| 290.d.

| 291.b.| 292.c.| 293.d.| 294.b.| 295.d.| 296.b.| 297.c.| 298.b.| 299.b. presence of diverticula in rectum. | 300.d. fever.

Exercise No.16.

301	<i>CREOSOTE - is a/an __ a`vitamin supplement b`antiseptic an disinfectant c`laxative and purgative d`soporific</i>
302	<i>CRENATION - is a term relating to __ a`blood b`lymph c`adipose tissue d`urine</i>
303	<i>CREEPING ERUPTION - is a skin condition caused by __. __ a`protozoans b`helminths c`nematodes d`arthropods</i>
304	<i>CREATININE CLEARANCE - is a method of assessing the function of __ a`kidneys b`lungs c`liver d`heart</i>
305	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - SALVES - are __ a`oral medicines b`ointments c`injectants d`IV fluids</i>
306	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - DEMULCENT MEDICATIONS - can be __ a`oils b`salves c`oils or salves d`oils, salves and IV fluids</i>
307	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - CETRIMIDE SOLUTION - may be used as __ a`intravenous fluid b`disinfectant and shampoo c`demulcent d`mild purgative</i>
308	<i>ANATOMY - COWPER'S GLANDS - are a part of __ a`male reproductive system b`female reproductive system c`both d`do not relate to reproductive system</i>
309	<i>ANATOMY - BARTHOLIN'S GLANDS - are a part of __ a`male reproductive system b`female</i>

310	<i>ANATOMY - CREATINE - 98% of creatine in our body, we have in our __ a`bones b`muscles c`nerves d`all</i>
311	<i>THEOPHYLLINE - finds its use as a __ a`antacid b`broncho dilator c`antidepressant d`abortifacient</i>
312	<i>STRESS-INDUCED HEADACHES - an effective remedy is: __ a`aspirin b`paracetamol c`relaxation d`all</i>
313	<i>PROTECTIVE SUBSTANCE FOUND IN SYNOVIAL FLUID: __ a`hyaluronic acid b`isobutylphenyl propionic acid c`acetoacetic acid d`acetylsalicylic acid</i>
314	<i>HEART DISEASE - Drinking which of the following waters, makes persons less vulnerable to the heart disease? __ a`hard water b`heavy water c`soft water d`distilled water</i>
315	<i>HEARING AIDS - the choice of hearing aid for a deaf ___ is particularly important. __ a`child b`adolescent c`youth and middle aged person d`old person</i>
316	<i>HEADACHES - may be caused by __ a`fatigue b`tumor c`meningitis d`any one</i>
317	<i>HEADACHES - Brain is ___ to pain. __ a`sensitive b`insensitive c`sore d`conscious</i>
318	<i>HAY FEVER - is treated mainly by __ a`antidepressants b`anticoagulants c`antihistamines d`diuretics</i>
319	<i>HASHIMOTO'S DISEASE - is a type of __ a`goitre b`gout c`gonorhea d`gastric disorder</i>
320	<i>HARTMANN'S SOLUTION - is used for __ a`cleaning the bowels b`replenishment of fluids in dehydrated persons c`diluting blood plasma d`enhance semen production</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 301.b.| 302.a.| 303.c.| 304.a.| 305.b.| 306.c.| 307.b.| 308.a.| 309.b.| 310.b.

| 311.b.| 312.c.| 313.a.| 314.a.| 315.a. Reason: If neglected, a deaf child may also become dumb.| 316.d.| 317.b.| 318.c.| 319.a.| 320.b.

Exercise No.17.

321 ***HARMANN'S SOLUTION - does not contain __ a`calcium chloride b`potassium chloride c`sodium chloride d`ammonium chloride***

	c` sodium chloride d` ammonium chloride
322	HANTAVIRUS - Who among the following are vulnerable to the virus? __ a` rural workers b` sewerage workers c` persons engaged in water sports d` all
323	GENETICS - Humans have ___ gametes. __ a` haploid b` diploid c` polyploid d` chromosomeless
324	FOSAMAX - is the trade name of __ a` alendronate b` terbinafine c` bacitracin d` amphotericin
325	DETERMINATION OF A PERSON'S IMMUNITY TO TUBERCULOSIS - can be made through ___ test. __ a` agglutination test b` heaf test c` dick test d` widal test
326	DEHYDRORETINOL - is another name for __ a` Vitamin A1 b` Vitamin A2 c` vitamin D d` vitamin E
327	ANATOMY - Our body has septums in some organs. Septum= __ a` nerve centre b` cavity c` valve d` partition
328	ANATOMY - HAVERSIAN CANALS - we have in our __ a` avorta b` bones c` chest d` gut
329	ALENDRONATE - finds its usage in treatment of __ a` osteochondroma b` osteogenic sarcoma c` osteoporosis d` osteosclerolosis
330	ACID found in abnormal amounts in the blood and urine in some cases of impaired metabolism: __ a` hyaluronic acid b` isobutylphenyl propionic acid c` acetoacetic acid d` acetylsalicyclic acid
331	SODIUM MONOURATE DEPOSITS IN JOINTS - is an important feature in __ a` gout b` goitre c` gonorrhoea d` Grave's Disease
332	PHYSIOLOGY - TRIGEMINAL NERVE - controls movement of __ a` eyes b` ears c` tongue d` jaws
333	PHYSIOLOGY - SPEECH DISORDERS - which of the following is a speech disorder? __ a` dyskinesia b` dysaphia c` dysarthria d` dyschezia
334	PHYSIOLOGY - ECLAMPSIA - is a diseased state associated with __ a` nascence b` puberty c` pregnancy d` old age
335	PHYSIOLOGY - CONSTIPATION - difficulty in defecating __ a` dyskinesia b` dysaphia c` dysarthria d` dyschezia
336	PHYSIOLOGY - ABDUCENT NERVE - controls movement of __ a` eyes b` ears c` tongue d` neck

	b`antihistamine c`muscle relaxant d`vascodilator
338	PHARMACOLOGY - K-Dur 20 - is the trade name of Potassium _____. ___a`chloride b`chlorate c`chlorite d`nitrate
339	PATHOLOGY - ACANTHOSIS NIGRICANS is an ailment which affects ___a`brain b`chest c`abdomen d`skin
340	METOCLOPRAMIDE - may cause the problem of ___a`tardive dyskinesia b`dysaphia c`dysarthria d`dyschezia

ANSWERS BOX

| 321.d.| 322.d.| 323.a.| 324.a.| 325.b.| 326.b.| 327.d.| 328.b.| 329.c.| 330.c.

| 331.a.| 332.d.| 333.c.| 334.c.| 335.d.| 336.a.| 337.c.| 338.a.| 339.d.| 340.a.

Exercise No.18.

341	GRAVIDITY - refers to a stage of progress in _____. ___a`infancy b`puberty c`pregnancy d`old age
342	DIAGNOSTICS - TOUCH DISORDER - which of the following is a touch disorder? ___a`dyskinesia b`dysaphia c`dysarthria d`dyschezia
343	DIAGNOSTICS - SALPINGITIS - is mainly an ailment of ___a`neonates b`children c`men d`women
344	BONE FRACTURES - Bone is bent but broken on only one side: ___a`comminuted fracture b`greenstick fracture c`closed fracture d`impacted fracture
345	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - SOTALOL - used in treating heart diseases blocks ____ channels. ___a`Calcium b`Iron c`Potassium d`Sodium
346	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - SLOW STOMACH EMPTYING CAUSED BY DIABETES - one probable remedy is ___a`metoclopramide b`Feosol c`carbon dichloride d`thiabendazole
347	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ANEMIA - one probable remedy is ___a`metoclopramide b`Feosol c`carbon dichloride d`thiabendazole
348	ANTIHELMINTHICS (capable of evacuating of parasitic intestinal worms) : ___a`metoclopramide b`Feosol c`carbon dichloride d`thiabendazole

	__ a`metoclopramide b`Feosol c`carbon dichloride d`thiabendazole
349	ANATOMY - TRIGEMINAL NERVE - is in __ a`head b`chest c`abdomen d`hips
350	ANATOMY - ABDUCENT NERVE - is in __ a`head b`chest c`abdomen d`hips
351	PATHOLOGY - YATOBYO - is a type of __ a`nutritional deficiency b`infective fever c`neonatal illness d`nervous breakdown
352	PATHOLOGY - TULAREMIA - is a type of __ a`nutritional deficiency b`infective fever c`neonatal illness d`nervous breakdown
353	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - SHUNT - is a term associated with passage of body fluids. It indicates a/an __ a`occlusion b`dilation c`bypass d`clotting
354	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - A MOUTHLIKE OPENING CREATED BY SURGERY ON THE SURFACE OF THE BODY TO CREATE AN OPENING TO AN INTERNAL ORGAN - may be termed as __ a`shunt b`occlusion c`stomas d`cleavage
355	SLEEP - is controlled by __ a`hypothalamus b`medulla oblongata c`pains d`meninges
356	PHYSIOLOGY - RESPIRATION - is controlled by __ a`hypothalamus b`medulla oblongata c`pains and medulla oblongata d`meninges and medulla oblongata
357	PHYSIOLOGY - MICTURITION - refers to __ a`breathing b`digestion c`nutrition d`urination
358	PATHOLOGY - PNEUMOCOCCUS - which causes pneumonia is a __ a`bacteria b`fungus c`virus d`antigen
359	PATHOLOGY - ENDOMETRIAL CANCER - refers to the cancer of __ a`bone b`lungs c`pancreas d`uterine lining
360	PHARMACOLOGY - LOMOTIL - is the trade name of __ a`diphenoxylate b`diphenhydramine c`diphenylhydantoin d`diphenylebutyl piperidine

ANSWERS BOX

| 341.c| 342.b| 343.d. Inflammation of fallopian tubes.| 344.b.| 345.c.| 346.a.| 347.b.| 348.d.| 349.a. brain| 350.a. brain

| 351.b.| 352.b.| 353.c.| 354.c.| 355.a.| 356.a.| 357.d.| 358.a.| 359.d.| 360.a.

361	PHARMACOLOGY - LOMOTIL - finds its usage as __a`antidepressant b`anticoagulant c`antidiarrheal d`muscular relaxant
362	PHARMACOLOGY - LAROTID - is the trade name of __a`thyroxin b`digoxin c`pyridoxine d`amoxicillin
363	PHARMACOLOGY - LANOXIN - is the trade name of __a`thyroxin b`digoxin c`pyridoxine d`amoxicillin
364	PHARMACOLOGY - DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN - finds its medicinal use as __a`antihistamine b`anticoagulant c`antidiarrheal d`anticonvulsant
365	PHARMACOLOGY - DIPHENYLEBUTYL PIPERIDINE - finds its therapeutic use as __a`antihistamine b`anticoagulant c`antidiarrheal d`antipsychotic
366	PHARMACOLOGY - DIPHENOXYLATE - finds its usage as __a`antidepressant b`anticoagulant c`antidiarrheal d`muscular relaxant
367	PHARMACOLOGY - DIGOXIN - finds its use as a remedy for __a`congestive heart failure b`brain tumours c`diabetes insidius d`hydronephrosis
368	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - NITROSTAT - though poisonous, apparently finds its use as __a`antidepressant b`nutritional supplement c`muscle relaxant d`vasodilator
369	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ISOSORBIDE - finds its use in overcoming __a`angina pectoris b`liver cirrhosis c`kidney failure d`endometrial cancer
370	ANATOMY - BLOOD CIRCULATION - A natural opening or perforation through a bone or a membranous structure: __a`shunt b`foramen c`cleavage d`haemorrhage
371	PHYSIOLOGY - VASOPRESSIN - regulates __a`brain b`lungs c`heart d`kidneys
372	PHYSIOLOGY - VASOPRESSIN - is a ___ hormone. __a`adrenal b`gonads c`pituitary d`thyroid
373	NUTRITION - THREONINE - is an essential amino acid found in __a`carbohydrates b`proteins c`fats d`all
374	ANATOMY - THORACIC DUCT - transports __a`lymph b`oxygenated blood c`endolymph d`karyolymph
375	PHARMACOLOGY - TENORMIN - is the trade name of __a`sotalol b`acebutolol c`sectral d`atenolol

375	PHARMACOLOGY - TENORMIN - is the trade name of __ a` sotalol b` acebutolol c` sectral d` atenolol
376	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - SOTALOL - is a/an __ a` antidepressant b` antihistamine c` beta blocker d` betablocker and antiarrhythmic
377	REPRODUCTIVE PHYSIOLOGY - An ovum which died during early pregnancy: __ a` Carneous mole b` carnivorous mole c` carbuncular mole d` ootid
378	ANATOMY - PLEURAL CAVITY - contains __ a` heart b` lungs c` pleura d` all
379	PHARMACOLOGY - MYSOLINE - is the trade name of __ a` clofibrate b` barbiturate c` sucralfate d` primidone
380	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - HYPOTENSION - Failure of ___ glands can cause hypotension: __ a` adrenal b` pituitary c` gonads d` thyroid

ANSWERS BOX

| 361.c.| 362.d.| 363.b.| 364.d.| 365.d.| 366.c.| 367.a.| 368.d.| 369.a.| 370.b.

| 371.d.| 372.c.| 373.b.| 374.a.| 375.d.| 376.d.| 377.a.| 378.d.| 379.d.| 380.a.

Exercise No.20.

381	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - HYPOSPADIAS - may appear as an abnormality in __ a` young males b` ladies c` aged males d` aged females
382	DIAGNOSTICS - EXCESS THIRST AND EXCESS PALE URINE - is more pronounced in __ a` diabetes insipidus b` diabetes mellitus c` hepatitis B d` hepatitis C
383	DIGESTIVE PHYSIOLOGY - Build-up of indigestible material in the alimentary tract: - probable consequence: __ a` colic b` edema c` embolism d` dyspnea
384	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - COELIAC DISEASE - relates to cavity/cavities in: __ a` brain b` chest c` abdomen d` testes
385	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - CLOFIBRATE - reduces ___ in blood serum. __ a` sugar b` lipids c` sodium d` oxygen
386	PHARMACOLOGY - CARAFATE - is the trade name of __ a` clofibrate b` barbiturate

	d`atenolol
388	PHARMACOLOGY - ATENOLOL - in spite of side effects, seems to be used as __ a`oral beta blocker b`bronchodilator c`anticoagulant d`sedative
389	PHARMACOLOGY - ASTROMID-S - is the trade name of __ a`clofibrate b`barbiturate c`sucralfate d`primidone
390	ANATOMY - Region between the anus and the genital organs: __ a`loins b`perenium c`rectum d`prostate
391	ANATOMY - VIBRISSA - is ___ in our nose. __ a`ANATOMY - VIBRISSA - is ___ in our nose. a`bone c`mucous membrane c`hair d`artery
392	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - A surgical instrument that stops bleeding by clamping the blood vessel - __ a`hemodialyzer b`hemolytic c`hemostat d`hemosiderin
393	PHYSIOLOGY - RESPIRATION - ___ receives oxygen from hemoglobin and stores it in the tissues until needed: __ a`myosin b`myoglobin c`actin d`myosin
394	DIAGNOSTICS - POSTPRANDIAL BLOOD SUGAR - refers to __ a`before breakfast b`before meal c`after meal d`after meal particularly dinner
395	ANATOMY - PORPHYRIN - is ___ in our living tissues. __ a`enzyme b`hormone c`starch d`pigment
396	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - NITROSPAN - is the trade name of __ a`amethopterin b`nitroglycerin c`dicumarol d`warfarin
397	PHARMACOLOGY - NITROGLYCERIN - finds one medical use as: __ a`antidepressant b`diuretic c`muscular relaxant d`vaso-dilator
398	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - LIQUAEMIN - is the trade name of __ a`fosamax b`heparin c`dicumarol d`warfarin
399	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - Hypoxia resulting from slow peripheral circulation: __ a`Hypoxic hypoxia b`Anaemic hypoxia c`Ischemic hypoxia d`Ischemic/Stagnant Hypoxia
400	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - Hypoxia resulting from a decreased concentration of hemoglobin: __ a`Hypoxic hypoxia b`Anaemic hypoxia c`Ischemic hypoxia d`Ischemic/Stagnant Hypoxia

ANSWERS BOX

ANSWERS BOX
381.a. 382.a. 383.a. 384.c. 385.b. 386.c. 387.a. 388.a. 389.a. 390.b.
391.c. 392.c. 393.b. 394.d. 395.d. 396.d. 397.d. 398.b. 399.d. 400.b.

