



objective type multiple choice questions on our BODY (anatomy, physiology, pathology, pathophysiology, diagnostics, applied therapeutics, pharmacology, surgical methods.)

Volume 2.

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@@@@@EXERCISE 57@@@@@

1112. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - HODGKIN'S DISEASE - is a type of a) anemia b) constriction c) cancer d) blood clotting .

1113. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - MACULA LUTEA - is in a) ankle b) brain c) eyes d) neck .

1114. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - MASTIGOPHORAN - is a/an a) antibody b) pain-killer c) enzyme d) pathogen .

1115. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - PRURITUS - is a type of a) anemia b) constriction c) pain d) itch .

1116. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SCLEROSIS - refers to ___ of tissues. a) hardening and thickening b) softening c) dilating and thinning d) clotting .

1117. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SEROLOGISTS - mainly study a) blood b) phlegm c) enzymes d) urine .

1118. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - THIAZIDES - are a) anti-coagulants b) pain killers c) diuretics d) steroids .

1119. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - THIAZIDES - block the reabsorption of ___ in the kidneys. a) iron b) calcium c) potassium d) sodium .

1120. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - TORPOR - is a person's body and mental ___. a) activity b) inactivity c) growth d) augmentation .

1121. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - TRISKAIDEKAPHOBIA - is fear of a) number 13 b) lightning and thunder c) open spaces d) closed spaces .



1122. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - TYROSINE - is a/an a) amino acid and protein b) anti-biotic c) glycoside d) a fibrous tissue .

1123. ALVEOLI - are ___sacs. a) air b) blood c) lymph d) cerebro-spinal fluid .

1124. ANERGY - is a ___disorder. a) organic disorder b) immunological disorder c) speech disorder d) sleep disorder .

1125. CHLORPROMAZINE - is a/an a) anti-coagulant b) stimulant c) tranquilliser d) anodyne .

1126. Cushing's disease - may lead to a) anorexia b) difficult breathing c) obesity d) deafness .

1127. Cushing's disease - may result from the malfunctioning of ___ gland. a) adrenal gland b) prostate gland c) pituitary gland d) thyroid gland .

1128. DEXAMETHASONE - is a) anti-coagulant b) vasodilator c) steroid d) none .

1129. DIMENHYDRINATE - is a) antiemetic b) antihistamine c) both d) none .

1130. GONADS - can be found in a) males b) females c) both d) only in adult males .

1131. Gonads - produce ___ cells. a) brain cells b) red blood cells c) white blood cells d) sex cells .

*******Answers to Exercise1169*******

**| 1112. c.| 1113. c.| 1114. d. Protozoa.| 1115. d.| 1116. a.| 1117. a.| 1118. c.| 1119. d.|
1120. b.| 1121. a.| 1122. a.| 1123. a.| 1124. d.| 1125. c.| 1126. c.| 1127. a.| 1128. c.| 1129.
c.| 1130. c.| 1131. d.**

@@@@@EXERCISE 58@@@@@

1132. HIRSUTISM - is a) excess hair b) thin hair c) hair loss d) hair at unwanted



places .

1133. HYPOPHYSIS - is another name for the gland a) adrenal b) prostate c) gonads d) pituitary .

1134. INSULIN - excess circulation in women may lead to a) hair loss b) excess hair c) hair at unwanted places d) phalcosis .

1135. LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS - may be caused by a) bacteria b) virus c) both or any one d) neither bacteria nor viruses .

1136. MEDICINES - a drug that prevents or alleviates nausea and vomiting is: a) antiemetic b) antihistamine c) anti-adrinephric d) anti-coagulent .

1137. MYDRIASIS - may occur in a) ears b) nose c) throat d) eyes .

1138. NARCOLEPSY - is a ___disorder. a) organic disorder b) sex disorder c) speech disorder d) sleep disorder .

1139. QUINIDINE - is ___ drug. a) antiarrhythmic b) anti-depressant c) diuretic d) fertility drug .

1140. SEMEN - liquid part of semen in men, is generated by ___gland. a) adrenal gland b) prostate gland c) pituitary gland d) thyroid gland .

1141. SPRUE - is a type of a) diarrhoea b) headache c) fever d) obesity .

1142. SYNDROMES - PCOS may be found in a) males b) females c) babies d) all .

1143. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - ANEURYSM - is a ___ ailment. a) cardiovascular b) lymphatic c) dermatic d) pulmonary .

1144. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - BERRY ANEURYSMS - may take place in a) aorta b) brain c) chest d) heart .

1145. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - BPH (Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia) - is USUALLY an ailment of a) childhood b) adolescence c) middle age d) old age .



1146. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - CIRCLE OF WILLIS - is a ring of a) arteries b) muscles c) nerves d) veins .

1147. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - CIRCLE OF WILLIS - is in a) aorta b) brain c) chest d) heart .

1148. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - CISTERNS - in our brain store a) lymph b) cerebrospinal fluids c) any one or both d) none .

1149. 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 .

1150. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - GRANULOCYTES - are a) red blood corpucles b) white blood corpucles c) antigens d) a and c .

1151. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - IMMUNOGLOBULINS -ARE a) carbohydrates. b) proteins c) fats d) mineral salts .

*******Answers to Exercise1170*******

**| 1132. a.| 1133. d.| 1134. b.| 1135. c.| 1136. a.| 1137. d.| 1138. d.| 1139. a.| 1140. b.|
1141. a.| 1142. b. Polycystatic ovarian syndrome.| 1143. a.| 1144. b.| 1145. d.| 1146. a.|
1147. b.| 1148. c.| 1149. a.| 1150. b.| 1151. b.**

@@@@@EXERCISE 59@@@@@

1152. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - INFARCTION - refers to ___ of cells. a) malignant growth b) nourishment c) movement d) death .

1153. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - LUPUS - is an ailment which may affect a) brain b) heart c) liver d) skin .



1154. 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 .

1155. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - PARIETAL BONES - are in our a) brain b) chest c) hips and thighs d) feet .

1156. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - PHOSPHOLIPIDS - are usually found in a) blood b) urine c) arteries d) membranes .

1157. 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 .

1158. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SUBARACHNOID BLEEDING - may be a cause of a) thunderclap headaches b) histamine headaches c) sinus headaches d) tension headaches .

1159. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - SUBARACHNOID SPACE - is in a) aorta b) brain c) chest d) thighs .