Exercise No.21.

401	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - EXTRAVASATION - in persons, can be an eruption of ____.</i> __a`blood b`lymph c`urine d`any one
402	<i>ANATOMY - ETHMOIDAL ARTERY - we have in our ____.</i> __a`eyes b`ears c`nose d`throat
403	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - Defective oxygenation of the blood in the lungs:</i> __a`Hypoxic hypoxia b`Anaemic hypoxia c`Ischemic hypoxia d`Stagnant hypoxia
404	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - COUMADIN - is the trade name of</i> __a`fosamax b`heparin c`dicumarol d`warfarin
405	<i>ANATOMY - COMMONEST PROTEIN IN OUR MUSCLES:</i> __a`actin b`myosin c`myoglobin d`gluten
406	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - BRADYCARDIA - is ____ beat.</i> __a`slow heart beat b`fast heart beat c`normal heart beat d`nothing to do with heart beat
407	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - BLOOD - ____ displaces oxygen from haemoglobin:</i> __a`Chlorine b`Nitrogen c`Carbon Monoxide d`Carbon Dioxide
408	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - BLOOD - ____ can be a sign of disturbed iron metabolism:</i> __a`hemodialyzer b`hemolytic c`hemostat d`hemosiderin
409	<i>ANATOMY - WRIST has ____ bones.</i> __a`two b`four c`six d`eight
410	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - ACTIN - in our body is a/an ____</i> a`carbohydrate b`protein c`fat d`adipose tissue
411	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - VALDECOXIB - finds one use as</i> __a`anatacid b`anticoagulant c`pain-releiver d`sudatory
412	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - THALIDOMIDES - are ____</i> a`permitted sedatives b`banned sedatives c`permitted stimulants d`banned stimulants
413	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - SULINDAC - finds one use as</i> __a`anatacid b`antiinflammatory

414	PHARMACOLOGY - STEROID HORMONES - affect ___ organs. ___ a`digestive b`respiratory c`circulatory d`sex
415	PHARMACOLOGY - PURGATIVES - a purging medicine; stimulating evacuation of the bowels: ___ a`agonist b`antagonist c`sudatory d`aperient
416	PHARMACOLOGY - a medicine that causes or increases sweating : ___ a`agonist b`antagonist c`sudatory d`aperient
417	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - NAPROXEN - finds one use in treatment of ___ a`arthritis b`asthma c`angena d`kinetosis
418	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - INTERNAL SECRETIONS - physiologically active internal secretions of uncertain classification: ___ a`autacoids b`corticoids c`mucoids d`sarcoids
419	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - GLUCOCORTICOIDS - are steroid hormones secreted by ___ gland. ___ a`adrenal b`pituitary c`pancreas d`prostate
420	PATHOLOGY - EMPHYSEMA - may be caused by ___ a`smoking b`old age c`bronchitis d`all

ANSWERS BOX

| 401.d.| 402.c.| 403.a.| 404.d.| 405.b.| 406.a.| 407.c.| 408.c.| 409.d.| 410.b.

| 411.c.| 412.b.| 413.b.| 414.d.| 415.d.| 416.a.| 417.a.| 418.a.| 419.a.| 420.d.

Exercise No.22.

421	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - EMPHYSEMA - is a disease of ____. ___ a`brain b`heart c`lungs d`back
422	PHARMACOLOGY - CLINORIL - is the trade name of ___ a`sulindac b`anaphrodisiac c`aphrodisiac d`zantac
423	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CHONDRODYSTROPHY - is a ___ disorder. ___ a`neural b`circulatory c`digestive d`skeletal
424	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CHONDRODYSTROPHY - is a ___ disorder. ___ a`acquired b`genetic c`nutritional d`geriatric
425	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - CELECOXIB - finds one use as ___ a`anatacid b`anticoagulant c`pain-releiver d`sudatory

	c`pain-releiver d`sudatory
426	PHARMACOLOGY - CELEBREX - is the trade name of __a`celecoxib b`rofecoxib c`valdecoxib d`acetaminophen
427	BIOCHEMISTRY - a drug that can combine with a receptor on a cell to produce a physiological reaction: __a`agonist b`antagonist c`sudatory d`aperient
428	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - BEXTRA - is the trade name of __a`celecoxib b`rofecoxib c`valdecoxib d`acetaminophen
429	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ARTHRITIS - is more common among __a`adults b`sedantic workers c`old men d`old women
430	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ALBUTEROL - finds its use as : __a`agonist b`bronchodilator c`steroid hormone d`diuretic
431	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - EMPYEMA - is a collection of ___ in a body cavity. __a`blood b`lipids c`pus d`nitrates
432	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - DECADRON - is the trade name of __a`dexamethasone b`Orasone c`Ilosone d`erythromycin
433	PHARMACOLOGY - BIRCH OIL - finds its use as a/an __a`oral analgesic b`external application for joint pains c`antipyretic d`restorative
434	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - RITALIN - is the trade name of __a`digitlis glycoside b`strophanthin c`methylphenidate d`methyalsalicylate
435	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - LANOXIN - is the trade name of __a`digitlis glycoside b`strophanthin c`methylphenidate d`methyalsalicylate
436	PHARMACOLOGY - DIGITALIS GLYCOSIDE - is a ___ stimulant. __a`brain b`cardiac c`central nervous system d`muscular
437	PHARMACOLOGY - DIGITALIS GLYCOSIDE - is a/an __a`antigen b`steroid c`sedative d`coagulant
438	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ALLERGIC RHINITIS - has considerable impact on __a`asthma b`breast-cancer c`heart failure d`kidney failure
439	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - EPISTAXIS - is ___. __a`watery discharge from nose b`watery discharge from ears c`bleeding from nose d`bleeding from ears

__ a`carbohydrates b`proteins c`fats d`fruits

ANSWERS BOX

| 421.c.| 422.a.| 423.d.| 424.b.| 425.c.| 426.a.| 427.a.| 428.a.| 429.d.| 430.b.

| 431.c.| 432.a.| 433.b.| 434.c.| 435.a.| 436.b.| 437.b.| 438.a.| 439.c.| 440.c.

Exercise No.23.

441	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ATROVENT - is the trade name of __ a`Ipratropium bromide b`methyle bromide c`potassium bromide d`silver bromide
442	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - IPRATROPIUM BROMIDE - finds its use as __ a`anticoagulant b`bronchodilator c`anaesthetic d`anti-depressant
443	PATHOLOGY - IDIOPATHIC RHINITIS - is caused by __ a`bacteria b`fungi c`virus d`unknown causes
444	PATHOLOGY - RHINORRHEA - is a part of __. __ a`colds b`indigestion c`stress d`aging
445	DIAGNOSTICS - RHINITIS - we get __ symptoms. __ a`ophthalmic b`nasal c`gustatory d`auditory
446	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - SCAVENGER CELLS IN BLOOD - __ a`erythrocytes b`phagocytes c`megalocytes d`acanthocytes
447	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - BLOOD - Excess citrates during blood transfusion may lead to __ a`hyperkalemia b`hypercalcemia c`hypokalemia d`hypocalcemia
448	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - HEMOLYSIS - is destruction of __ a`erythrocytes b`leukocytes c`myelocyte d`granulocytes
449	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - LYSIS - is destruction of __ a`cells b`lymph c`tissues d`bone marrow
450	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - TRANSFUSION OF STORED BLOOD - may release __ from ruptured red blood corpuscles. __ a`calcium b`iron c`potassium d`sodium
451	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - XENOTRANSPLANTATION - refers to grafting organs from __ to the patient. __ a`patient's own organs b`organs of close relatives c`human organs to human patients d`animal organs to humans

	patients d` animal organs to humans
452	<i>VIROLOGY - VIRUSES - Which of the following virus is reported to produce a trillion virus particles daily? __ a`hepatitis B b`hepatitis C c`HIV d`influenza</i>
453	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - TYROSINES - Which of the following is not true? __ a`amino acids b`found in proteins c`forerunner of hormones d`not found in women</i>
454	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - THERAPEUTIC ORPHANS - were believed to be __ a`neonates b`children c`youth d`aged above 65</i>
455	<i>ANATOMY - SOMATIC CELLS - do not include __ a`red blood cells b`white blood corpuscles c`reproductive cells d`adipose cells</i>
456	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - SOLID ORGAN TRANSPLANT CANDIDATES - by and large are __ a`paediatric and elderly b`sturdy blue collared youthful workers c`sedantic obase white-collared middle aged persons d`post meno-pause women</i>
457	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - NEONATAL PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS - faces the problems of __ a`absence of paediatric drug labelling b`lack of suitable dose formulations c`inadequate standardising of neonatal monitroing parameters d`all</i>
458	<i>NUTRITION - MYCOPHAGISTS - eat __ a`algae b`fungi c`larvae d`pupae</i>
459	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - IMURAN - is the trade name of __ a`azathioprine b`cyclobenzaprine c`amidopyrine d`deoxyephedrine</i>
460	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - IMMUNOPHILIN - working in our immune system is intercellular ____ . __ a`carbohydrate b`proteins c`fats d`micro-nutrients</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 441.a.| 442.b.| 443.d. Idiopathic=unknown causes.| 444.a.| 445.b.| 446.b.| 447.b.| 448.a.| 449.a.| 450.c.

| 451.d.| 452.b.| 453.d.| 454.a.| 455.c.| 456.a.| 457.d.| 458.b. mushrooms.| 459.a.| 460.b.

Exercise No.24.

461	<i>DIAGNOSTICS - HEART RATES - ____ have the highest heart rates. __ a`neonates b`adolescents c`youth d`aged persons</i>
462	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE - helps us to diagnose</i>

463	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE - According to some estimates, the minimum filtration rate required for survival of a patient? __ a`15ml per minute b`30ml per minute c`60ml per minute d`90ml per minute</i>
464	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - FLEXERIL - is the trade name of __ a`azathioprine b`cyclobenzaprine c`amidopyrine d`deoxyephedrine</i>
465	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - CYTOKINES - are __ molecules secreted in our immune system. __ a`carbohydrate b`proteins c`fats d`micro-nutrients</i>
466	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - CYCLOBENZAPRINE - finds its usage as a/an __ a`muscle relaxant b`immunosuppressive c`anticoagulant d`bronchodilator</i>
467	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN) - may be an indication of __ disease. __ a`small intestines b`kidneys c`large intestines d`prostate gland</i>
468	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - AZATHIOPRINE - finds its use as/in __ a`antidepressant b`immunosuppressive c`anticoagulant d`bronchodilator</i>
469	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - ALANINE - is an amino acid occurring in __ a`starches b`proteins c`fats d`salts</i>
470	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ACCUMULATION OF COPPER IN LIVER - may lead to __ disease. __ a`Alzheimer's disease b`Addison's disease c`Albright's disease d`Wilson's disease</i>
471	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - VARIX - is an abnormality of __ a`blood vessel b`lymph vessel c`either d`none</i>
472	<i>PATHOLOGY - THALASSEMIA - is also known as __ anemia. __ a`aplastic b`Cooley's c`mediterranean d`pernicious</i>
473	<i>ANATOMY - BRAIN - SYNAPSES - are junctions of __ a`nerves b`muscles c`nerves and muscles d`any one</i>
474	<i>DIAGNOSTICS - SKIN - chronic inflammation with blister-capped papules and intense itching: __ a`intertrigo b`prurigo c`impetigo d`vertigo</i>
475	<i>DIAGNOSTICS - SKIN - chafing between two skin surfaces in contact (armpit, breasts, thighs) can be termed as: __ a`intertrigo b`prurigo c`impetigo d`vertigo</i>
476	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - SCOLIOSIS - is an abnormality of __ a`brain b`heart c`spine d`hips</i>
477	<i>PATHOLOGY - SCHIZOPHRENIA - affects __ a`men more b`women more c`children more d`does not discriminate between men and women</i>

	d` does not discriminate between men and women
478	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - PROTON PUMP INHIBITORS (PPIs) - find their use, to reduce ___ a`gastric acid secretions b`bilirubin in liver c`ldl cholesterol d`hypertension
479	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - Pretransplantation and posttransplantation immunosuppression - is unnecessary in case of ___ hematopoietic stem cell transplantation: ___ a`allogeneic b`autologous c`xenogeneic d`heterologous
480	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - PHERESIS - is a procedure relating to collection of ___ a`bone marrow b`blood c`viscera d`organs from dead bodies

ANSWERS BOX

| 461.a.| 462.c.| 463.a.| 464.b.| 465.b.| 466.a.| 467.b.| 468.b.| 469.b.| 470.d.

| 471.c.| 472.c.| 473.d.| 474.c.| 475.a.| 476.c.| 477.d.| 478.a.| 479.b.| 480.b.

Exercise No.25.

481	PHYSIOLOGY - LORDOSIS - is an abnormality of ___ a`brain b`heart c`spine d`hips
482	PHYSIOLOGY - INTRINSIC FACTOR - is produced by the mucosa of ___ a`intestines b`stomach c`both d`none
483	PHYSIOLOGY - INTRINSIC FACTOR - absorbs vitamin ___ a`A b`B12 c`B1 d`D
484	ANATOMY - ILIAC CRESTS - from which stem-cells are harvested, are in ___ a`brain b`chest c`hips d`limbs
485	PHARMACOLOGY - DIMETHYLSULFOXIDE (DMSO) - finds its use as ___ a`catalyst b`cryoanaesthetic c`cryopreservative d`thermostat
486	PATHOLOGY - CRYOPATHY - is destruction of tissue owing to ___ a`freezing b`radiation c`convection d`all
487	DIAGNOSTICS - CONTAGIOUS SKIN INFECTION IN CHILDREN - red blisters developing into crust and gradually eroding: ___ a`intertrigo b`prurigo c`impetigo d`vertigo
488	PHARMACOLOGY - ANAPHYLACTIC REACTIONS - can, sometimes, be found in respect of ___ a`pencillin b`vaccine c`shellfish and insect venoms d`any one

	c`impetigo d`vertigo
490	PHYSIOLOGY - A CELL FROM WHICH CONNECTIVE TISSUE DEVELOPS - __a`fibroblast b`fibrocalcific c`gemfibrozil d`fibroid
491	ANATOMY - URETHRA - is a ___duct. __a`urinary b`genital c`both d`not a duct. It is sac.
492	PHYSIOLOGY - TISSUE PERFUSION - involves pumping of __a`oxygen b`nutrients c`waste products d`any one
493	PHYSIOLOGY - PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA - may lead to __a`hypotension b`hypertension c`orthostatic hypertension d`portal hypertension
494	PHYSIOLOGY - PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA - is a/an __a`constriction b`dilation c`haemorrhage d`tumor
495	PHYSIOLOGY - PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA - affects ___gland. __a`adrenal b`pituitary c`prostate d`thyroid
496	DIAGNOSIS - PETIT MAL - is a type of ____. __a`cancer b`epilepsy c`obesity d`toxicity
497	PATHOLOGY - A SUDDEN OCCURRENCE / RECURRENCE OF A DISEASE : is __a`erectus b`ictus c`rictus d`raptus
498	PSYCHIATRY - PANIC RESPONSES TO THREATENING STIMULII - seem to be controlled by __a`hippocampal brain circuits b`amygdala circuits c`both d`none
499	PHYSIOLOGY - HIPPOCAMPUS - plays a central role in formation of __a`cells b`glands c`memories d`tissues
500	ANATOMY - BRAIN - HIPPOCAMPUS - is a/an __a`glandular duct b`body cavity c`neural structure d`vascular structure

ANSWERS BOX

| 481.c.| 482.c.| 483.b.| 484.c.| 485.c.| 486.a.| 487.c.| 488.d.| 489.d.| 490.a.

| 491.c.| 492.d.| 493.b.| 494.d.| 495.a.| 496.b.| 497.b.| 498.b.| 499.c. It is in brain.| 500.c.