1160. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - VITAMINS - Vitamin essential for cell-growth and reproduction: a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin Bc c) Vitamin C d) Vitamin D .

1161. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - VITAMINS - Vitamin K deficiency may lead to a) bleeding b) clotting c) aneurysms d) vaso-constrictions .

1162. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - WARFARIN - is a) an anticoagulant b) a pain killer c) a diuretic d) beta-blocker .

1163. ADENOMA - is a/an ____ tumor. : a) epithelial b) malignant c) adipose d) carcinogenic .



1164. ADENOMA - is a ___ tumor. a) adipose b) benign c) malignant d) metastatic .

1165. ADIPOSE TUMOR - is a tumor in a) epithelium b) fatty tissue c) bone marrow d) brain stem .

1166. AMYLOID - amyloids are ___ from degenerated tissues. a) starchlike proteins b) proteinlike starches c) starchlike fats d) fatlike proteins .

1167. APOPLEXY - main symptom is loss of a) consciousness b) immunity c) sleep d) touch .

1168. 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 .

1169. BULB - is an old term for a) forebrain b) prosencephalon c) medulla oblongata d) diencephalon .

1170. EMBOLUSES - may be found in a) adipose tissue b) blood c) chest d) thyroid gland .

1171. FERRITIN - is a) carb b) protein c) fat d) mineral salt .

*******Answers to Exercise1171*******

| 1152. d.| 1153. d.| 1154. c.| 1155. a.| 1156. d.| 1157. b.| 1158. a.| 1159. b.| 1160. b.|
1161. a.| 1162. a.| 1163. a.| 1164. b. benign= not much harmful.| 1165. b.| 1166. a.|
1167. a.| 1168. d.| 1169. c.| 1170. b. air bubbles or clots.| 1171. b.

@@@@@EXERCISE 60@@@@@

1172. FERRITIN - is a protein which is an important source of a) calcium b) iron c) potassium d) sodium .

1173. FERRITIN - is found in a) liver b) small intestine c) spleen d) all .



1174. HEMATOCRIT - is a) measuring instrument b) ratio of packed red cells to total blood c) both d) none .

1175. LIPOMA - is a ____ . a) cavity b) blockage c) membrane d) tumor .

1176. MICROCYTIC ANEMIA - refers to the small size of a) erythrocytes b) leucocytes c) lymphocyte d) myelocyte .

1177. MYELOCYTES - are normally found in a) aorta b) bone marrow c) veins d) kidneys .

1178. SEPSIS - is presence of a) pus forming bacteria b) pus forming virus c) pus forming fungi d) all .

1179. SEPTICEMIA - is a disorder of a) brain b) blood c) chest d) skin .

1180. STERNUM - is a bone in a) brain b) neck c) breast and chest d) pelvis .

1181. TEMPORAL LOBE - is in a) brain b) chest c) heart d) intestines .

1182. TISSUE - which constitutes the essential part of an organ is a) mitochondrion b) parenchyma c) hypochondrium d) none .

1183. ____synthesizes vitamin A: a) pancreas b) liver c) spleen d) small intestines .

1184. LIVER - has ____ color. a) blue b) yellow c) reddish-brown d) greenish-yellow .

1185. MENINGES - is a membrane that envelopes a) heart b) lungs c) spine d) thorax .

1186. PIA MATER - is a part of a) aorta b) brain c) chest d) heart .

1187. CORPUS CALLOSUM - is a part of a) aorta b) brain c) chest d) heart .

1188. OSSICLE - is a small ____ . a) artery b) bone c) cell d) cavity .

1189. PES PLANUS - affects the organ a) brain b) heart c) pelvis d) feet .

1190. PHAGOCYTOSIS - is a) an infection b) a defence against infection c) metabolic malfunction d) none .



1191. LEUCOCYTOSIS - is: a) blood disorder b) body's defence response c) infective fever d) none .

*******Answers to Exercise1172*******

| 1172. b.| 1173. d.| 1174. c.| 1175. d. a tumor of fatty tissue.| 1176. a.| 1177. b.| 1178. a.| 1179. b.| 1180. c.| 1181. a.| 1182. b.| 1183. b.| 1184. c.| 1185. c. Meninges also envelopes brain.| 1186. b.| 1187. b.| 1188. b.| 1189. d.| 1190. b.| 1191. a.

@ @ @ @ @ EXERCISE 61 @ @ @ @ @

1192. DORIDEN - is a) diuretic b) anesthetic c) painkiller d) sedative .

1193. LIPO-LUTIN - is a) diuretic b) anesthetic c) male hormone d) female hormone .

1194. CALCANEUS - is a bone in a) palm b) heel c) collar d) elbow .

1195. TARSUS - is a part in a) head b) chest c) hand d) foot .

1196. ZYGOMATIC BONE - is a bone in a) face b) neck c) chest d) abdomen .

1197. THYMUS GLAND - is in a) face b) neck c) chest d) abdomen .

1198. COCCYX - is a part of a) face b) hip c) chest d) abdomen .

1199. QUAD - is a muscle in a) face b) hip c) chest d) thigh .

1200. ADDUCTOR - is a) fibre b) muscle c) nerve d) vessel .

1201. ALBUMINOIDS - are a) carbs b) proteins c) fats d) mineral salts .

1202. ADENOIDS - may grow in a) ears b) eyes c) nose d) throat .

1203. HEALTH - HIGH BP during PREGNANCY - may arise from a) pre-eclampsia b) eclampsia (epilepsy) c) toxemia d) uterine inversion .

1204. HEALTH - PANCREAS - BETA CELLS produce: : a) thyroxin b) ACTH c)



insulin d) anti-diuretic .

1205. HEALTH - ABDOMINAL INJURIES - sign of abdominal injury: a) tenderness b) rigidity and guarding c) pain d) hematuria .

1206. HEALTH - Not real pregnancy: a) ectopic pregnancy b) endopic pregnancy c) molar pregnancy d) none .

1207. LIVER DISEASES - HEPATITIS virus - does not transmit by: a) blood b) feces c) saliva d) sexual contact .

1208. HEALTH - KUSSMAUL BREATHING (deep labored breath) may be symptom of a) acidosis b) diabetes c) any one or both d) none .

1209. HEALTH- *Instrument for estimating distance travelled foot by recording number of steps taken a) perimeter b) barometer c) pedometer d) odometer .

1210. HEALTH - ALD - Adrenoleukodystrophy may cause symptoms similar to a) asthma b) diabetes c) multiple sclerosis d) none .

1211. HEALTH -* NUTRITION - Not vitamin? a) Folic Acid b) Oleic Acid c) Pantonic Acid d) Ascorbic Acid .

*****Answers to Exercise1173*****

| 1192. d.| 1193. d.| 1194. b.| 1195. d.| 1196. a.| 1197. b.| 1198. b.| 1199. d.| 1200. b.|
1201. b.| 1202. d.| 1203. c.| 1204. c.| 1205. c.| 1206. c.| 1207. c.| 1208. c.| 1209. c .| 1210.
c.| 1211. b Monounsaturated fat good for health .

@@@@@EXERCISE 62@@@@@

1212. HEALTH -* Blood pressure in our body is ___ atmospheric pressure. a) less than b) greater than c) equal to atmospheric pressure d) none .



1213. HEALTH -* Blindness - cause is deficiency of a) Vitamin C b) Vitamin c) Vitamin D d) Vitamin B .

1214. LOCALISED TUMOR- covered by connective tissue: a) Metastasis b) Neoplasm c) benign tumour d) Malignant tumour .

1215. A CVA (Cerebrovascular accident) is commonly known as a) failure b) stroke c) syndrome d) all .

1216. A GRAM-NEGATIVE disease a) anthrax b) tetanus c) scarlet fever d) cholera .

1217. Alopecia - is medical term for a) psoriasis b) hair loss c) obsession d) stress .

1218. Alzheimers disease affects a) brain b) heart c) kidneys d) liver .

1219. Amylase is an enzyme found in a) adrenalein b) bile c) insulin d) saliva .

1220. An Angiogram is a/an ___ of blood vessels . a) CT Scan b) X-ray c) MRI d) none .

1221. ANATOMY- Arteries supplying blood to heart called: a) arotid arteries b) hepatic arteries c) coronary arteries d) pulmonary arteries .

1222. ANOREXIA indicates a) lack of appetite b) low blood flow c) scant urine d) difficult breathing .

1223. ANTIGENS usually are a) starches b) proteins c) fats d) salts .

1224. ARTETHER can help in treatment of a) malaria b) small pox c) typhoid d) tetanus .

1225. A specialist who treats kidney ailmnts is a) autist b) nephrologist c) oculist d) oncologist .

1226. Astrocytoma is cancerous tumor that may begin in a) brain b) spinal cord c) any one d) none of two .



1227. ***BALANCED DIET- FOOD rich in all three, carbohydrates, proteins and fats:** a) Rice grains b) Soyabean seeds c) Mango fruit d) Cabbage leaves .

1228. **Banti~s disease, we get in** a) chest b) liver c) pancreas d) spleen .

1229. **BLOOD GROUPS- universal donor :** a) A b) B c) AB d) O .

1230. ***BLOOD GROUPS- universal recipient blood group is:** a) A b) B c) AB d) O .

1231. **BLOOD PRESSURE- 120/80mm is an indication of** a) normal bp b) hypertension c) hypotension d) none .

*******Answers to Exercise1174*******

| 1212. c .| 1213. b .| 1214. c.| 1215. b.| 1216. d.| 1217. b.| 1218. a.| 1219. d.| 1220. b.|
1221. c.| 1222. a.| 1223. b.| 1224. a.| 1225. b.| 1226. c.| 1227. b. Junior Clerks for Lok
Sabha.| 1228. d.| 1229. d. O negative.| 1230. c.| 1231. a.

@@@@@EXERCISE 63@@@@@

1232. ___ blood pressure is highest. a) systolic b) diastolic c) arterial d) venous .

1233. ___ blood pressure is LOWEST. a) systolic b) diastolic c) arterial d) venous .

1234. ___ can be implanted in our body. a) lenses b) defibrillators and pacemakers
c) breasts d) all .

1235. **Cell activities- controlled by :** a) Chloroplast b) Nitochondria c) Cytoplasm d)
Nucleus .

1236. **CLOSED BLOOD CIRCULATORY SYSTEM-** can be found: a) only in
humans b) vertebrates c) round worms d) shells .

1237. **Cochlear implants - inserted in** a) ears b) eyes c) nose d) mouth .

1238. **Contractile system in striated muscle- functional unit i is:** a) Cross bridges b)



Sarcomeres c) Myofibril d) Z-band .

1239. CT Scans are a) 2-D b) 3-D c) any one d) none .

1240. CT Scan uses a) x-rays b) gamma rays c) both d) no rays .

1241. Defibrillators and pacemakers are implanted in a) brain b) heart c) ears d) anywhere .

1242. DIAGNOSTICS- artery used to measure bp: a) coronary artery b) pulmonary artery c) brachial artery d) renal artery .

1243. Diaphragm separates a) abdomen and loins b) abdomen and chest c) chest and heart d) chest and neck .

1244. DIGESTION AND CONSUMPTION- starving person consumes first: a) Body fats b) Body proteins c) Vitamins d) Stored glycogen .

1245. ENZYME NOT generally present in adult human : a) Renin b) Pepsin c) Trypsin d) Amylopsin .

1246. EYES- ___adjusts focal length of eye lens : a) Cornea b) Conjunctiva c) Ciliary body d) Iris .

1247. Fahrenheit and Celsius- coincide at: a) -40 b) 0 c) -32 d) 212 .

1248. Fasciculations are also known as a) malignant growth b) snoring c) sneezes d) twitching of muscles .

1249. Formaldehyde is a) powder b) liquid c) gas d) amalgam .

1250. For removal of tooth , ___ anaesthesia may be enough. a) conduction b) general c) local d) regional .

1251. ___ glands secrete aromatic chemicals with emotional information. a) adrenalein b) thyroid c) apocrine d) mammary .

*******Answers to Exercise1175*******



| 1232. a.| 1233. b.| 1234. d.| 1235. d.| 1236. b.| 1237. a. inner ears.| 1238. b.| 1239. b.|
1240. a.| 1241. b.| 1242. c. It is in upper arms.| 1243. a.| 1244. d.| 1245. .a| 1246. c.|
1247. a.| 1248. d.| 1249. c.| 1250. c.| 1251. c.