Exercise No.26.

501	<i>PATHOLOGY - GONORRHEA - is ____. __ a`bacterial b`fungal c`viral d`geriatric</i>
502	<i>PATHOLOGY - GONORRHEA - can affect __ a`only men b`only women c`only homosexuals d`anybody</i>
503	<i>CONVERSION OF SHORT-TERM MEMORY INTO LONG-TERM MEMORY - requires __ a`hippocampal brain circuits b`amygdala circuits c`both d`none</i>
504	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ROCEPHIN - is the trade name of __ a`ceftriaxone b`adrenocorticotrophin c`beta endorphin d`somatotrophin</i>
505	<i>ANATOMY - EPIDYDIMIS - can be found only in __ a`males b`females c`children d`adults</i>
506	<i>ANATOMY - CYNGULATE GYRUS - we have in our ____. __ a`brain b`breast c`hips d`limbs</i>
507	<i>ANATOMY - CHORION - is a sac which encloses __ a`pancreas b`stomach c`embryo d`testes</i>
508	<i>ANATOMY - a ridge that forms a seam between two body parts is __ a`cortex b`raphe c`pallate d`scrotum</i>
509	<i>ANATOMY AND PHISIOLOGY - EXPRESSION OF EMOTIONS - requires ____ in brain. __ a`hippocampal brain circuits b`amygdala circuits c`both d`none</i>
510	<i>ANATOMY - AMYGDALA - is a part of our ____ system. __ a`digestive b`circulatory c`limbic d`respiratory</i>
511	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - VALPROIC ACID - finds its usage as __ a`antacid b`anticonvulsant c`antidepressant d`antioxidant</i>
512	<i>APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - THROMBOLYTICS - are thought to be __ a`ball-busters b`blockbusters c`clot busters d`filibusters</i>
513	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - STEMI - ST Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction is an ischemic ____ disease. __ a`brain b`heart c`spine d`liver</i>
514	<i>PATHYPHYSIOLOGY - SHAKING PALSY - refers to the disease __ a`Addison's disease b`Parkinson's disease c`Alzheimer's disease d`Cushing's disease</i>
515	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - REYE'S SYNDROME - is a ____ disorder. __ a`avorta b`brain c`chest d`duodenum</i>
516	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME - refers to __ a`Addison's disease</i>

517	PHYSIOLOGY - BLASTULA - is a stage in __ a`puberty b`intercourse c`pregnancy d`obstetrical delivery
518	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - PARKINSON'S DISEASE - which of the following is NOT TRUE? __ a`No cure b`symptomatic treatments exist c`women are more prone d`affects movements
519	PSYCHIATRY - MANIC DEPRESSION - is also known as __ disorder. __ a`delusional b`spinocerebellar c`bipolar d`degenerative
520	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - HYPOMANIC EPISODES - impair __ functioning. __ a`occupational b`self-care c`social d`all or any one;

ANSWERS BOX

| 501.a.| 502.d.| 503.a.| 504.a.| 505.a.| 506.a.| 507.c.| 508.b. These raphes we can see in hard pallate of mouth, scrotum of testes and brain.| 509.b.| 510.c.

| 511.b.| 512.c.| 513.b.| 514.b.| 515.b.| 516.b.| 517.c.| 518.c.| 519.c.| 520.d.

Exercise No.27.

521	ANATOMY - Find the oddman out: __ a`scrotum b`uterus c`placenta d`vulva
522	PHYSIOLOGY - EXTRA PYRAMIDAL SYSTEM - in our brain maintains __ in our body. __ a`blood circulation b`body postures c`skin color d`sleep
523	ANATOMY - EXTRA PYRAMIDAL SYSTEM - in our body refers to __ a`avorta b`brain c`chest d`duodenum
524	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ESSENTIAL TREMORS - sudden shaking of hands or head, found in aged persons, cause is: __ a`Parkinson's disease b`Alzheimer's disease c`Cushing's disease d`unknown cause
525	PHARMACOLOGY - DRUGS - most drugs are said to be __ a`lipophilic b`hydrophilic c`acidophilic d`basophilic
526	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - DILI (Drug Induced Liver Injury) - was said to be mainly caused by __ a`acetaminophen b`valproic acid c`halothane d`methotrexate
527	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - DEPOKENE - is the tradename of __ acid. __ a`ascorbic acid b`ethanoic acid c`acetic acid d`valproic acid

	b`ethanoic acid c`acetic acid d`valproic acid
528	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BIPOLAR DISORDER - is a disorder of __ a`blood b`breath c`mood d`immunity
529	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BETA BLOCKERS - minimise ___ required by the heart. __ a`blood b`oxygen c`cells d`muscle movements
530	ANATOMY - MACULA LUTEA - is an area in __ a`eyes b`ears c`nose d`throat
531	PATHOLOGY - WHITE PLAGUE - is __ a`tuberculosis b`addiction to narcotics c`both simultaneously d`any one
532	BALANCED DIET - VITAMINS - Vitamin H is also called Vitamin __. __ a`A b`B c`C d`D
533	ANATOMY - ULNA - is a bone in our __. __ a`skull b`collar c`forearm d`hips
534	PATHOLOGY - BACTERIOLOGY - TUBERCULOSIS - TB is a/an ___ disease. __ a`prehistoric b`medieval c`victorian era d`modern
535	PATHOLOGY - THYROID DISEASES - ___ are more prone to thyroid diseases. __ a`men b`women c`children d`old persons
536	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - SURGICAL ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS - purpose is to prevent __ a`infections from post-operative wounds b`blood clotting c`prevent blood loss d`motivate the WBCs
537	PHYSIOLOGY - SUPERIOR VENA CAVA - empties oxygen depleted blood into __ a`left atrium b`right atrium c`left ventricle d`right ventricle
538	PHYSIOLOGY - SKELETAL MUSCLE - When external nutrition is scarce, body breaks up derives endogenous energy by breaking down skeletal muscle into __ a`amino acids b`adipose tissue c`starch d`hydrogenated fats
539	PHYSIOLOGY - OUR JAWS - Our lower jaw which works like a hinge to open our mouth is also called __. __ a`ulna b`mandible c`maxilla d`astragal
540	PATHOLOGY - MYXEDEMA - this ailment relates to ___ gland. __ a`adrenal b`mammary c`pituitary d`thyroid

ANSWERS BOX

| 521.a. Scrotum is an external pouch for testes of males.| 522.b.| 523.b.| 524.d.| 525.a.| 526.a. Others too

| 531.d.| 532.b.| 533.c.| 534.a.| 535.b. three to four times more likely.| 536.a.| 537.b.| 538.a.| 539.b.| 540.d.

Exercise No.28.

541	THERAPEUTICS - IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE THERAPY - purpose is to prevent __ a` spasms in patients b`transplant rejections c`blood clotting d`afibrinogenemia
542	PHYSIOLOGY - HYPERVOLEMIA - is in ___ of circulating blood. __ a`volume b`density c`viscosity d`visciduity
543	PATHOLOGY - HYDATIDIFORM MOLES - are abnormalities which arise during __ a`puberty b`intercourse c`pregnancy d`pregnancy
544	NUTRITION - GOITROGENS - Which of the following are said to be natural goitrogens? __ a`cabbages b`rutabagas c`turnips d`all
545	PHARMACOLOGY - DEXTROSE - ___ our ph. __ a`increases b`decreases c`keeps constant d`has nothing to do with our ph
546	THERAPEUTICS - CYANOCOBALAMIN - finds its use in __ a`anaemia b`bulemia c`acidemia d`leukemia
547	PHYSIOLOGY - BLOOD CLOTS - Fibrin traps ___ during clotting of blood. __ a`RBCs and platelets b`white blood corpucles c`blood whey d`embola
548	PHYSIOLOGY - BLOOD CLOTS - During clotting, fibrin plays a key role. It is a __. __ a`carb. b`protein c`fat d`salt
549	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - BACTERIAL CONTAMINATION - for an operated patient can pass on from __ a`airborne germs b`instruments c`operative team d`any one
550	ANATOMY - SUPERIOR VENA CAVA - carries oxygen depleted blood from __ a`head, arms, and chest b`abdomen and pine c`hips and thighs d`limbs
551	PHYSIOLOGY AND NUTRITION - VITAMINS - are absorbed through __ a`pancreas b`liver c`spleen d`small intestine
552	PATHOLOGY - TICKS - can transmit ___ diseases. __ a`bacterial and protozoal b`rickettsial c`viral d`all
553	PATHOLOGY - RICKETTSIA - which spread typhus fever are __ a`bacteria b`fungi c`virus d`arthropods

553	<i>PATHOLOGY - RICKETTSIA - which spread typhus fever are __ a`bacteria b`fungi c`virus d`arthropods</i>
554	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - PEPTIDE YY - ___ appetite. __ a`stimulates b`decelerates c`does not affect d`none</i>
555	<i>PATHOLOGY - MUSCLE ACTION - which pushes the food through the digestive tract is __ a`peritussis b`pyknosis c`peristalsis d`paracentesis</i>
556	<i>DERMATOLOGY - MALAR RASHES - appear on __ a`scalp b`cheek bone c`collar bone d`back bone</i>
557	<i>PATHOLOGY - LYMPHADENOPATHY - may be as a result of ___ lymph nodes. __ a`enlargement b`contraction c`necrosis d`tumors in</i>
558	<i>PATHOLOGY - LYME DISEASE - which of the following may not be a symptom of Lyme disease? __ a`fever b`rashes c`diarrhoea d`swelling</i>
559	<i>PATHOLOGY - LYME DISEASE - is caused by __ a`bacteria b`fungi c`viruses d`arthropods</i>
560	<i>PATHOLOGY - LUPUS - is a disease of __ a`brain b`skin c`spleen d`sleep</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 541.b.| 542.a.| 543.d.| 544.d.| 545.b.| 546.a.| 547.a.| 548.b.| 549.d.| 550.a.

| 551.d.| 552.d.| 553.a.| 554.b.| 555.c.| 556.b.| 557.a.| 558.c.| 559.a.| 560.b.

Exercise No.29.

561	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - INTERNAL NETWORK OF NERVES TO SPEED UP OR DELAY MOVEMENT OF FOOD IN DIGESTIVE TRACK - functions in __ a`esophagus b`stomach c`small intestine d`all</i>
562	<i>HEALTH HAZARDS AND ADDCTIONS - NICOTINE is a/an __ a`acid b`alkali c`salt d`indeterminable</i>
563	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - GHRELIN - ___ appetite. __ a`stimulates b`decelerates c`does not affect d`none</i>
564	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - GASTRIN - is necessary to produce __ a`acid in stomach b`cell-growth in stomach-lining c`cell growth in lining of small intestine and colon d`all</i>

566	PHYSIOLOGY - DIGESTION - begins in __ a`mouth b`esophagus c`stomach d`pancreas
567	PHYSIOLOGY - CHOLECYSTOKININ - is a/an __ a`gastrointestinal hormone b`unsaturated fatty acid c`polysachcharide d`glycerol
568	PHYSIOLOGY - BICARBONATE is sent to digestive tract by __ a`stomach b`pancreas c`liver d`spleen
569	PHYSIOLOGY - ADRENALINE - released at the end of nerve fibres in digestive organs __ a`speeds up movement of food and digestion b`slows down movement of food and digestion c`reduces the flow of blood into digestive system d`B and C
570	PHYSIOLOGY - ACETYLCHOLINE - released at the end of nerve fibres in digestive organs __ a`speeds up movement of food and digestion b`slows down movement of food and digestion c`reduces the flow of blood into digestive system d`none
571	THERAPEUTICS - ZOVIRAX (ACYCLOVIR) - finds use in treatment of __ a`arrhythmia b`herpes c`cirrhosis d`depression
572	ANATOMY - WANDERING NERVE - is another name for __ a`afferent nerve b`efferent nerve c`vagus nerve d`depressor nerve
573	ANATOMY - VOMITING CENTER - is located at __ a`medulla oblongata in brain b`abdominal muscles c`pharynx d`liver and pancreas
574	PHYSIOLOGY - TACHYCARDIA - refers to __ heartbeats per minute. __ a`over 100 b`less than 100 c`irregular heartbeats d`none
575	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - surgical sectioning of bone: __ a`osteotomy b`orchotomy c`ostomy d`oophorectomy
576	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - surgical removal of one or both testicles __ a`osteotomy b`orchidectomy c`ostomy d`oophorectomy
577	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - surgical removal of one or both ovaries and the corresponding Fallopian tubes: __ a`oophorectomy b`oophorosalingectomy c`orchidectomy d`embolectomy
578	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - surgical procedure that creates an artificial opening for the elimination of bodily wastes: __ a`osteotomy b`orchotomy c`ostomy d`oophorectomy
579	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - surgical incision into the testis to obtain material for analysis (as in cases of abnormally low sperm count): __ a`osteotomy b`orchotomy c`ostomy d`oophorectomy

	d`oophorectomy
580	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - suction curettage is a method of __ a`abortion b`hormone inhibition c`artificial feeding d`repair injured liver</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 561.d.| 562.b.| 563.a.| 564.d.| 565.c.| 566.a.| 567.a.| 568.b.| 569.d.| 570.a.

| 571.b.| 572.c.| 573.a.| 574.a.| 575.a.| 576.b.| 577.d.| 578.c.| 579.b.| 580.a.

Exercise No.30.