@@@@@EXERCISE 64@@@@@

1252. GOUT affects a) brain b) chest c) joints d) abdomen .

1253. Grafts between isogenic individuals- called: a) Syngraft/isograft b) Allograft c) Xenograft d) none .

1254. GROWTH OF ORGANISMS- study of relationships between size and shape is: a) Allometry b) Heterochrony c) Isometry d) Allochrony .

1255. HEALTH- sphygmomanometer measures: a) sugar levels b) blood pressure c) ph d) heart beats .

1256. *HEALTH CARE- Which of following diseases destroys red blood corpuscles: a) Anemia b) Jaundice c) Trachoma d) Typhoid .

1257. HEMATURIA is presence of ___ in urine. a) albumin b) blood c) oxalates d) sugar .

1258. Hemolytic anemia- can result from: a) infection b) some drugs c) autoimmune disorders d) all .

1259. Histology is study of ___ under microscope. a) enzymes b) bones c) tissues d) faecae .

1260. HUMAN CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM- consists of a) arteries b) heart c) veins d) all .

1261. Hurthle cells- associated with: a) Thyroid gland b) Pituitary gland c) Adrenal



gland d) Pancreas .

1262. INDUSTRIAL MELANISM- indicates: a) Natural selection b) Induced mutation c) Reproductive isolation d) Geographical isolation .

1263. Ischemia denotes a) lack of urine b) lack of sweat c) lack of testosterone d) lack of blood flow .

1264. Jaundice is an ailment affecting a) arteries b) brain c) pancreas d) liver .

1265. Karl Landsteiner Nobel Laureate has credit of a) ABO classification of blood b) invention of Heparin c) invention of K vitamin d) none .

1266. KIDNEYS- work with : a) Neurons b) Nephrons c) Medula d) none. .

1267. Membranous labyrinth is necessary for a) hearing b) seeing c) smelling d) tasting .

1268. Metastasis is term which relates to a) cancer b) jaundice c) diabetes d) rheumatism .

1269. Microscope was invented in ___ Century. a) 16th b) 17th c) 18th d) 19th .

1270. Mixing baking soda in kneaded flour: a) To generate moisture b) To get flavour c) To obtain fine colouring d) Generation of Carbon dioxide .

1271. Myelogram is an x-ray of a) brain b) chest c) spinal cord d) thighs .

*****Answers to Exercise1176*****

| 1252. c.| 1253. a.| 1254. a.| 1255. b.| 1256. a. Haemolytic anaemia.| 1257. b.| 1258. d.|
1259. c.| 1260. d.| 1261. a.| 1262. a.| 1263. d.| 1264. d.| 1265. a.| 1266. b.| 1267. a. It is
in inner ear.| 1268. a.| 1269. b. 1628.| 1270. d.| 1271. c.

@@@@@EXERCISE 65@@@@@



1272. Necrosis is a) death of cells and tissues b) blood-clotting c) coagulation d) blocking of blood vessels .

1273. Nerves carry ___ information. a) motor b) sensory c) both d) none .

1274. Nerves use ___ signals. a) chemical b) electrical c) both d) none .

1275. NUCLEAR RADIATION first affects a) Eyes b) Heart c) Liver d) Lungs .

1276. Oliguria is decreased flow of a) enzymes b) sweat c) steroids d) urine .

1277. Parietal cells in stomach secrete a) acetic acid b) bromic acid c) Hydrochloric acid d) nitric acid .

1278. 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 .

1279. Pineal gland is in a) brain b) chest c) abdomen d) loins .

1280. Pituitary gland is in a) head b) chest c) abdomen d) loins .

1281. Pneumonia affects a) Lungs b) Tongue c) Liver d) Kidney .

1282. Point mutations- found in: a) Thalassemia b) Nightblindness c) Down~s syndrome d) Sickle-cell anaemia .

1283. Protruding eyes - may be symptom of malfunctioning of ___ glands. a) adenalein b) thyroid c) apocrine d) pituitary .

1284. ___ rays are used in radio-therapy. a) gamma rays b) X-rays c) any one d) none .

1285. Removal of sample of tissue for purposes of diagnosis, is: a) autopsy b) biopsy c) necropsy d) narcolepsy .

1286. SARCOMA metastatic cancerous tumour- may result if disorder is in:: a) Immune system b) Epithelial cells c) Fibroblasts d) Circulatory system .

1287. Septic sore throat- caused by : a) Bacteria b) Virus c) Fungi d) Protozoans .



1288. Shock is medical condition which arises out of fall in a) blood flow b) sodium levels c) metabolism d) cell division .

1289. Smooth muscles are found in a) arteries b) bowels c) both d) none .

1290. Spines are found in ___ region. a) cervical b) lumbar c) thoracic d) all .

1291. Stents-- Surgeons usually insert into a) arteries b) brain c) collar bones d) duodenum .

*****Answers to Exercise1177*****

| 1272. a.| 1273. c.| 1274. c.| 1275. d.| 1276. d.| 1277. c.| 1278. a.| 1279. a.| 1280. a.|
1281. a.| 1282. d.| 1283. b.| 1284. c.| 1285. b.| 1286. c.| 1287. a.| 1288. a.| 1289. c.| 1290.
d.| 1291. a.

@@@@@EXERCISE 66@@@@@

1292. Sternum is ___ bone. a) thigh b) breast c) cheek d) collar .

1293. STRUCTURAL CHANGES Globular proteins- undergo in response to extremes of pH: a) Renaturation b) Denaturation c) Combination d) a and b .

1294. STRUCTURAL CHANGES Globular proteins- undergo in response to extremes of temperature: a) Renaturation b) Denaturation c) Combination d) a and b .

1295. TAXOL is ___ drug. a) asthma b) cancer c) cold d) diabetic .

1296. ___ therapy is good for rehabilitation of infants suffering from musculoskeletal birth defects. a) chemo b) physio c) radio d) electro .

1297. Transfer of genetic information from one generation to next- through: a) X-chromosome b) Y-chromosome c) DNA d) RNA .



1298. TRICHINOSIS is disease affecting a) bones b) muscles c) nerves d) blood vessels .

1299. Upper limit for Calcium intake is ___ per day. a) .5 gm b) 5 gms. c) 2.5 gms d) 25 gms. .

1300. Vitamin A- chemical name is: a) Retinol b) Jhiamin c) Biotic d) Riboflavin .

1301. Vitamin conducive for blood-clotting: a) Vitamin b) Vitamin B c) Vitamin K d) Vitamin C .

1302. WATERY MOUTH IN RESPONSE TO DELICIOUS FOOD- is : a) Hormonal response b) Neural response c) Optic response d) Olfactory response .