581	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - purpose of jejunostomy is __ a`artificial feeding b`remove obstructions in blood vessels c`to undertake sperm count d`remove superfluous growths</i>
582	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - RETCHING - refers to __ a`have a subjective feeling of a desire to vomit b`delivering a baby c`changing the diapers d`rhythmic contraction of abdominal muscles in an attempt to vomit</i>
583	<i>ANATOMY - PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVE - __ a`afferent nerve b`efferent nerve c`vagus nerve d`depressor nerve</i>
584	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - OUR NERVOUS SYSTEM - a nerve passing impulses from receptors to the central nervous system: __ a`afferent nerve b`efferent nerve c`vagus nerve d`depressor nerve</i>
585	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - OUR NERVOUS SYSTEM - a nerve conveying impulses to muscles or glands: __ a`afferent nerve b`efferent nerve c`vagus nerve d`depressor nerve</i>
586	<i>DIAGNOSTICS - OTITIS - is inflammation of __ a`eyes b`ears c`nose d`throat</i>
587	<i>PATHOLOGY - NOT A VIRAL DISEASE - __ a`cold b`bronchitis c`gastroenteritis d`typhoid</i>
588	<i>ANATOMY - NERVOUS SYSTEM - A nerve which reduces the activity of the body part it serves: __ a`afferent nerve b`efferent nerve c`vagus nerve d`depressor nerve</i>
589	<i>EPIDEMICS - INOCULUMs - An inoculum can be a/an __ a`immune serum b`toxin c`virus d`any one</i>
590	<i>THERAPEUTICS - ANTIEMETIC THERAPY - targets at ___ receptors. __ a`neurotransmitter receptors b`histamine receptors c`corticosteroid receptors d`all</i>

592	PHYSIOLOGY - TRANSCRIPTASE - is the enzyme which copies __ a`dna to rna b`rna to dna c`dna to CDNA d`none
593	ANATOMY - THYROID HORMONES - Not a thyroid hormone: __ a`thyroxine b`calcitonin c`catecholamine d`all
594	PATHOLOGY - SMALL POX - is caused by __ a`bacteria b`fungi c`viruses d`helminths
595	DIAGNOSTICS - PROPHYLAXIS - is __ a`drawing a profile of an ailment b`prevention of a disease c`treatment of a disease d`post-operative care
596	PHARMACOLOGY - NEOMYCIN - finds its use as __ a`antidepressant b`antifungal c`intestinal antiseptic d`antihistamine
597	PHARMACOLOGY - NEOBIOTIC - is the trade name of __ a`neomycin b`niacin c`novobiocin d`nebcin
598	PHYSIOLOGY - MUSCLES - Energy for muscle contraction is supplied by __ a`creatin b`liver c`ceratin d`carotin
599	VIROLOGY - HIV - depletes the body of ___ cells. __ a`recombinant cells b`T cells c`formative cells d`flagellated sperm cells
600	THERAPEUTICS - HAART - is a therapy used in treating __ a`HIV b`arrhythmia c`cirrhosis d`kidney failures

ANSWERS BOX

| 581.a.| 582.d.| 583.c.| 584.a.| 585.b.| 586.b.| 587.d.| 588.d.| 589.d.| 590.d.

| 591.a.| 592.a.| 593.c.| 594.c.| 595.b.| 596.c.| 597.a.| 598.a.| 599.b.| 600.a.

Exercise No.31.

601	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - FUROSEMIDE - finds its use as a __ a`antacid b`diuretic c`sedative d`antiseptic
602	GENETIC DEFECTS - EYELIDS - congenital absence can be termed as: __ a`ablepharia b`anaclisis c`adynamia d`drusen
603	DIAGNOSTICS - ECLAMPSIA - is often associated with __ a`sunburns b`puberty c`pregnancy

603	DIAGNOSTICS - ECLAMPSIA - is often associated with __ a`sunburns b`puberty c`pregnancy d`aging
604	GENETICS - VIROLOGY - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS - may cause ___ defects. __ a`speech b`birth c`spinal d`brain
605	ANATOMY - CLAVICLE - is also called: __ a`anklebone b`backbone c`collarbone d`elbowbone
606	ANATOMY - CLAVICLE - is __ a`bone b`gland c`duct d`cavity
607	PATHOLOGY - CAPSID - is a protein cover for __ a`bacteria b`fungi c`viruses d`helminths
608	ANATOMY - BLOOD CIRCULATION - abnormally enlarged or twisted blood vessel may be termed as : __ a`varix b`aorta c`occlusion d`embliism
609	DIAGNOSTICS - AZOTEMIC PATIENTS - may suffer from ___ insufficiency. __ a`brain b`heart c`liver d`kidneys
610	ANATOMY - Pumping a liquid into a blood vessel/tissue: __ a`dialysis b`pheresis c`perfusion d`voiding
611	TRAZODONE - is a/an __ a`anticoagulant b`antihistamine c`antidepressant d`antitussive
612	Transient cessation of respiration - is __ a`apnea b`dyspnea c`eupnea d`hyperpnea
613	SLEEP - most common complaint is __ a`somniloquism b`somnambulism c`narcolepsy d`insomnia
614	SEQUELAE - are abnormalities arising from __ a`disease b`injury c`treatment d`any of the three
615	SEPSIS - is presence of pus-forming ____ . __ a`bacteria b`fungi c`viruses d`all
616	RESPIRATION - a whistling sound heard with a stethoscope during expiration as air passes through obstructed channels: __ a`rhonchus b`pallor c`bronchus d`none
617	PROPHYLACTIC ANTIBIOTICS - refers to ___ antibiotics. __ a`antineoplastic b`preventive c`curative d`anaesthetic
618	PLEXUS - is a network of __ a`blood-vessels b`nerves c`lymph vessels d`any of the three
619	PARADOXICAL SLEEP - refers to __ a`REM sleep b`NON-REM sleep c`eternal sleep d`none

620	OSTEOMYELITIS - is inflammation of bone ____ . __ a`collagen b`marrow c`socket d`lamella
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ANSWERS BOX	
	601.b. 602.a. 603.c. 604.b. 605.c. 606.a. 607.c. 608.a. 609.d. 610.c.
	611.c. antidepressant and sedative. 612.a. 613.d. 614.d. 615.a. 616.a. 617.b. 618.d. 619.a. 620.b.

Exercise No.32.	
621	NECROSIS - is __ a`inflammation of body tissues b`proliferation of new cells c`decadence of cells d`all
622	INFECTIONS - ____ can mimic infections. __ a`autoimmune disease b`drugs c`malignancies d`all
623	DESYREL - is the trade-name of __ a`trazodone b`nefazodone c`serzone d`reboxetine
624	CIRCUMORAL PALLOR - refers to unnatural lack of color in around __ a`eyes b`nose c`ears d`mouth
625	CELLULITIS - is __ a`inflammation of body tissues b`proliferation of new cells c`decadence of cells d`all
626	BOTH DEEP SLEEP AND LIGHT SLEEP - __ a`REM sleep b`NON-REM sleep c`eternal sleep d`none
627	BODY SOUNDS - listening to sounds within the body (usually with a stethoscope): __ a`auscultation b`percussion c`pleximetry d`any of the three
628	ATONIA - refers to lack of __ tension. __ a`yips and yelps b`mental c`muscular d`circulatory
629	APACHE SCORES - are Acute Physiology And Chronic Health __ scores. __ a`Education b`Evaluation c`Edification d`Elimination
630	SPUTUM - is primarily ejected from __ a`throat b`salivary glands c`nose d`lungs
631	DYSYPNEA - is difficult __. __ a`breathing b`digestion c`excretion d`urination
632	EMPHYSEMA - is an abnormal condition of __ a`brain b`lungs c`pancreas d`kidneys

633	BLACK WATER or DARK URINE - may be a symptom of breakdown of ___ cells in blood. ___ a`red blood b`white blood corpuscles c`beta cells d`sertori cells
634	PERTUSSIS - is commonly known as ___ a`whooping cough b`anemia c`influenza d`pneumonia
635	PERTUSSIS - is a ___ disorder. ___ a`circulatory b`digestive c`metabolic d`respiratory
636	CODEINES - are ___ a`anticoagulants b`antacids c`antiperspirant d`antitussive
637	ANTITUSSIVES - provide relief from ___ a`acidity b`coughing c`headaches d`constipation
638	ACUTE BRONCHITIS - is primarily caused by ___ a`bacteria b`fungi c`viruses d`malnutrition
639	HEPARIN - is produced in ___ of lungs and liver. ___ a`basophils b`neutrophils c`siderocytes d`reticulocytes
640	ARGATROBAN - finds its use as ___ a`anticoagulant b`antacid c`sedative d`vasculo-dilator

ANSWERS BOX

| 621.c.| 622.d.| 623.a.| 624.d.| 625.a.| 626.a.| 627.d.| 628.c.| 629.b.| 630.d.

| 631.a.| 632.b.| 633.c.| 634.a.| 635.d.| 636.d.| 637.b.| 638.c.| 639.a.| 640.a. thrombin inhibitor.

Exercise No.33.

641	BLOOD - SMALL NUMBER OF PLATELETS can be termed as ___ a`pancytopenia b`neutropenia c`sideropenia d`thrombocytopenia
642	DRUG EFFICACY - Malfunctioning of ___ can affect, drug efficacy the most: ___ a`brain b`heart c`liver d`kidney
643	IATRONIC CAUSES - of a disease or syndrome relate to ___ a`hospital environment b`job stress c`home environment d`sedantic life
644	SECTRAL - is the trade name of ___ a`acebutolol b`atenolol c`esmolol d`nadolol
645	ACEBUTOLOL - is a/an ___ a`beta blocker b`calcium blocker c`alpha blocker d`histamine blocker
646	AIR-BORN AND BLOOD-BORN TOXINS - can affect ___ a`arteries b`brain c`lungs

	d`esophagus
647	TOPICAL THERAPY - treats __ a`body parts locally on their surface b`specific systems c`environmental insults d`all
648	SKIN - ___ is the body's main barrier against environmental insult. __ a`corium b`epidermis c`Pacnian corpuscle d`lentigo
649	CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGES - are caused by __ a`cerebral arterial aneurysm b`arteriovenous malformation c`trauma d`any of these
650	PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - VESNARINONE - finds its use in strengthening __ a`brain b`heart c`kidneys d`spleen
651	PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - URICASE - this enzyme is secreted by __ a`kidney b`spleen c`prostate d`not secreted in humans
652	PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - URIC ACID - function in human body is: __ a`easy urination b`reduce the alkalinity of urine c`neutralise bilirubin in urine d`nothing
653	PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SYNOVIAL FLUIDS - are secreted by __ a`glands b`stomach c`membrane connecting joints and muscles d`meninges and arachnoids
654	PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SECONDARY HEADACHES - not a cause __ a`goitre b`brain tumor c`cerebro-vascular malformation d`trauma
655	PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - NEGATIVELY CHARGED SUBSTANCES IN BLOOD - the only anion in blood is __ a`calcium b`carbon c`carbon di oxide d`chloride
656	PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - MYELOGRAPHY - relates to __ a`brain b`heart c`kidneys d`spine
657	PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - MYELOGRAPHY - involves __ a`alpha rays b`beta rays c`gamma rays d`x rays
658	PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - MONOSODIUM URATE CRYSTAL DEPOSITS IN SYNOVIAL FLUIDS - may lead to __ a`meningitis b`gout c`goitre d`uremia
659	PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - LEUKAMIAS - are said to originate in __ a`brain b`bone marrow c`arachnoids d`blood
660	PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - INOTROPIC THERAPY - relates to __ a`brain b`heart c`kidneys d`spleen

ANSWERS BOX

| 641.d.| 642.d.| 643.a.| 644.a.| 645.a.| 646.c.| 647.a.| 648.b.| 649.d.| 650.b.

| 651.d.| 652.d. It is just an end product in body.| 653.c.| 654.a.| 655.d.| 656.d.| 657.d.| 658.b.| 659.b.| 660.b.

Exercise No.34.

661	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - INOTROPIC THERAPY - is __ a`anaesthetic b`curative c`palliative d`antabuse</i>
662	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - HYPERCAPNIA - refers to accumulation of ___ in blood. __ a`carbon dioxide b`oxygen c`nitrogen d`hydrogen</i>
663	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE - may be found in __ a`lips b`breasts c`ovary d`skin</i>
664	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - GOUT - uncommon in __ a`prepubertal women b`premenopausal women c`young men d`all</i>
665	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - GLIOMA - is an ailment of __ a`avorta b`brain c`chest d`loins</i>
666	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - GLIOMA - is a/an __ a`clot b`dilation c`haemorrhage d`tumor</i>
667	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - EXTRA-CRANIAL STRUCTURES OF BRAIN - do not include __ a`eyes b`ears c`meninges d`sinuses</i>
668	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - EARLY SYMPTOMS BEFORE DISEASE - called __ a`sindrome b`scalenus syndrome c`prodrome d`velodrome</i>
669	<i>CORPUS LUTEUM - may be found in __ a`lips b`breasts c`ovary d`skin</i>
670	<i>PATHOLOGY - TINEA - are ___ infections. __ a`nails and skin b`ENT c`ocular d`pulmonary</i>
671	<i>PHARMACOKINETICS - SUPPOSITORIES - are medications administered: __ a`orally b`through injections c`inserted into rectum or vagina d`through tubes</i>
672	<i>DIAGNOSTICS - PATHOLOGY - SPECIFICALLY DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTIC OF A DISEASE - can be termed as __ a`pathogenic b`pathognomic c`pathognomonic</i>

	d`pathomnemonic
673	PHARMACOLOGY - SERAX - is the trade name of __ a`oxazepam b`diazepam c`flurazepam d`lorazepam
674	DIAGNOSTICS - PATHOLOGY - RISUS SARDONICUS - is a pathognomonic (chief symptom) of __ a`dementia b`alzheimer's disease c`AIDS d`tetanus
675	PHYSIOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - RISUS SARDONICUS - a grin like spasm with raised eye-brows relates to __ muscles. __ a`face b`neck c`chest d`abdomen
676	PHYSIOLOGY - PUERPERIUM - is a term relating to : __ a`puberty b`pregnancy c`child-care d`grand mothers
677	PHARMACOLOGY - PHENOBARBITAL - finds its usage as __ a`antabuse b`antacid c`anti-fungal d`sedative
678	PATHOLOGY - IDIOPATHIC DISEASES - are __ a`bacterial b`fungal c`viral d`born from unknown causes
679	PATHOLOGY - AMYLOIDS in AMYLOIDOSIS are __ a`starches b`proteins c`starches resembling proteins d`proteins resembling starches
680	PHARMACOLOGY - OXAZEPAM - is __ a`stimulant b`tranquilliser c`diuretic d`decongestant

ANSWERS BOX

| 661.c.| 662.a.| 663.c.| 664.d.| 665.b.| 666.d.| 667.c.| 668.c.| 669.c.| 670.a.

| 671.c.| 672.c. pathognomonic and pathomnemonic are common misspellings.| 673.a.| 674.d.| 675.a.| 676.b.| 677.d.| 678.d.| 679.d. degenerated tissues appearing waxy and translucent.| 680.b.

Exercise No.35.

681	PATHOLOGY - NOSOLOGY - deals with __ a`diseases of nose b`diagnostics c`nosocomial infections d`nosohusial infections
682	PATHOLOGY - NOSOHUSIAL INFECTIONS - are infections acquired __ a`at home b`at hospital c`at restaurants d`in aircrafts
683	PATHOLOGY - NEPHROLITHIASIS - are calculis in __ a`gall bladder b`kidneys c`intestines

684	<i>PATHOLOGY - MYCOLOGY - studies ___ infections. ___ a`bacterial b`fungal c`viral d`respiratory</i>
685	<i>PATHOLOGY - MALASSEZIA globosa - infection in humans may lead to ___ a`pneumonia b`dandruff c`liver cancer d`kidney failure</i>
686	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - GASTRIC PH - ___ with age. ___ a`increases b`decreases c`remains the same d`becomes zero</i>
687	<i>PATHOLOGY - FUNGUS - requires ___ to grow. ___ a`sugar b`fat c`fibre d`acid</i>
688	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - FUNGIZONE - is the trade name of ___ a`amphotericin b`doxorubicin c`gentamicin d`fulvicin</i>
689	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - ANXIOTICS - are ___ a`stimulants b`tranquillisers c`diuretics d`decongestants</i>
690	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - AMPHOTERICIN - finds its use as ___ a`anti-bacterial b`anti-fungal c`anti-viral d`anaesthetic</i>
691	<i>DIAGNOSES - SYSTOLIC MURMURS - may indicate a malfunctioning ___ a`brain b`heart c`spine d`kidneys</i>
692	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - Spontaneous loss of consciousness caused by insufficient blood to the brain - may be termed as ___ a`syncope b`delirium c`swoon d`all</i>
693	<i>NUTRITION - PHENYLALANINE - an essential aminoacid, is abundant in ___ a`milk and egg b`meat and fish c`legumes and pulses d`refined oils</i>
694	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - PARA-AMINO-BENZOIC-ACID - finds its use in health arena as ___ a`sun blocker b`beta blocker c`calcium blocker d`histamine blocker</i>
695	<i>DIAGNOSIS - PAIN IN JOINTS - can be termed as ___ a`analgesia b`arthralgia c`chiralgia d`ulalgia</i>
696	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - ONDANSETRON - finds its use as ___ during chemotherapy. ___ a`antiemetic b`antihistamine c`antipyretic d`anticoagulant</i>
697	<i>OCULAR ANATOMY - refers to the study of ___ a`ears b`eyes c`throat d`nose</i>
698	<i>PATHOLOGY - NOSOCOMIAL INFECTIONS - originate in ___ a`homes b`hotels and hostels c`hospitals d`public transport vehicles</i>

	c`hospitals d`public transport vehicles
699	PHARMACOLOGY - METOCLOPRAMIDE - finds its use as ___ during chemotherapy. ___a`antiemetic b`antihistamine c`antipyretic d`anticoagulant
700	PHARMACOLOGY - LASIX - is the trade name of ___a`furosemide b`cyanamide c`disodium-dihydrogen-diphosphonate d`none

ANSWERS BOX

| 681.b.| 682.a.| 683.b.| 684.b.| 685.b.| 686.a.| 687.b.| 688.a.| 689.b.| 690.b.

| 691.b.| 692.d.| 693.a.| 694.a.| 695.b.| 696.a.| 697.b.| 698.c.| 699.a.| 700.a.