1303. 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. .

1304. We have ventricles in a) brain b) heart c) both d) none .

1305. What is evident to doctor, nurses, observers, and patient is a) signs b) syndrome c) sensation d) all .

1306. WIDAL TESTS can diagnose: a) Malaria b) Typhoid c) Cholera d) Yellow fever .

1307. TOXICITY SOURCES -Workers in plastic industries may be exposed to toxicity of a) nitic acid b) carbon monoxide c) silicon d) vinyl chloride .

1308. A CVA (Cerebrovascular accident) is commonly known as a) failure b) stroke c) syndrome d) all .

1309. ANATOMY and HEALTH- GRAM-NEGATIVE disease a) anthrax b) tetanus c) scarlet fever d) cholera .

1310. ANATOMY and HEALTH- *AIR POLLUTION- ordinarily not an air pollutant : a) CO₂ b) CO c) SO₂ d) Hydrocarbon .



1311. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Alopecia is medical term for a) psoriasis b) hair loss c) obsession d) stress .

*******Answers to Exercise1178*******

| 1292. b. near heart.| 1293. b.| 1294. b.| 1295. c.| 1296. b.| 1297. c.| 1298. b.| 1299. c.|
1300. a.| 1301. c.| 1302. d.| 1303. d.| 1304. c.| 1305. a.| 1306. b.| 1307. d.| 1308. b.| 1309.
d.| 1310. a.| 1311. b.

@ @ @ @ @ EXERCISE 67 @ @ @ @ @

1312. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Alzheimers disease affects a) brain b) heart c) kidneys d) liver .

1313. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Amylase is an enzyme found in a) adrenalein b) bile c) insulin d) saliva .

1314. ANATOMY and HEALTH- An Angiogram is a/an ___ of blood vessels . a) CT Scan b) X-ray c) MRI d) none .

1315. ANATOMY and HEALTH- ANATOMY- Arteries supplying blood to heart called: a) arotid arteries b) hepatic arteries c) coronary arteries d) pulmonary arteries .

1316. ANATOMY and HEALTH- ANOREXIA indicates a) lack of appetite b) low blood flow c) scant urine d) difficult breathing .

1317. ANATOMY and HEALTH- ANTIGENS usually are a) starches b) proteins c) fats d) salts .

1318. ANATOMY and HEALTH- ARTETHER can help in treatment of a) malaria b) small pox c) typhoid d) tetanus .



1319. ANATOMY and HEALTH- specialist who treats kidney ailments is a) autistic b) nephrologist c) oculist d) oncologist .

1320. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Astrocytoma is cancerous tumor that may begin in a) brain b) spinal cord c) any one d) none of two .

1321. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Banti's disease, we get in a) chest b) liver c) pancreas d) spleen .

1322. ANATOMY and HEALTH- BLOOD PRESSURE- 120/80mm is an indication of a) normal bp b) hypertension c) hypotension d) none .

1323. ANATOMY and HEALTH- ___ blood pressure is highest. a) systolic b) diastolic c) arterial d) venous .

1324. ANATOMY and HEALTH- ___ blood pressure is LOWEST. a) systolic b) diastolic c) arterial d) venous .

1325. ANATOMY and HEALTH- ___ can be implanted in our body. a) lenses b) defibrillators and pacemakers c) breasts d) all .

1326. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Cell activities- controlled by : a) Chloroplast b) Mitochondria c) Cytoplasm d) Nucleus .

1327. ANATOMY and HEALTH- CLOSED BLOOD CIRCULATORY SYSTEM- can be found: a) only in humans b) vertebrates c) round worms d) shells .

1328. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Cochlear implants are inserted in a) ears b) eyes c) nose d) mouth .

1329. ANATOMY and HEALTH- CT Scans are a) 2-D b) 3-D c) any one d) none .

1330. ANATOMY and HEALTH- CT Scan uses a) x-rays b) gamma rays c) both d) no rays .

1331. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Defibrillators and pacemakers are implanted in



a) brain b) heart c) ears d) anywhere .

*******Answers to Exercise1179*******

| 1312. a.| 1313. d.| 1314. b.| 1315. c.| 1316. a.| 1317. b.| 1318. a.| 1319. b.| 1320. c.|
1321. d.| 1322. a.| 1323. a.| 1324. b.| 1325. d.| 1326. d.| 1327. b.| 1328. a. inner ears.|
1329. b.| 1330. a.| 1331. b.

@@@@@EXERCISE 68@@@@@

1332. ANATOMY and HEALTH- DIAGNOSTICS- artery used to measure bp: a)
coronary artery b) pulmonary artery c) brachial artery d) renal artery .

1333. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Diaphragm separates a) abdomen and loins b)
abdomen and chest c) chest and heart d) chest and neck .

**1334. ANATOMY and HEALTH- *DIGESTIVE SECRETIONS WITHOUT
ENZYMES-** example: a) Bile b) Gastric juice c) Saliva d) Pancreatic juice .

1335. ANATOMY and HEALTH- *ENTRIES IN GENE POOL- mutation occurs
in: a) Somatic cells b) Germ cells c) Plasma proteins d) Somatic DNA .

**1336. ANATOMY and HEALTH- ENZYME NOT generally present in adult human
:** a) Renin b) Pepsin c) Trypsin d) Amylopsin .

1337. ANATOMY and HEALTH- EYES- ___adjusts focal length of eye lens : a)
Cornea b) Conjunctiva c) Ciliary body d) Iris .

1338. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Fahrenheit and Celsius- coincide at: a) -40 b) 0 c)
-32 d) 212 .

1339. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Fasciculations are also known as a) malignant
growth b) snoring c) sneezes d) twtching of muscles .



1340. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Formaldehyde is a) powder b) liquid c) gas d) amalgam .

1341. ANATOMY and HEALTH- For removal of tooth , ___ anaesthesia may be enough. a) conduction b) general c) local d) regional .

1342. ANATOMY and HEALTH- ___ glands secrete aromatic chemicals with emotional information. a) adrenalein b) thyroid c) apocrine d) mammary .

1343. ANATOMY and HEALTH- GOUT affects a) brain b) chest c) joints d) abdomen .

1344. ANATOMY and HEALTH- HEALTH- sphygmomanometer measures: a) sugar levels b) blood pressure c) ph d) heart beats .

1345. ANATOMY and HEALTH- *Heartbeat regulated by: a) Pacemaker b) Vagus nerve c) Sympathetic nerve d) all .

1346. ANATOMY and HEALTH- HEART BEATS- controlled by: a) Central nervous system b) Spinal nerves c) Cranial nerves d) Autonomic nervous system .

1347. ANATOMY and HEALTH- HEMATURIA is presence of ___ in urine. a) albumin b) blood c) oxalates d) sugar .

1348. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Histology is study of ___ under microscope. a) enzymes b) bones c) tissues d) faecae .

1349. ANATOMY and HEALTH- HUMAN CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM- consists of a) arteries b) heart c) veins d) all .

1350. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Ischemia denotes a) lack of urine b) lack of sweat c) lack of testosterone d) lack of blood flow .

1351. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Jaundice is an ailment affecting a) arteries b) brain c) pancreas d) liver .



*******Answers to Exercise1180*******

| 1332. c. It is in upper arms.| 1333. a.| 1334. a.| 1335. b.| 1336. .a| 1337. c.| 1338. a.|
1339. d.| 1340. c.| 1341. c.| 1342. c.| 1343. c.| 1344. b.| 1345. d.| 1346. d.| 1347. b.| 1348.
c.| 1349. d.| 1350. d.| 1351. d.

@ @ @ @ @ EXERCISE 69 @ @ @ @ @

1352. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Karl Landsteiner Nobel Laureate has credit of a)
ABO classification of blood b) invention of Heparin c) invention of K vitamin d)
none .

1353. ANATOMY and HEALTH- KIDNEYS- work with : a) Neurons b) Nephrons
c) Medula d) none. .

1354. ANATOMY and HEALTH- *Malarial parasite-infective stage is : a)
Trophozoite b) Merozoite c) Sporozoite d) Cyst .

1355. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Membranous labyrinth is necessary for a)
hearing b) seeing c) smelling d) tasting .

1356. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Metastasis is term which relates to a) cancer b)
jaundice c) diabetes d) rheumatism .

1357. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Microscope was invented in ___ Century. a) 16th
b) 17th c) 18th d) 19th .

1358. 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 .

1359. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Myelogram is an x-ray of a) brain b) chest c)



spinal cord d) thighs .

1360. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Necrosis is a) death of cells and tissues b) blood-clotting c) coagulation d) blocking of blood vessels .

1361. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Nerves carry ___ information. a) motor b) sensory c) both d) none .

1362. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Nerves use ___ signals. a) chemical b) electrical c) both d) none .

1363. ANATOMY and HEALTH- NUCLEAR RADIATION first affects a) Eyes b) Heart c) Liver d) Lungs .

1364. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Oliguria is decreased flow of a) enzymes b) sweat c) steroids d) urine .

1365. ANATOMY and HEALTH- *Ozone Day- observed on: a) Jan 30 b) Apr 21 c) Sept 16 d) Dec 5 .

1366. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Parietal cells in stomach secrete a) acetic acid b) bromic acid c) Hydrochloric acid d) nitric acid .

1367. 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 .

1368. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Pineal gland is in a) brain b) chest c) abdomen d) loins .

1369. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Pituitary gland is in a) head b) chest c) abdomen d) loins .

1370. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Pneumonia affects a) Lungs b) Tongue c) Liver d) Kidney .

1371. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Protruding eyes may be symptom of



malfunctioning of ___ glands. a) adenalein b) thyroid c) apocrine d) pituitary .

*****Answers to Exercise1181*****

| 1352. a.| 1353. b.| 1354. c.| 1355. a. It is in inner ear.| 1356. a.| 1357. b. 1628.| 1358.
d.| 1359. c.| 1360. a.| 1361. c.| 1362. c.| 1363. d.| 1364. d.| 1365. c.| 1366. c.| 1367. a.|
1368. a.| 1369. a.| 1370. a.| 1371. b.

@@@@@EXERCISE 70@@@@@

1372. ANATOMY and HEALTH- *RADIOACTIVE POLLUTANTS- highly dangerous: a) Phosphorus-32 b) Sulphur-35 c) Strontium-90 d) Calcium-40 .

1373. ANATOMY and HEALTH- ___ rays are used in radio-therapy. a) gamma rays b) X-rays c) any one d) none .

1374. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Removal of sample of tissue for purposes of diagnosis, is: a) autopsy b) biopsy c) necropsy d) narcolepsy .

1375. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Septic sore throat- caused by : a) Bacteria b) Virus c) Fungi d) Protozoans .

1376. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Shock is medical condition which arises out of fall in a) blood flow b) sodium levels c) metabolism d) cell division .

1377. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Smooth muscles are found in a) arteries b) bowels c) both d) none .

1378. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Spines are found in ___ region. a) cervical b) lumbar c) thorasic d) all .

1379. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Stents-- Surgeons usually insert into a) arteries b) brain c) collar bones d) duodenum .



1380. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Sternum is ___ bone. a) thigh b) breast c) cheek d) collar .

1381. ANATOMY and HEALTH- TAXOL is ___ drug. a) asthma b) cancer c) cold d) diabetic .

1382. ANATOMY and HEALTH- ___ therapy is good for rehabilitation of infants suffering from musculoskeletal birth defects. a) chemo b) physio c) radio d) electro .

1383. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Transfer of genetic information from one generation to next- through: a) X-chromosome b) Y-chromosome c) DNA d) RNA .

1384. ANATOMY and HEALTH- TRICHINOSIS is disease affecting a) bones b) muscles c) nerves d) blood vessels .

1385. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Upper limit for Calcium intake is ___ per day. a) .5 gm b) 5 gms. c) 2.5 gms d) 25 gms. .

1386. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Vitamin A- chemical name is: a) Retinol b) Jhiamin c) Biotic d) Riboflavin .

1387. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Vitamin conducive for blood-clotting: a) Vitamin b) Vitamin B c) Vitamin K d) Vitamin C .

1388. ANATOMY and HEALTH- WATERY MOUTH IN RESPONSE TO DELICIOUS FOOD- is : a) Hormonal response b) Neural response c) Optic response d) Olfactory response .

1389. 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. .