Exercise No.36.

701	APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - FUROSEMIDE - finds its usage as ___a`anti-coagulant b`anti-depressant c`diuretic d`tranquilliser
702	THERAPEUTICS - END-OF-LIFE CARE - refers to ___a`hospice care b`palliative care c`both d`none
703	PATHOLOGY - ENDOCARDITIS - major cause is ___a`bacteria b`fungi c`virus d`inheritance
704	DIAGNOSIS - DYSTROPHIES - Most muscular dystrophies are ___a`genetic b`acquired c`contagious d`malnutritional
705	ANATOMY - DYSLIPIDEMIA - is ___ lipids in cells. ___a`excess b`paucity of c`death of d`absence of
706	ANATOMY - CALCITONIN - is a ___hormone. ___a`adrenal b`pituitary c`thyroid d`somatotropic hormone
707	ANATOMY - MITAL VALVE - operates between ___a`two auricles b`two ventricles c`left and auricle and left ventricle d`right auricle and right ventricle
708	ANATOMY - EYE BALLS - our eyeballs get protection from ___muscles. ___a`four b`five c`six d`seven
709	ANATOMY - Abnormal narrowing of a bodily canal or passageway - is ___a`stenosis b`mitosis c`trichinosis d`ochronosis

	d`aneurism
711	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - ZITHROMAX - is the trade name of ___ a`azythromycin b`garamycin c`kanamycin d`terramycin</i>
712	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - TRANSPORT OF OXYGEN FROM LUNGS TO LIVE TISSUES - is primarily the function of ___ a`lungs b`tissues c`alveolus d`blood</i>
713	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - TOLUENE - is abused as a/an ___ a`inhalant b`injectant c`oral drug d`all</i>
714	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - TICLOPIDINE - is a/an ___ drug. ___ a`anti-platelet b`antiacidic c`anti-epileptic d`anti-depressant</i>
715	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - PHENYTOIN - is a/an ___ a`analgesic b`antipyretic c`anti-epileptic d`diuretic</i>
716	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - PHENACETIN - is a/an ___ a`analgesic b`antipyretic c`both d`none</i>
717	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - GLOMERULUS - main function is ___ a`filter blood from urine b`filter sweat from blood c`filter sweat from urine d`filter WBCs from blood</i>
718	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - GATEWAY DRUG - ___ a`marijuana b`opium c`cocaine d`toluene</i>
719	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - EPREX - is a drug connected with ___ a`brain b`blood c`back d`urine</i>
720	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - EPOETIN - finds its use as ___ a`antianemic b`antidepressant c`antabuse d`antacid</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 701.c.| 702.c.| 703.a.| 704.a.| 705.a.| 706.c.| 707.c.| 708.c.| 709.a.| 710.b.

| 711.a.| 712.d.| 713.a.| 714.a. Also treated as blood thinner.| 715.c.| 716.c.| 717.a.| 718.a.| 719.b. Also known as Epoetin or Erythropoietin Alpha synthetic.| 720.a.

Exercise No.37.

721	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - DYSCRASIA - indicates __ a`infection b`ill-health c`aging d`anxiety</i>
722	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - DILANTIN - is the trade name of __ a`phenytoin b`ticlopidine c`toluene d`apomorphine</i>
723	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - CYSTIC FIBROSIS - mainly affects __ a`babies and children b`youth c`middle-aged d`senior citizens</i>
724	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - CYSTIC FIBROSIS - is generally __ a`contagious b`hereditary c`malnutritional d`self-acquired</i>
725	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - BOWMAN'S CAPSULE - is in __ a`avorta b`heart c`liver d`kidneys</i>
726	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - BLOOD - ___ produces red blood cells (RBCs): __ a`heart b`liver c`bone marrow d`thyroid gland</i>
727	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - BLOOD - FREE HEMOGLOBIN is toxic to __ a`heart b`kidneys c`liver d`brain</i>
728	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - BLOOD DYSCRASIAS - Drug Treatment __ a`can cause blood dyscrasias b`do not cause blood dyscrasias c`only blood transformation during treatment causes blood dyscrasias d`none</i>
729	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - AZYTHROMYCIN - is mainly __ a`anti-bacterial b`anti-coagulant c`anti-depressant d`anti-histamine</i>
730	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - APOMORPHINE - finds its usage as a/an __ a`anaesthetic b`emetic c`strong stimulant d`dilator</i>
731	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - TYRAMINE - is found in __ a`chocolates b`ripe cheese c`beer d`all</i>
732	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - TYRAMINE - is an __ a`antacid b`amino acid c`ascorbic acid d`acid anhydride</i>
733	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - TRICHOMONIASIS - is an infection of __ a`brain b`chest c`intestines d`vagina</i>
734	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACKS - may result from insufficient blood supply to __ a`limbs b`brain c`chest d`skin</i>
735	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - TOURETTE'S SYNDROME - is a ___ disorder.</i>

	__ a`digestive b`neurological c`respiratory d`urinal
736	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - SOMATIC ILLNESS - refers to illness of __ a`body b`mind c`spirit d`bile</i>
737	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - PROTOZOAL INFECTIONS - Which of the following is not a protozoan infection? __ a`malaria b`leishmaniasis c`giardiasis d`typhoid</i>
738	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - PROCARDIA - is the trade name of __ a`nifedipine b`haloperidol c`risperidone d`chlorthalidone</i>
739	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - NORMAL URINE - is __ a`slightly acidic b`slightly alkaline c`highly acidic d`highly alkaline</i>
740	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - NIFEDIPINE - is a/an __ a`beta blocker b`calcium blocker c`potassium blocker d`sodium blocker</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 721.b.| 722.b.| 723.a.| 724.b.| 725.d.| 726.c. Erythropoietin produced in kidneys seems to instruct bone marrow to produce RBCs.| 727.b.| 728.a.| 729.a.| 730.b.

| 731.d.| 732.b.| 733.d.| 734.b.| 735.b.| 736.a.| 737.d.| 738.a.| 739.a.| 740.b.

Exercise No.38.

741	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - METRONIDAZOLE - is ___ medication. __ a`anti - coagulant b`anti - depressant c`anti - protozoal d`antacid</i>
742	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - METFORMIN - is __ a`anti - coagulant b`anti - diabetic c`anti - depressant d`anti - perspirant</i>
743	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - MAOIs - are __ a`anti - coagulants b`anti - depressants c`anti - perspirants d`hallucinogens</i>
744	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - HYGROTON - is the trade name of __ a`nifedipine b`haloperidol c`risperidone d`chlorthalidone</i>
745	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - HALOPERIDOL - is said to be effective in treatment of ___ disorders. __ a`arterial b`bone c`psychiatric d`respiratory</i>
746	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - GIARDIASIS - is an infection of __ a`brain b`chest</i>

	c`intestines d`kidneys
747	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - FLAGYL - is the trade name of __ a`metronidazole b`imidazole c`virazole d`thiabendazole</i>
748	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - ENTERIC BACTERIA - Which of the following is not enteric bacteria? __ a`escherichia b`salmonella c`acidophilus d`shigella</i>
749	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - COPROLALIA - is an uncontrollable use of __. __ a`drugs b`nuts c`profanities d`bykes and cars</i>
750	<i>CALCIUM BLOCKERS - find their usage in treatment of __ a`angina b`hypertension c`migraine d`all</i>
751	<i>PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - SOMNILOQUISM - is __ a`sleep lacking b`sleep talking c`sleep walking d`sleep learning</i>
752	<i>PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - SOMNAMBULISM - is __ a`sleep lacking b`sleep talking c`sleep walking d`sleep learning</i>
753	<i>PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - NARCOLEPSY - is a/an __ a`lack of sleep b`uncontrollable sleep c`somnambulism d`somniloquism</i>
754	<i>PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - METHYLPHENIDATE - is a ___ of Central Nervous System. __ a`nutrient b`sedative c`stimulant d`dilator</i>
755	<i>PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - CORDARONE - is said to be a life-saving antiarrhythmal drug with potentially fatal side-effects. It is connected with __ a`brain b`spine c`liver d`heart</i>
756	<i>PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - AMIODARONE - is said to be a life-saving antiarrhythmal drug with potentially fatal side-effects. It is connected with __ a`brain b`spine c`liver d`heart</i>
757	<i>PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY OF HEART - element not associated is __ a`calcium b`iron c`potassium d`sodium</i>
758	<i>PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - HIPPOCAMPUS - is a sea horse in __ a`avorta b`brain c`chest d`knees</i>
759	<i>PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - AMYGDALA - is a part of our __ a`avorta b`brain c`chest d`knees</i>
760	<i>PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - LIMBIC SYSTEM - is a part of __ a`avorta b`brain</i>

c` chest d` knees

ANSWERS BOX

| 741.c.| 742.b.| 743.b. mono amin oxidase inhibitors.| 744.d.| 745.c.| 746.c.| 747.a.| 748.c.| 749.c.| 750.d.

| 751.b.| 752.c.| 753.b.| 754.c.| 755.d.| 756.d.| 757.b.| 758.b.| 759.b.| 760.b.

Exercise No.39.

761	PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA - is connected with ____. __a`adrenal gland b`buttocks c` chest d`prostate gland
762	PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA - is a/an __a`infection b`mania c`tumor d`excess discharge
763	PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - MEPERIDINE - is a/an __a`narcotic and pain killer b`antacid c`antabuse d`beta blocker
764	PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - FAMOTIDINE - is connected with ____ disorders. __a`circulatory b`digestive c`respiratory d`nervous
765	PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - PEPCID - is the trade name of ____. __a`cimetidine b`clonidine c`famotidine d`meperidine
766	PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - CATAPRES - is the trade name of ____. __a`cimetidine b`clonidine c`famotidine d`meperidine
767	PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - CLONIDINE - is connected with ____ disorders. __a`circulatory b`digestive c`respiratory d`nervous
768	PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - DEMEROL - is the trade name of ____. __a`cimetidine b`PEclonidine c`famotidine d`meperidine
769	PHYSIOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - TAGAMET - is the trade name of ____. __a`cimetidine b`clonidine c`famotidine d`meperidine
770	PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - CIMETIDINE - is connected with ____ disorders. __a`circulatory b`digestive c`respiratory d`nervous
771	PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - VENIPUNCTUREs - purpose is __a`draw blood b`inject medication c`start intravenous drip d`all

	b`inject medication c`start intravenous drip d`all
772	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - THIOGUANINE - use is said to be associated with __ a`meningitis b`cancer c`diabetes d`diarrhoea</i>
773	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - SALMONELLA - is said to be a bacteria responsible for __ a`meningitis b`pneumonia c`itching d`typhoid</i>
774	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - PLEURISY - is inflammation of __ a`heart b`stomache c`lungs d`genitals</i>
775	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - OPSONINS - facilitate __ a`phagocytosis b`acanthocytosis c`pinocytosis d`microcytosis</i>
776	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - OPSONINS - are __ a`antibodies b`pathogens c`nutrients d`antigens</i>
777	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - NEUTROPENIA - refers to reduction in number of __ a`erythrocytes b`megalocytes c`acanthocytes d`leukocytes</i>
778	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - NEUMEGA - is the trade name of the drug ___ used in chemotherapy: __ a`cyclophosphamide b`oprelekin c`oxytocin d`palifermin</i>
779	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - METHOTREXATE - is said to inhibit __ a`accumulation of cholesterol b`oxidation c`cell-division d`sleep</i>
780	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - Legionnaires' disease - is a ___ disorder. __ a`cancerous b`pulmonary c`auto-immune d`eating</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 761.a.| 762.c.| 763.a.| 764.c.| 765.c.| 766.b.| 767.a.| 768.d.| 769.a.| 770.b.

| 771.d.| 772.b.| 773.d.| 774.c.| 775.a.| 776.a.| 777.d.| 778.b.| 779.c.| 780.b.

Exercise No.40.

781	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - HODGKIN'S DISEASE - is a ___ disorder. __ a`cardio-vascular b`malignant cancerous c`auto-immune d`eating</i>
782	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - Granuloma inguinale - is a venereal disease caused by</i>

783	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - Granuloma inguinale - is a disorder which may be found at/in __ a`brain b`feet c`groins d`chest</i>
784	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - GEMCITABINE - is associated with __ a`fevers b`cancers c`respiration d`digestive enzymes</i>
785	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - GAMMA GLOBULIN - is __ a`starch b`sugar c`fat d`protein</i>
786	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - CANDIDA - may cause cancerous growths. It is a __ a`bacteria b`fungus c`virus d`glycogen</i>
787	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - BACTERIA - obtaining food osmotically from dissolved organic material: __ a`eu bacteria b`true bacteria c`saprophytic bacteria d`cyanobacteria</i>
788	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - ASPERGILLUS - may cause cancer. It is It is a __ a`bacteria b`fungus c`virus d`glycogen</i>
789	<i>PATHOLOGY and PHARMACOLOGY - ANTINEOPLASTIC DRUGS - are concerned with __ a`angena b`backache c`cancer d`diabetes</i>
790	<i>PATHOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY - -ANTIMETABOLITE DRUGS - are associated with __ a`pancreas b`bones c`cancer d`abuse</i>
791	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - VITAMINS - B vitamin that prevents skin lesions and weight loss __ a`niacin b`folic acid c`riboflavin d`inositol</i>
792	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - VITAMINS - B vitamin that is essential for cell growth and reproduction: __ a`niacin b`folic acid c`riboflavin d`inositol</i>
793	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - VITAMINS - B vitamin essential for the normal function of the nervous system and the gastrointestinal tract: __ a`niacin b`folic acid c`riboflavin d`inositol</i>
794	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - VITAMINS - an optically inactive alcohol that is a component of the vitamin B complex __ a`niacin b`folic acid c`riboflavin d`inositol</i>
795	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - THEOPHYLLINE - is used as __ a`anti-coagulant b`antacid c`bronchiodilator d`anaesthetic</i>
796	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - SIMVASTATIN - is expected to serve as _____. __ a`anti-depressant b`blood cholesterol reducer c`antacid d`antabuse</i>

	cholesterol reducer c`antacid d`antabuse
797	PHARMACOLOGY - NUCLEOTIDES - are a/an __ a`acids b`alkalies c`esters d`salts
798	PHARMACOLOGY - MIDAZOLAM - is a/an __ a`antacid b`antabuse c`stimulant d`sedative
799	PHARMACOLOGY - Hyperlipoproteinemia control - seems to be possible with sustained release of __ a`nicotonic acid b`folic acid c`riboflavin d`inositol
800	PHARMACOLOGY - HDL - is a lipoprotein with ___ content. __ a`high protein b`low protein c`high cholesterol d`glycerol

ANSWERS BOX

| 781.b.| 782.a. Calymmatobacterium.| 783.c.| 784.b.| 785.d.| 786.b.| 787.c.| 788.b.| 789.c.| 790.c.

| 791.c.| 792.b.| 793.a.| 794.d.| 795.c.| 796.b.| 797.c.| 798.d.| 799.d. Also called niacin.| 800.a.

Exercise No.41.

801	PHARMACOLOGY - GEMFIBROZIL - is said to lower ___ in blood. __ a`nucleotides b`triglycerides c`trisaccharides d`trichloromethiazides
802	PHARMACOLOGY - FENTANYL - is a/an __ a`analgesic b`narcotic c`non-lethal d`all
803	PHARMACOLOGY - ENZYMES - a liver enzyme producing cholesterol: __ a`hmg-coa reductase b`catalase c`Cox d`coagulase
804	PHARMACOLOGY - CLOFIBRATE - is expected to serve as __. __ a`anti-depressant b`lipid reducer in blood cerum c`antacid d`antabuse
805	PHARMACOLOGY - ATROPINE - which of the following may not apply? __ a`mydriatic b`spasmolytic c`counterpoison d`none
806	PHARMACOLOGY - ATROPINE - is a/an __ a`acid b`alkaloid c`ester d`salt
807	PHARMACOLOGY - ATORVASTATIN - is a drug which is said to control __ a`anaemia b`LDL cholesterol c`cramps d`gastralgia
808	PHARMACOLOGY - ARTERIES - Branch of the carotid artery that supplies blood to brain and eyes __ a`internal b`external c`common d`none

	d`anaesthetic
810	PHARMACOLOGY - A drug that causes the pupil of the eye to dilate: __ a`mydriatic b`spasmolytic c`miotic d`diuretic
811	PHARMACOTHERAPY -VERRUCA - warts are caused by __ a`bacteria b`fungi c`malnutrition d`viruses
812	PHARMACOTHERAPY -VERONAL - is a/an __ a`antacid b`barbiturate and hypnotic c`antisporphic and anti-depressant d`all
813	PHARMACOTHERAPY -TARDIVE DYSKINESIA - may result in involuntary rolling of tongue and twitching of __. __ a`face b`limbs c`trunk d`any one
814	PHARMACOTHERAPY -SYROTONINS - are neurotransmitters involved in __ a`depression b`memory c`sleep d`any one
815	PHARMACOTHERAPY -SYNAPSEs - are junctions between __ a`two neurons b`neurons and muscles c`both d`not junctions
816	PHARMACOTHERAPY -SERTRALINE - is a/an __ a`antacid b`anti-depressant c`hallucinogen d`anaesthetic
817	PHARMACOTHERAPY -PILOCEBACEOUS SKIN CELLS - can be found in __ a`arteries b`brain c`hair d`rectum
818	PHARMACOTHERAPY -PCPs - are Primary Care Providers. PCP also is a/an __ a`anti-coagulant b`anti-histamine c`hallucinogen d`growth hormone
819	PHARMACOTHERAPY -OMEPRAZOLE - is a/an __ a`antacid b`anti-depressant c`hallucinogen d`anaesthetic
820	PHARMACOTHERAPY -NALTREXONE - is a/an __ a`antagonist b`inhibitor c`moderator d`protagonist

ANSWERS BOX

| 801.b.| 802.d.| 803.a.| 804.b.| 805.d.| 806.b.| 807.b.| 808.a.| 809.c.| 810.a.

| 811.d.| 812.b.| 813.d.| 814.d.| 815.c.| 816.b. Said to be useful in treating alcohol dependance.| 817.c. hair follicles.| 818.c.| 819.a. said to suppress acid secretions in stomach.| 820.a.

Exercise No.42.	
821	PHARMACOTHERAPY -LANSOPRAZOLE - is a/an __ a`antacid b`anti-depressant c`hallucinogen d`anaesthetic
822	PHARMACOTHERAPY -GALLBLADDER has to empty itself after ____ a`urination b`stools c`food d`sleep
823	PHARMACOTHERAPY -FLUOXETINE - is __ a`anti-coagulant b`anti-depressant c`diuretic d`beta blocker e
824	PHARMACOTHERAPY -DYSKINESIA - is a ____ disorder. __ a`muscular b`nervous c`circulatory d`digestive
825	PHARMACOTHERAPY -DRUGS - A drug that neutralizes or counteracts the effects of another drug: __ a`antagonist b`inhibitor c`moderator d`protagonist
826	PHARMACOTHERAPY -DISULFIRAM - is a/an __ a`antacid b`antabuse c`anti-coagulant d`hallucinogen
827	PHARMACOTHERAPY -CHOLECYSTOKININ - is __ a`fatty acid b`gastro-intestinal hormone c`antibody d`anti-coagulant
828	PHARMACOTHERAPY -CHOLECYSTECTOMY - is surgical removal of __ a`gall bladder b`pancreas c`colon d`kidney
829	PHARMACOTHERAPY -BARBITURATES - produce __ a`hormones b`digestive juices c`appetite d`sleep
830	PHARMACOTHERAPY - AMPHETAMINE - is __ a`pep pill b`street drug c`bennie d`all
831	SURGICAL TOOLS - A surgical tool as well as a media story. a`sting b`string c`scoop d`curet e`c. Curet is a surgical tool; but it is not a media story. XYLOCAINE - is a/an __ a`anti-histamine b`anaesthetic c`anti-coagulant d`stimulant
832	SURGERIES - D AND C is a surgery connected with __ a`brain b`arteries c`small intestines d`uterus
833	RHYTIDOPLASTY - is also known as nip and tuck. It is a/an __ a`amputation b`brain surgery c`cosmetic surgery d`surgical procedure in cervix

835	PLACENTA PREVIA - is a condition associated with __ a`pregnancy b`trauma c`sleep d`metabolism
836	PHENYTOIN - is a/an __ a`anti-convulsant b`sedative c`anti-coagulant d`diuretic
837	ODDMAN OUT - __ a`tegument b`cutis c`coxa d`skin
838	NEUROEPITHELIUM - can be found in __ a`ear b`nose c`tongue d`all
839	LOCATION OF HEART TOWARDS THE RIGHT SIDE OF CHEST - __ a`bradycardia b`dextrocardia c`tachycardia d`megacardia
840	LABYRINTH OF OUR BODY - is __ a`ear b`eye c`nose d`throat

ANSWERS BOX

| 821.a. said to suppress acid secretions in stomach.| 822.c. This takes place by contraction which should take place painlessly.| 823.b.| 824.b.| 825.a.| 826.b. Causes vomiting if alcohol is consumed.| 827.b.| 828.a.| 829.d.| 830.d. Bennie is a type of amphetamine, also called benzedrine.

| 831.b.| 832.d.| 833.c.| 834.b.| 835.a.| 836.a.| 837.c. Others are skins.| 838.d.| 839.b.| 840.a.

Exercise No.43.

841	INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM - in our body handles __ a`heart-beats b`emotions c`sweat d`smell
842	INGUINAL LIGAMENT - is a tissue in our __ a`brain b`neck c`navel d`groins
843	HEAT EXHAUSTION - may cause ___ shocks. __ a`hypovolemic b`excess insulin c`insulin scarcity d`neurogenic
844	HEAD-FIRST DELIVERY - is also known as __ a`caudal b`breech c`cephalic d`transverse
845	ECCHYMOSIS - is a term associated with __ a`metabolism and growth b`bruises and injuries c`acidity and indigestion d`urnation and excretion
846	DUCTS - VAS DEFERENS is in __ a`male reproductive system b`female reproductive system c`articulatory system d`blood circulatory system
847	BRADYCARDIA -is an abnormally ___ heart beat. __ a`fast b`slow c`hammering d`faint

847	BRADYCARDIA -is an abnormally ___ heart beat. ___ a`fast b`slow c`hammering d`faint
848	ARTICULATIO COXAE - refers to our ___ a`jaws b`navel c`hips d`ankle
849	ABNORMAL ENLARGEMENT OF THE HEART - is ___ a`bradycardia b`dextrocardia c`tachycardia d`megacardia
850	PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - ORBITAL HEADACHE - is a headache around ___ a`eyes b`head c`ears d`scalp
851	PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - BILURUBIN - deposit in whites of eyes may be caused by ___ a`measles b`jaundice c`herpes d`tuberculosis
852	PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - EYES - which of the following is correct? ___ a`cancer can start in the eye b`cancer can spread to the eye c`eye cancer can sometimes lead to death of patient d`all
853	PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - ANATOMY - EBURNATION - is a degenerative disease of ___ a`back b`blood c`bones d`eyes
854	PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - PROPTOSIS - is ___ a`protrusion of eyes b`sunken eyes c`reddened eyes d`bleary eyes
855	PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - SICKLE CELL DISEASE - is a disorder of ____. ___ a`back b`blood c`bones d`buttocks
856	PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - SARCOIDOSIS - does not affect eyes. ___ a`true b`false c`does not affect humans d`not a disease
857	PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSIS - SARCOIDOSIS - may affect ___ a`brain b`liver c`lungs d`any of these
858	PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - NUTRITION - LEVULOSE - is a sugar found in ___ a`bread b`cabbage c`sugar d`honey and fruits
859	PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - GRAVE'S DISEASE - is a ___ disorder. ___ a`adrenal b`pituitary c`thyroid d`thymus
860	PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - PROTRUDING EYES - may be caused by ___ a`meningitis b`goiter c`uvulitis d`vesiculitis

ANSWERS BOX

1111 OBJECTIVE TYPE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS ON MEDICAL TERMS IN SUBJECTS LIKE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOPHYSIOLOGY, APPLIED THERAPEUTICS, DIAGNOSTICS, PHARMACOLOGY. Author: yeturi bhaskara rao -alias- ybrao a donkey. 67

851.b. 852.d. 853.c. 854.a. 855.b. 856.b. 857.d. 858.d. 859.c protruding eyes, goiter. 860.b.
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1111 OBJECTIVE TYPE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS ON MEDICAL TERMS IN SUBJECTS LIKE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOPHYSIOLOGY, APPLIED THERAPEUTICS, DIAGNOSTICS, PHARMACOLOGY. Author: yeturi bhaskara rao -alias- ybrao a donkey. 67

Exercise No.44.	
861	<i>PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - AIDS - is a/an ___ disease. __a`endemic b`occupational c`systemic d`environmental</i>
862	<i>PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - ANATOMY OF EYE - STRUCTURES IN EYE are __a`glaucous b`opaque c`semiopaque d`transparent</i>
863	<i>PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSIS - SIGNS OF SYSTEMIC DISEASES - can be seen __a`outer surface of the eye b`middle of the eye c`retina d`any of these</i>
864	<i>PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSIS - SIGNS OF SYSTEMIC DISEASES - we can see on __a`conjunctiva b`cornea c`eyelids d`any of these</i>
865	<i>PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSIS - EXAMINATION OF EYES help us in diagnosing ___ diseases. __a`occupational diseases only b`systemic diseases only c`communicable diseases only d`many of all the three types</i>
866	<i>PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - SYSTEMIC DISEASES - involve diseases of __a`one or two systems b`many organs or whole body c`diseases which attack the body in a planned manner d`all</i>
867	<i>PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - BLOOD VESSELS - only organ in the eye which a doctor can directly see the blood vessels: __a`eyes b`ears c`nose d`tongue</i>
868	<i>PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - PHOTOCOAGULATORS - use __ . __a`X rays b`laser c`magnetic resonance d`all</i>
869	<i>PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - LASERS - No. of colors in a laser beam, used in treatment of retina: __a`one b`two c`seven d`16777216</i>
870	<i>ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -PESSARY - is a __a`contraceptive b`stimulant c`tranquilliser d`painkiller</i>
871	<i>ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -LES PRESSURE - refers to __a`esophagus b`endocrine gland c`excretory function d`lymph ducts</i>
872	<i>ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -GERD - is a reflux disease affects ___ system. __a`circulatory b`digestive c`nervous d`respiratory</i>
873	<i>ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -RAYNAUD'S PHENOMENON - affects __a`eyes and ears b`heart and lungs c`reproductive organs d`fingers and toes</i>

874	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -SEVERE TEMPORARY NARROWING DOWN OF ARTERIES - __a`vasospasm b`vasodilation c`vasomax d`vasovesiculitis
875	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -COUMADIN - is a/an __a`anti-coagulant b`anti-depressant c`anti-histamine d`diuretic
876	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -POLYDIPSIA - may be an indication of __a`diabetes b`kidney dysfunction c`any one d`none
877	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -POLYDIPSIA - is excess ____ a`hunger b`desire for sex c`talk d`thirst
878	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -ADDISON DISEASE - affects ____ gland. __a`adrenal b`pituitary c`thymus d`thyroid
879	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -SLE or SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS - is a/an ____ disease. __a`autoimmune b`digestive c`respiratory d`soporiferous
880	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -PEMPHIGUS - is a disease of __a`eyes b`neck c`skin d`toes

ANSWERS BOX

| 861.c.| 862.d.| 863.d.| 864.d.| 865.d.| 866.b.| 867.a.| 868.b.| 869.a.| 870.a.

| 871.a.| 872.b. Gastro esophagal| 873.d.| 874.a.| 875.a.| 876.c.| 877.d.| 878.a.| 879.a.| 880.c.

Exercise No.45.

881	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -ERYTHEMA - is ____ skin. __a`oily skin b`dry skin c`pale skin d`red skin
882	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -LUPUS - affects __a`brain b`neck c`chest d`skin
883	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -RALES - may be indicators of ____ disorders. __a`digestive b`respiratory c`skin d`nervous
884	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -THEELIN - is secreted by __a`adrenalin gland b`thymus gland c`gonad d`ovary
885	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -CHORION - is an embryonic ____ a`cavity b`secretion c`muscle d`sac

	b`secretion c`muscle d`sac
886	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -CLONIDINE - __ a`a pain killer b`antihypertensive c`diuretic d`appetizer
887	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -BENZODIAZEPINE - is __ a`a pain killer b`anti anxiety drug c`diuretic d`appetizer
888	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -APPERTIFS - are __ a`pain killers b`anti depressants c`diuretics d`appetizers
889	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY -APPERTIFS - DATRIL is an anodyne. An anodyne is __ a`a pain killer b`anti depressant c`diuretic d`biocatalyst
890	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - Wasting of the body during a chronic disease- is __ a`adenocarcinoma b`cyanosis c`tabes d`corpulency
891	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - VOMER - is a bone in our __ a`skull b`neck c`chest d`pelvis
892	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - UNSUCCESSFUL VOMITING - may be called __ a`atrophy b`belch c`lave d`retch
893	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - TUBEROSITY - is a protuberance on __ a`artery b`bone c`duct d`nerve
894	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - TROCHANTER - is a part of __ a`jawbone b`ribs c`thighbone d`anklebone
895	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - TENSOR TYMPANI - is a muscle in __ a`ear b`nose c`throat d`eyes
896	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SUPRASPINATUS MUSCLE - is in __ a`head b`shoulders c`chest d`spine
897	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - MUSCLE WHICH MOVES THE THIGH - is __ a`gluteus b`pronator c`supinator d`levator
898	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - MUSCLE WHICH HELPS US TO LIFT OUR LIPS - __ a`gluteus b`pronator c`supinator d`levator
899	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - MUSCLE WHICH HELPS US TO LIFT OUR EYE LIDS - __ a`gluteus b`pronator c`supinator d`levator

ANSWERS BOX
881.d. 882.d. 883.c. 884.d. 885.d. 886.b. 887.b. 888.d. 889.a. 890.c.
891.a. 892.d. 893.b. 894.c. 895.a. 896.b. 897.a. 898.d. 899.d. 900.b.