1390. ANATOMY and HEALTH- We have ventricles in a) brain b) heart c) both d)



none .

1391. ANATOMY and HEALTH- What is evident to doctor, nurses, observers, and patient is a) signs b) syndrome c) sensation d) all .

*******Answers to Exercise1182*******

| 1372. c.| 1373. c.| 1374. b.| 1375. a.| 1376. a.| 1377. c.| 1378. d.| 1379. a.| 1380. b. near heart.| 1381. c.| 1382. b.| 1383. c.| 1384. b.| 1385. c.| 1386. a.| 1387. c.| 1388. d.| 1389. d.| 1390. c.| 1391. a.

@ @ @ @ @ EXERCISE 71 @ @ @ @ @

1392. ANATOMY and HEALTH- WIDAL TESTS can diagnose: a) Malaria b) Typhoid c) Cholera d) Yellow fever .

1393. ANATOMY and HEALTH- Workers in plastic industries may be exposed to toxicity of a) nitic acid b) carbon monoxide c) silicon d) vinyl chloride .

1394. ACID BASE HOMOEOSTASIS (PH LEVELS)- is maintained by: a) kidneys b) lungs c) both d) none .

1395. KIDNEYS- excrete a) urea b) uric acid c) urine d) all .

1396. KIDNEYS- undertake a) reabsorption b) secretion c) both d) none .

1397. HISTOLOGY- is study of microscopic structure of a) respiratory organs b) digestive system c) endocrine glands d) tissues .

1398. KIDNEYS- are surrounded by a) one layer of fat b) two layers of fat c) both d) none .

1399. ERYTHROCYTES- are a) red blood cells b) white blood corpucles c) both d) none .



1400. **IRON RECYCLING**- is done by a) liver b) spleen c) pancreas d) lungs .
1401. **VENEPUNCTURE-PHLEBOTOMY**- puncturing vein is a) diagnosis b) monitor levels of blood components c) to treat diseases like hemochromatosis d) all .
1402. **BLOOD PLASMA**- normal color: a) red b) pale blue c) pale yellow d) colorless .
1403. **HEMOLISATION**- refers to rupturing of a) red cells b) white cells c) blood plasma d) none .
1404. **ETHYLENE DIAMINE TETRA ACETIC ACID (EDTA)**- uses a) additive to prevent coagulation of blood b) preservative in soft drinks c) analysing water hardness d) all .
1405. **ANATOMY - AORTA** - is a) blood vessel b) cavity c) gland d) sac .
1406. **ANATOMY - ASYSTOLE** - indicates weakening of contractile power of: a) brain b) heart c) liver d) lungs .
1407. **ANATOMY - BACTEREMIA** - is presence of bacteria in a) urine b) faeces c) blood d) mucas .
1408. **ANATOMY - BETA BLOCKERS** - are associated with a) brain b) heart c) spinne d) liver .
1409. **ANATOMY - COLLOID SOLUTIONS** - are a) thin b) jellylike c) evaporative d)
- ANATOMY - DOPA** - is an amino acid secreted in a) liver b) pancreas c) brain d) kidneys .
1410. **ANATOMY - EKG** - is graph which records movements in a) brain b) heart c) lungs d) kidneys .
1411. **ANATOMY - EPINEPHRINE** - is a) adrenalin b) anti-coagulant c)



androgenic hormone d) cathartic .

*****Answers to Exercise1183*****

| 1392. b.| 1393. d.| 1394. c.| 1395. d.| 1396. c. Expl: Kidneys produce about 180 litres of filtrate daily. Reabsorbs about 178 litres. Secretes 2 lit. of ultrafiltrate as urine.| 1397. d.| 1398. c. peri-renal fat and para-renal fat.| 1399. a.| 1400. b.| 1401. d.| 1402. c.| 1403. a. When red cells rupture, they add their red color to blood plasma which is normally pale yellow.| 1404. d.| 1405. a.| 1406. b.| 1407. c.| 1408. b.| 1409. a.| 1410. b.| 1411. a.

@@@@@EXERCISE 72@@@@@

1412. ANATOMY - ERYTHEMA - may result in ___ skin. a) blue b) red c) yellow d) scaly .

1413. ANATOMY - GABA - is a) a hormone b) an amino acid c) an antigen d) waste .

1414. ANATOMY - GABA - is found in a) digestive system b) blood circulatory system c) respiratory system d) central nervous system .

1415. ANATOMY - HYPOTHERMIA - Not predisposing factor a) alcoholism b) AMI c) diabetes d) old age .

1416. ANATOMY - HYPOXIA - earliest indication is : a) cyanosis b) rapid-weak pulse c) restlessness d) thirst .

1417. ANATOMY - ISCHEMIA - is sort of a) analgesia b) anaemia c) hypoxia d) anomia .

1418. ANATOMY - JEJUNUM - is in a) pancreas b) liver c) spleen d) small



intestines .

1419. ANATOMY - MEDIASTINUM - is present in a) neck b) chest c) abdomen d) pelvis .

1420. ANATOMY - PERITONEUM - is a) membrane b) cavity c) gland d) volve .

1421. ANATOMY - PH - refers to ___ ion concentration.: a) hydrogen b) oxygen c) nitrogen d) chlorine .

1422. ANATOMY - SIDS - Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, probable cause: a) overfeeding b) underfeeding c) suffocation d) unknown case .

1423. ANATOMY - VISCERA - Not visceral organ: a) liver b) pancreas c) spine d) spleen .

1424. ANATOMY - ___gland rests on our kidneys. a) adrenal b) pituitary c) thyroid d) testicles .

1425. ANTIGENS can be a) polysachcharides b) proteins c) either d) none .

1426. APOPTOSIS is a process of cell _____. a) generation b) growth c) movement d) death .

1427. ASCITES - accumulating in abdomen, often contain a) proteins b) electrolytes c) both or any one d) none .

1428. BLOOD PRESSURE - has an inverse relationship with a) calcium b) iron c) potassium d) sodium .

1429. BLOOD PRESSURE REGULATION - depends on maintenance of a) heart b) lungs c) liver d) kidneys .

1430. CHEMOTAXIS - involves ___ of cells. a) generation b) growth c) movement d) death .

1431. DIAGNOSTICS and PATHOLOGY - In CMI, I refers to Cell Mediated ____:



a) infections b) immunity c) intelligence d) immunoassay .