Exercise No.46.

901	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - INFRASPINATUS MUSCLE - is in __ a`head b`shoulders c`chest d`spine</i>
902	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - HYOID - is a bone under our __ a`scalp b`nose c`tongue d`penis</i>
903	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - HUMERUS - is a/an __ a`artery b`bone c`duct d`nerve</i>
904	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - FIBULA AND TIBIA - we have in our __ a`hands b`legs c`sexual organs d`lungs</i>
905	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - DELTOID MUSCLE - is between __ a`jaws b`neck and shoulder c`shoulder and elbow d`elbow and wrist</i>
906	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - Cushion between ends of bones that meet at a joint: __ a`levator b`meniscus c`pronator d`supinator</i>
907	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - CRANIAL BONES - are in __ a`skull b`neck c`chest d`pelvis</i>
908	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - BLUISH DISCOLORATION OF SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES - is an indication of __ a`congenital heart disease b`paucity of oxygen c`carbon-monoxide poisoning d`any one</i>
909	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - ARTICULATIO GENUS - refers to our __ a`brain b`heart c`liver d`knee</i>
910	<i>ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - VASCULITIS - is ___ of blood vessel. __ a`dilation b`clotting c`inflammation d`fissure</i>
911	<i>ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - ULALGIA - is pain in __ a`gums b`neck c`back d`thighs</i>
912	<i>ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - TEMPORAL ARTERY -</i>

	__ a`gums b`neck c`back d`thighs
912	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - TEMPORAL ARTERY - supplies blood upto __ a`neck b`jaws c`eyes d`temples
913	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - TEMPORAL ARTERITIS - characteristic feature __ a`headaches b`visual impairment c`difficulty in chewing d`all
914	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - TEMPORAL ARTERIES - supply blood to jaw muscles. Hence, during temporal arteritis, there may be difficulty in chewing. __ a`true b`false c`no link between chewing and arteritis d`--
915	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - SPHACELUS - is a ___ tissue. __ a`nascent b`living c`dead d`not a tissue
916	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - PULSELESS DISEASE - ___ arteritis. __ a`Takayasu's arteritis b`temporal arteritis c`polyarteritis d`periarteritis
917	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - PROGRAMMED CELL DEATH - __ a`apoptosis b`amitosis c`athetosis d`halitosis
918	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - PAIN IN MUSCLES - __ a`arthralgia b`causalgia c`chiralgia d`myalgia
919	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - OFFENSIVE BREATH - __ a`apoptosis b`amitosis c`athetosis d`halitosis
920	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - NERVOUS DISORDERS - A nervous disorder: __ a`apoptosis b`amitosis c`athetosis d`halitosis

ANSWERS BOX

| 901.b.| 902.c.| 903.b.| 904.b.| 905.c.| 906.b.| 907.a.| 908.d.| 909.d.| 910.c.

| 911.a.| 912.d.| 913.d.| 914.a.| 915.c.| 916.a.| 917.a.| 918.d.| 919.d.| 920.d.

Exercise No.47.

921	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - May 12 - is ___ awareness day. __ a`polymyalgia rheumatica b`fibromyalgia c`epidemic myalgia d`Bornholm disease
922	ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - LAMINA - relates to

	<i>of arteries - may be termed as __ a`periarteritis b`polyarteritis c`Takayasu's arteritis d`temporal arteritis</i>
924	<i>ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - GUMMA - is a __ a`psychological depression b`pancreatic fistula c`tumor d`autoimmune response</i>
925	<i>ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - CORTEF - is a __ a`enzyme b`hormone c`tranquilliser d`vesicant</i>
926	<i>ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - CHURG STRAUSS SYNDROME - relates ___ system. __ a`digestive b`circulatory c`respiratory d`nervous</i>
927	<i>ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - BORNHOLM DISEASE - is __ a`congenital b`infectious c`acquired d`none</i>
928	<i>ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - ANGIITIS - is inflammation of __ a`blood vessels b`lymph ducts c`any of the two d`not an inflammation.</i>
929	<i>ANATOMY - PHYSIOLOGY - PATHOLOGY - DIAGNOSTICS - ANGIITIS - ANCHYLOSIS - is a disorder of __ a`head b`bones and joints c`liver-pancreas and intestines d`nervous system</i>
930	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - TRIGEMINAL NERVE - we can find in __ a`face b`chest c`lumbus d`knees</i>
931	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - TACHYCARDIA - is ___ heart beat. __ a`normal b`rapid c`slow d`induced</i>
932	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - SHORT QT SYNDROME (SQTS) - is an abnormality of __ a`brain signals b`heart beats c`flows of secretions d`autoimmune responses</i>
933	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - SHINGLES - affects __ a`blood vessels b`muscles c`nerves d`bones</i>
934	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - POSTHERPETIC NEURALGIA (PHN) - is also known as __ a`arrhythmia b`sicca syndrome c`allodynia d`shingles</i>
935	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - PERISTALSIS - is a part of ___ process. __ a`circulatory b`digestive c`respiratory d`auto-immune</i>
936	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - PALLIATIVE CARE - refers to __ a`cure without side-effects b`end-of-life treatment c`use of strong pain medications</i>

936	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - PALLIATIVE CARE - refers to __ a`cure without side-effects b`end-of-life treatment c`use of strong pain medications d`just pain relief</i>
937	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - OPIOIDS (Opiates) - find their usage as __ a`anti-coagulants b`analgesics c`antihaemorrhagics d`diuretics</i>
938	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - METHADONE - though risky, finds its usage under medical supervision, as __ a`anti-coagulant b`analgesic c`diuretic d`stimulant</i>
939	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - METHADONE - is __ a`natural opioid b`synthetic opioid c`both d`none</i>
940	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - LONG QT SYNDROME (LQTS) - relates to __ a`brain b`heart c`liver d`pancreas</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 921.b.| 922.c.| 923.a.| 924.c.| 925.b.| 926.b.| 927.b.| 928.c.| 929.b.| 930.a.

| 931.b.| 932.b.| 933.c.| 934.d.| 935.b.| 936.d.| 937.b.| 938.b.| 939.b.| 940.b.

Exercise No.48.

941	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - Implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) - __ a`pumps blood b`sends electric shocks c`decongests aorta d`all</i>
942	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - HYPERALGESIA - relates to __ a`pain b`sleep c`breath d`appetite</i>
943	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - HYGROTON - is a/an __ a`analgesic b`diuretic c`defibrillator d`anti-congestant</i>
944	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - DEFIBRILLATORS - are used to send electronic-electric shocks to __ a`brain b`heart c`liver d`kidneys</i>
945	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - COSTOCHONDRITIS - affects __ a`aorta and branch arteries b`ribs and their cartilages c`glands and their ducts d`organs and their tubes</i>
946	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - BRUGADA SYNDROME</i>

947	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - ARRHYTHMIAS - are disruptions in __a`brain signals b`heart beats c`flows of secretions d`autoimmune responses</i>
948	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - ALLODYNIA - relates to __a`pain b`sleep c`breath d`appetite</i>
949	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - ALL MEDICINES HAVE RISK - __a`true b`false c`cannot be determined d`none</i>
950	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - VENTRICLES - are in __a`brain b`heart c`both d`none</i>
951	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - SPHINCTER OF ODDI DYSFUNCTION - relates to ___ system. __a`circulatory b`digestive c`muscular d`nervous</i>
952	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - SPHINCTER OF ODDI DYSFUNCTION - affects __a`intestines b`liver c`pancreas d`all</i>
953	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - PTYALIN - can be found in __a`bile b`intestines c`renin d`saliva</i>
954	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - PROSTHETIC DEVICES - are ___ for organs. __a`shields b`power-sources c`replacements d`cleansers</i>
955	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - PERITONITIS - is a disorder of ___ system. __a`blood circulatory b`digestive c`nervous d`respiratory</i>
956	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - PANCREATIC FISTULA - may arise from __a`surgeries b`trauma c`any one d`none</i>
957	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - NEPHROLITHIASIS - arises from stones (calculi) in __a`brain b`gall bladder c`intestines d`kidneys</i>
958	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - NEOPLASIA - results in a __a`cure b`sopor c`hyper-activity d`tumor</i>
959	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - MONRO'S FORAMEN - is in __a`brain b`heart c`abdomen d`loins</i>
960	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - LUMBUS - is a part of __a`backbone b`breasts c`brain d`palm</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 941.b.| 942.a.| 943.b.| 944.b.| 945.b.| 946.b.| 947.b.| 948.a.| 949.a.| 950.c.

| 951.b.| 952.d.| 953.d.| 954.c.| 955.b.| 956.c.| 957.d.| 958.d.| 959.a.| 960.a.

Exercise No.49.

961	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - INGUEN - is in __a`brain b`chest c`loins d`knees and ankles</i>
962	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - HILUSES - are fissures of __a`blood vessels b`muscles c`nerves d`any one</i>
963	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - HAEMOPHILIA - is often __a`congenital b`contagious c`acquired d`infectious</i>
964	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - FEMUR - is the __bone. __a`longest and thickest b`shortest and thinnest c`shortest and strongest d`longest and weakest</i>
965	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - EVENTRATION - is penetration of __a`intestines b`rectum c`vagina d`umbilical cord</i>
966	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - ENTEROLITHIASIS - arises from stones (calculi) in __a`brain b`gall bladder c`intestines d`kidneys</i>
967	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - CHOLELITHIASIS - arises from stones (calculi) in __a`brain b`gall bladder c`intestines d`kidneys</i>
968	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - AMYLASE - is found in __a`pancreatic juice b`saliva c`both d`none</i>
969	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY - ACHOLIA - is __bile. __a`excess b`copious c`inadequate or obstructed d`obstructed</i>
970	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -VOLVULUS - affects __a`small intestines b`large intestines c`any one d`none of the two</i>
971	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -RADIATION PROCTITIS - affects __a`stomach b`pancreas c`liver d`rectum</i>
972	<i>ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -PROCTITIS - affects __a`liver b`spleen</i>

	c`small intestines d`rectum
973	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -NECROTIZING ENTEROCOLITIS - mostly affects __ a`infants b`adolescents c`middle-aged persons d`senior citizens
974	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -MESENTERY - supports __ a`liver b`large intestines c`small intestines d`kidneys
975	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -LAPAROTOMY - is a surgical incision into __ a`abdomen b`brain c`chest d`thighs
976	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -ISCHEMIA - indicates ___ blood supply. __ a`excess b`inadequate c`contaminated d`b and c
977	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -INTUSSUSCEPTION - is a disorder of __ a`blood b`cells c`kidneys d`pancreas
978	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -ILEUS - is a/an __ a`haemorrhage b`obstruction c`channel d`tumor
979	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -ILEUM - lies between __ a`duodenum and jejunum b`jejunum and cecum c`cecum and colon d`colon and bowels
980	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY (HBOT) - uses oxygen at ___ pressure. __ a`higher b`normal c`lower d`sea-level

ANSWERS BOX

| 961.c. also called groin.| 962.d.| 963.a.| 964.a. thighbone.| 965.a.| 966.c.| 967.b.| 968.c.| 969.c.| 970.c.

| 971.d.| 972.d.| 973.a.| 974.c.| 975.a.| 976.b.| 977.b.| 978.b. obstruction in Ileum i.e. middle small intestines.| 979.b.| 980.a.

Exercise No.50.

981	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -HUMAN FECES - is normally __ a`acidic b`alkaline c`hardened d`loose
982	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -HALOPHILIC BACTERIA - need ___ environment. __ a`acidic b`alkaline c`salty d`aquatic
983	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -FECAL IMPACTION - results in ___

	stool. __ a`acidic b`alkaline c`hardened d`loose
984	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -EUBACTERIA - have ___ cell-walls. __ a`no b`thin c`rigid d`flexible
985	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -CROHN'S DISEASE - affects __ a`brain b`breasts c`bowels d`muscles
986	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -BLIND GUT - is part of ___ system. __ a`blood circulatory b`digestive c`respiratory d`nervous
987	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -BIFIDO BACTERIA - survive in __ a`stomach b`pancreas c`liver d`intestines
988	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -BIFIDO BACTERIA - are ___ bacteria. __ a`beneficial b`pathogenic c`neutral d`aerobic
989	ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY -ARCHAE BACTERIA are __ a`chief bacteria b`ancient bacteria c`true bacteria d`eubacteria
990	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - XEROSTOMIA - is dryness of __ a`eyes b`mouth c`skin d`vulva
991	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - XEROPHTHALMIA - is dryness of __ a`eyes b`mouth c`skin d`vulva
992	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - VARIX or VARICES - are enlargement of __ a`blood or lymph vessels b`small intestines c`meninges in brain d`all
993	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - THIOMERSAL, THIMEROSAL - seem to suffer from the risk of toxicity from __ a`antimony b`arsenic c`mercury d`lead
994	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - THIOMERSAL , THIMEROSAL - is being gradually phased out as a ___preservatve. __ a`food b`squashes c`blood d`vaccines
995	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - THALASSEMIA - is a disorder of __ a`blood b`brain c`back d`bladder
996	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - THALASSEMIA - is __ a`contagious b`hereditary c`occupational d`acquired
997	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SJOGREN SYNDROME - can affect __ a`eyes or mouth b`lungs c`kidneys d`any one

998	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - PURINES - are present in __ a`fish b`meat c`poultry d`all</i>
999	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - PURINES - are __ a`acids b`bases c`salts d`pure elements</i>
1000	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - PROTEOSOME VACCINES - are to be administered __ a`orally b`through inhalers c`injections d`none</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 981.b.| 982.c.| 983.c.| 984.c.| 985.c.| 986.b. large intestines.| 987.d.| 988.a.| 989.b.| 990.b.

| 991.a.| 992.a.| 993.c.| 994.d.| 995.a.| 996.b.| 997.d. autoimmune response of the body. Secretions particularly saliva and tears dry up. | 998.d.| 999.b.| 1000.b.

Exercise No.51.

1001	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - INTERFERONS - are antiviral __. __ a`carbohydrates b`proteins c`fats d`micronutrients</i>
1002	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - Hors d'oeuvre - is a/an __ a`appetizer b`suppressant c`anti-coagulant d`pain kller</i>
1003	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - HEMOGLOBINs - are __ a`starches b`proteins c`fats d`vitamins</i>
1004	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - FIBROMYALGIA - main symptom is __ a`nausea b`widespread pain c`itching d`warts</i>
1005	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - EPIDURAL - is an anesthesia administered to __ a`brain b`chest c`spinal cord d`hips</i>
1006	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - AUTISM - is mainly a disease of __ a`babies and children b`adolescents and youth c`middle age d`old age</i>
1007	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - AUTISM - is a disorder mainly concerned with __ a`brain b`heart c`chest d`limbs</i>
1008	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - AUTISM - is a ___ disorder. __ a`auto-immune b`developmental c`digestive d`sexual</i>
1009	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - ASCITES - is accumulation of fluid in __ a`abdomen</i>

1010	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - TYROSINE - is a/an __ a`amino acid and protein b`anti-biotic c`glycoside d`a fibrous tissue
1011	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - TRISKAIDEKAPHOBIA - is fear of __ a`number 13 b`lightning and thunder c`open spaces d`closed spaces
1012	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - TORPOR - is a person's body and mental __. __ a`activity b`inactivity c`growth d`augmentation
1013	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - THIAZIDES - block the reabsorption of __ in the kidneys. __ a`iron b`calcium c`potassium d`sodium
1014	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - THIAZIDES - are __ a`anti-coagulants b`pain killers c`diuretics d`steroids
1015	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SEROLOGISTS - mainly study __ a`blood b`phlegm c`enzymes d`urine
1016	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SCLEROSIS - refers to __ of tissues. __ a`hardening and thickening b`softening c`dilating and thinning d`clotting
1017	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - PRURITUS - is a type of __ a`anemia b`constriction c`pain d`itch
1018	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - MASTIGOPHORAN - is a/an __ a`antibody b`pain-killer c`enzyme d`pathogen
1019	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - MACULA LUTEA - is in __ a`ankle b`brain c`eyes d`neck
1020	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - HODGKIN'S DISEASE - is a type of __ a`anemia b`constriction c`cancer d`blood clotting

ANSWERS BOX

| 1001.b.| 1002.a.| 1003.b.| 1004.b.| 1005.c.| 1006.a.| 1007.a.| 1008.b.| 1009.a.| 1010.a.

| 1011.a.| 1012.b.| 1013.d.| 1014.c.| 1015.a.| 1016.a.| 1017.d.| 1018.d. Protozoa.| 1019.c.| 1020.c.

Exercise No.52.

1021 **ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - DYSPNEA - is a __ problem. __ a`digestion b`locomotion**

1021	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - DYSPNEA - is a ___ problem. ___ a`digestion b`locomotion c`respiration d`urination</i>
1022	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - C.O.P.D. or COPD - affects ___ a`brain b`lungs c`liver d`intestines</i>
1023	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - CONN'S SYNDROME - affects ___ gland. ___ a`adrenal b`gonads c`pituitary d`thyroid</i>
1024	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - CIRRHOSIS - affects ___ a`aorta b`brain c`heart d`liver</i>
1025	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - CHOLECYSTITIS - affects ___ a`aorta b`brain c`gall bladder d`urinary bladder</i>
1026	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - CHOLANGITIS - is inflammation of ___ a`sinus b`lacrimal duct c`bile duct d`pancreatic duct</i>
1027	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - BANTI'S DISEASE - may be caused by an enlargement of ___ a`brain b`heart c`liver d`spleen</i>
1028	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - AREFLEXIA - may be a sign of ___ damage. ___ a`blood vessels b`liver c`intestines d`nerves</i>
1029	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - Acathexia - is an inability to retain ___. ___ a`body structure b`body secretions c`body posture d`body vigor</i>
1030	<i>PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - SYNDROMES - PCOS may be found in ___ a`males b`females c`babies d`all</i>
1031	<i>PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - SPRUE - is a type of ___ a`diarrhoea b`headache c`fever d`obesity</i>
1032	<i>PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - SEMEN - liquid part of semen in men, is generated by ___ gland. ___ a`adrenal gland b`prostate gland c`pituitary gland d`thyroid gland</i>
1033	<i>PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - QUINIDINE - is ___ drug. ___ a`antiarrhythmic b`anti-depressant c`diuretic d`fertility drug</i>
1034	<i>PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - NARCOLEPSY - is a ___ disorder. ___ a`organic disorder b`sex disorder c`speech disorder d`sleep disorder</i>
1035	<i>PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - MYDRIASIS - may occur in ___ a`ears b`nose c`throat d`eyes</i>

1036	PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - MEDICINES - a drug that prevents or alleviates nausea and vomiting is: __ a`antiemetic b`antihistamine c`anti-adrinephric d`anti-coagulent
1037	PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS - may be caused by __ a`bacteria b`virus c`both or any one d`neither bacteria nor viruses
1038	PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - INSULIN - excess circulation in women may lead to __ a`hair loss b`excess hair c`hair at unwanted places d`phalcosis
1039	PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - HYPOPHYSIS - is another name for the gland __ a`adrenal b`prostate c`gonads d`pituitary
1040	PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - HIRSUTISM - is __ a`excess hair b`thin hair c`hair loss d`hair at unwanted places

ANSWERS BOX

| 1021.c.| 1022.b. pulmonary disease.| 1023.a.| 1024.d.| 1025.c.| 1026.c.| 1027.d.| 1028.d.| 1029.b.| 1030.b. Polycystatic ovarian syndrome.

| 1031.a.| 1032.b.| 1033.a.| 1034.d.| 1035.d.| 1036.a.| 1037.c.| 1038.b.| 1039.d.| 1040.a.

Exercise No.53.

1041	PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - Gonads - produce ___ cells. __ a`brain cells b`red blood cells c`white blood cells d`sex cells
1042	PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - GONADS - can be found in __ a`males b`females c`both d`only in adult males
1043	PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - DIMENHYDRINATE - is __ a`antiemetic b`antihistamine c`both d`none
1044	PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - DEXAMETHASONE - is __ a`anti-coagulant b`vasodilater c`steroid d`none
1045	PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - Cushing's disease - may result from the malfunctioning of ___ gland. __ a`adrenal gland b`prostate gland c`pituitary gland d`thyroid gland
1046	PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - Cushing's disease - may lead to __ a`anorexia b`difficult breathing c`obesity d`deafness

	b`difficult breathing c`obesity d`deafness
1047	PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - CHLORPROMAZINE - is a/an __ a`anti-coagulant b`stimulant c`tranquilliser d`anodyne
1048	PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS - ANERGY - is a ___ disorder. __ a`organic disorder b`immunological disorder c`speech disorder d`sleep disorder
1049	ANATOMY - ALVEOLI - are ___ sacs. __ a`air b`blood c`lymph d`cerebro-spinal fluid
1050	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - WARFARIN - is __ a`an anticoagulant b`a pain killer c`a diuretic d`beta-blocker
1051	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - VITAMINS - Vitamin K deficiency may lead to __ a`bleeding b`clotting c`aneurysms d`vaso-constrictions
1052	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - VITAMINS - Vitamin essential for cell-growth and reproduction: __ a`Vitamin A b`Vitamin Bc c`Vitamin C d`Vitamin D
1053	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SUBARACHNOID SPACE - is in __ a`aorta b`brain c`chest d`thighs
1054	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SUBARACHNOID BLEEDING - may be a cause of __ a`thunderclap headaches b`histamine headaches c`sinus headaches d`tension headaches
1055	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SAGITTAL VEINS - refer to veins in ___ plane of the body. __ a`proximate b`middle or midline c`distant from center d`none
1056	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - PHOSPHOLIPIDS - are usually found in __ a`blood b`urine c`arteries d`membranes
1057	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - PARIETAL BONEs - are in our __ a`brain b`chest c`hips and thighs d`feet
1058	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - MEGALOBLASTIC ANEMIA - we may find abnormally large-sized __. __ a`cells of chyle b`cells of lymph c`red blood cells d`white blood cells
1059	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - LUPUS - is an ailment which may affect __ a`brain b`heart c`liver d`skin
1060	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - INFARCTION - refers to ___ of cells. __ a`malignant growth b`nourishment c`movement d`death

ANSWERS BOX

| 1041.d.| 1042.c.| 1043.c.| 1044.c.| 1045.a.| 1046.c.| 1047.c.| 1048.d.| 1049.a.| 1050.a.

| 1051.a.| 1052.b.| 1053.b.| 1054.a.| 1055.b.| 1056.d.| 1057.a.| 1058.c.| 1059.d.| 1060.d.

Exercise No.54.

1061	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - IMMUNOGLOBULINS -ARE __a`carbohydrates. b`proteins c`fats d`mineral salts</i>
1062	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - GRANULOCYTES - are __a`red blood corpucles b`white blood corpucles c`antigens d`a and c</i>
1063	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - GRAFTS AND TRANSPLANTATIONS - from a donor of the same species but different genetic makeup: __a`allograft b`heterograft c`xenograft d`polytetrafluoroethylene graft</i>
1064	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - CISTERNS - in our brain store __a`lymph b`cerebrospinal fluids c`any one or both d`none</i>
1065	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - CIRCLE OF WILLIS - is in __a`aorta b`brain c`chest d`heart</i>
1066	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - CIRCLE OF WILLIS - is a ring of __a`arteries b`muscles c`nerves d`veins</i>
1067	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - BPH (Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia) - is USUALLY an ailment of __a`childhood b`adolescence c`middle age d`old age</i>
1068	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - BERRY ANEURYSMS - may take place in __a`aorta b`brain c`chest d`heart</i>
1069	<i>ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - ANEURYSM - is a ___ ailment. __a`cardiovascular b`lymphatic c`dermatic d`pulmonary</i>
1070	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - which of the following is rare in angioplasties? __a`blood clots b`damage to artery in groin c`heart attack d`stroke</i>
1071	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - reconstructive surgery of the auricle of the external ear __a`otoplasty b`uranoplasty c`tympanoplasty d`strabotomy</i>

1072	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - Open abdominal aortic aneurysm repair - anaesthesia usually given: __a`general b`local c`nerve block anesthesia d`cryoanesthesia</i>
1073	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - EPIDURAL ANESTHESIA - may find its use in __a`child birth and gynecological surgeries b`uranoplasty c`tympanoplasty d`strabotomy</i>
1074	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - Cutting a muscle or tendon of the eye, to correct squint: __a`otoplasty b`uranoplasty c`tympanoplasty d`strabotomy</i>
1075	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - BLOCKAGE OF BLOOD FLOW IN LEGS - ANGIOPLASTY can be done in __a`peroneal artery b`tibial artery c`popliteal artery d`any one</i>
1076	<i>SURGICAL PROCEDURES - BLOCKAGE OF BLOOD FLOW IN LEGS - ANGIOPLASTY can be done in __a`aorta b`femoral artery c`iliac artery d`any one</i>
1077	<i>PROVERA - is the trade name of __a`projesterone b`testosterone c`aldosterone d`medroxyprojesterone</i>
1078	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - PROJESTERONE - is a steroid hormone which prepares ovary for __a`coitus b`pregnancy c`delivery d`any one</i>
1079	<i>PHYSIOLOGY - CIRCULATORY SYSTEM - WEAK WALLS OF ARTERIES may lead to __a`aneurysms b`ruptures in arteries c`bleeding and leaking d`any one or all</i>
1080	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - LIPO-LUTIN - is the trade name of __a`projesterone b`testosterone c`aldosterone d`medroxyprojesterone</i>

ANSWERS BOX

| 1061.b.| 1062.b.| 1063.a.| 1064.c.| 1065.b.| 1066.a.| 1067.d.| 1068.b.| 1069.a.| 1070.d.

| 1071.a.| 1072.a.| 1073.a.| 1074.d.| 1075.d.| 1076.d.| 1077.d.| 1078.b.| 1079.d.| 1080.a.

Exercise No.55.

1081	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - CIALIS is the trade name of __a`sildenafil b`tadalafil c`vardenafil d`viagra</i>
1082	<i>PHARMACOLOGY - CIALIS - finds some use as __a`anti-inflammatory b`sedative c`anaesthetic d`virility drug</i>
1083	<i>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - STRABISMUS - is commonly known as __a`stammer b`cleft lip</i>

	c`hunchback d`squint
1084	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - STRABISMUS - is a disorder of _____. __a`ears b`eyes c`nose d`throat
1085	ANATOMY - outer and thinner of the two bones of human leg between knee and ankle: __a`fibula b`femur c`os longum d`shin bone
1086	ANATOMY - INNER AND THICKER of the two bones of human leg between knee and ankle: __a`fibula b`femur c`os longum d`shin bone
1087	ANATOMY - CIRCULATORY SYSTEM - PERONEAL ARTERY - is in __a`thigh b`hips c`upper leg d`lower leg
1088	ANATOMY - CIRCULATORY SYSTEM - one of the large arteries supplying blood to the pelvis and legs: __a`peroneal artery b`tibial artery c`popliteal artery d`iliac artery
1089	ANATOMY - CIRCULATORY SYSTEM - ARTERY relating to the area behind the knee joint is: __a`peroneal artery b`tibial artery c`popliteal artery d`alveolar artery
1090	THERAPEUTICAL NON-SURGICAL MEDICAL ABORTIONS - may have to be done within ____ from the first day of a woman's last menstrual period. __a`2 weeks b`4 weeks c`7 weeks d`12 weeks
1091	SURGICAL PROCEDURES - THERAPEUTIC MEDICAL ABORTIONS remove ____ from uterus (womb). __a`fetus b`placenta c`both d`need not remove, just kill.
1092	PHYSIOLOGY - CIRCULATORY SYSTEM - PULMONARY ARTERY CARRIES ____ blood. __a`oxygen-rich b`oxygen-poor c`clotted blood d`whole blood
1093	PHYSIOLOGY - CIRCULATORY SYSTEM - LEFT CORONARY ARTERY should branch from __a`aorta b`pulmonary artery c`arcuate artery d`buccal artery
1094	PHARMACOLOGY - MIFEPRISTONE finds some use as __a`virility drug b`abortion-inducer c`antidepressant d`antihistamine
1095	PHARMACOLOGY - BENADRYL - is the trade name of __a`diphenhydramine b`chloramine c`clomipramine d`desipramine
1096	PHARMACOLOGY - BENADRYL - finds some use as __a`antidepressant b`antihistamine c`abortion-inducer d`virility drug
1097	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - VENTRICULAR SEPTAL DEFECT refers to a/an ____ between left ventricle and right ventricle. __a`embolism b`balloon c`dilator d`hole

1098	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - failure of pulmonary alveoli to expand at birth may be termed as: ___a`atelectasis b`ectasis c`lymphangiectasis d`arteriectasis
1099	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CYANOSIS adds ___ color to body. ___a`red b`green c`blue d`yellow
1100	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ATELECTASIS is an ailment of ___a`brain b`pancreas c`lungs d`liver

ANSWERS BOX

| 1081.b.| 1082.d.| 1083.d.| 1084.b.| 1085.a. Also called calf bone.| 1086.d. Also called shin bone.| 1087.d.| 1088.d.| 1089.c.| 1090.c.

| 1091.c.| 1092.b.| 1093.a.| 1094.b.| 1095.a.| 1096.b.| 1097.d.| 1098.a.| 1099.c.| 1100.c. collapse of lungs.

Exercise No.56.

1101	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - AORTOPULMONARY WINDOW is a ___ between aorta and pulmonary artery. ___a`embolism b`balloon c`dilator d`hole
1102	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - Aortopulmonary window is a/an ___a`pacemaker b`ventilator c`heart defect d`imaging tool
1103	PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - AORTOPULMONARY WINDOW is ___a`acquired b`congenital c`contagious d`all or any one
1104	DIAGNOSTICS - MRI does not contain ___a`magnets b`radio waves c`radiation d`magnets and radio waves
1105	DIAGNOSTICS - GADoLINIUM's utility in MRI may be that of ___a`blood thinner b`dye c`catheter d`no role
1106	DIAGNoSTICS - GADOLINIUM's used in MRI scans may be harmful to patients of ___disorders. ___a`brain b`heart c`liver d`kidney
1107	DIAGNOSTICS - contrast dye used in CTs commonly is ___a`gadolinium b`iodine c`both d`none of these
1108	DIAGNOSTICS - COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (CT) uses ___a`magnets b`radio waves c`x-rays d`all
1109	DIAGNOSTICS - CAT full form is ___a`computer aided tomography b`computed axial

1110	ABORTION - is a ___ issue. ___ a`controversial b`family c`personal d`all or any one
1111	PATHOLOGY - MYXOMA - is ___ a`benign tumor b`malignant tumor c`Ewing's tumor d`cancerous tumor
1112	___
1113	___
1114	___
1115	___
1116	___
1117	___
1118	___
1119	___
1120	___

ANSWERS BOX

| 1101.d.| 1102.c.| 1103.b.| 1104.c.| 1105.b.| 1106.d.| 1107.c.| 1108.c.| 1109.b.| 1110.d.

| 1111.a.| 1112.| 1113.| 1114.| 1115.| 1116.| 1117.| 1118.| 1119.| 1120.