*****Answers to Exercise1184*****

| 1412. b.| 1413. b.| 1414. d.| 1415. a.| 1416. c.| 1417. b.| 1418. d.| 1419. b.| 1420. a.|
1421. a.| 1422. d.| 1423. c.| 1424. a.| 1425. c.| 1426. d.| 1427. c.| 1428. a.| 1429. d.| 1430.
c.| 1431. b.

@@@@@EXERCISE 73@@@@@

1432. EMMETROPIA - is a normal condition of the organ a) eyes b) ears c) nose d)
throat .

1433. ENDOMETRIAL CANCER - may occur in a) brain b) blood c) colon d)
womb .

1434. EOSINOPhils are ___ cells. a) red b) white c) stem d) sickle .

1435. 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 .

1436. HEALTH and RELIGION - Which scripture suggests that God searches and
inspects the kidneys of humans? a) Bible b) Gita c) Qoran d) Talmud .

1437. 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 .

1438. HEART and CHOLESTEROL - Honolulu heart study revealed that citizens
of ___ have low levels of cholesterol. a) England b) France c) Japan d) United States
.



1439. HEART - ___ lipoproteins are the richest in triglycerides: a) alpha lipoproteins

b) beta lipoproteins c) very low density lipoproteins d) high density lipoproteins .

1440. KIDNEYS - Proteins enter urine in case of a) hydronephrosis b) nephrotic syndrome c) pyelonephritis d) none .

1441. SALT - WATER BALANCE - is a function of a) pancreas b) liver c) spleen d) kidneys .

1442. STOMACH - muscle which opens stomach into duodenum is called a) pylorus b) rumen c) reticulum d) abomasum .

1443. T CELLS - precursors of T Cells, move to Thymus gland from a) spleen b) kidneys c) adrenal gland d) bone marrow .

1444. BACTERIAL POPULATION OF STOMACH - can be altered by a) diseases which increase gastric ph. b) diseases which reduce gastric motility c) drugs d) all .

1445. BLOOD CIRCULATION - ___ Nervous System CONTRACTS the blood vessels.: a) autonomous b) sympathetic c) parasympathetic d) none .

1446. BLOOD CIRCULATION - ___ Nervous System dilates the blood vessels.: a) autonomous b) sympathetic c) parasympathetic d) none .

1447. BRAIN STEM - is the origin of ___ Nervous System. a) autonomous b) sympathetic c) parasympathetic d) none .

1448. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM - ___ Nervous system REDUCES digestive secretions: a) autonomous b) sympathetic c) parasympathetic d) none .

1449. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM - ___ Nervous system stimulates flow of digestive secretions: a) autonomous b) sympathetic c) parasympathetic d) none .

1450. EYES - ___ Nervous System constricts the pupils: a) autonomous b) sympathetic c) parasympathetic d) none .



1451. HEART - ___ Nervous System slows down the heart. a) autonomous b) sympathetic c) parasympathetic d) none .

*******Answers to Exercise1185*******

| 1432. a.| 1433. d.| 1434. b.| 1435. a.| 1436. a.| 1437. d.| 1438. c.| 1439. c.| 1440. b.|
1441. d.| 1442. a.| 1443. d.| 1444. d.| 1445. b.| 1446. c.| 1447. c.| 1448. b.| 1449. c.| 1450.
c.| 1451. c.

@@@@@EXERCISE 74@@@@@

1452. HEART - ___ Nervous System SPEEDS UP the heart. a) autonomous b) sympathetic c) parasympathetic d) none .

1453. KIDNEYS - Kidneys communicate with ___ Nervous System. a) sympathetic b) parasympathetic c) autonomous d) kidneys do not communicate with nerves .

1454. LOWER SPINAL CARD - is the origin of ___ Nervous System. a) autonomous b) sympathetic c) parasympathetic d) none .

1455. MUSCLES - ___ muscle does not appear striated (stripes): a) involuntary muscle b) skeletal muscle c) voluntary muscle d) none .

1456. MUSCLES - ___ muscles have thin layers and sheets. a) voluntary muscles b) smooth muscles c) skeletal muscles d) striated muscles .

1457. NIACIN - is ___ vitamin. a) B1 b) B2 c) B5 d) B12 .

1458. 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 .

1459. PHYSIOLOGY - ___ opposes the physiological effects of the sympathetic nervous system. a) Autonomous Nervous System b) Parasympathetic Nervous



System c) Lower spine d) Heart .

1460. PLEXUS - is a network of a) fibres b) nerves c) vessels d) all .

1461. SKIN - Dermatome is a) a skin disease b) a skin remedy c) a skin graft d) a surgical instrument to cut skin .

1462. SMOOTH MUSCLES - not found in a) bladder b) heart c) intestine d) stomach .

1463. SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM - originates in a) brain stem b) chest c) lower spine d) pelvis .

1464. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) academic b) ecdemic c) endemic d) epidemic .

1465. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) adrenal gland b) thyroid gland c) pancreas d) thymus gland .

1466. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) aeration b) arterializaton c) thrombosis d) hematosi s .

1467. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) bollock b) orchis c) fanny d) testis .

1468. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) brain b) encephelon c) nous d) ticker .

1469. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) buff b) cutis c) moil d) tegument .

1470. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) calcitrol b) erithropoietin c) renin d) bilirubrin .

1471. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) carrion b) offal c) elixir d) cadaver .



*******Answers to Exercise1186*******

| 1452. b.| 1453. a.| 1454. c.| 1455. a.| 1456. b.| 1457. c.| 1458. a.| 1459. b.| 1460. d.|
1461. d.| 1462. b.| 1463. b.| 1464. a.| 1465. c.| 1466. c.| 1467. c.| 1468. d.| 1469. c.| 1470.
d.| 1471. c.

@@@@@EXERCISE 75@@@@@

1472. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) colloid b) gelatinous c) dry d) jellylike .

1473. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) Darvon b) Pyridium c) Sodium Salicylate d) Proteosome .

1474. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) dopa b) gaba c) aspartic acid d) RNA .

1475. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) immunogen b) febrifuge c) proteosome d) vaccine .

1476. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) liver b) pancreas c) pia mater d) small intestines .

1477. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) oesophagus b) gorge c) neck d) gullet .

1478. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) ordure b) pachouli c) putrefaction d) reek .

1479. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) orifice b) porta c) sphincter d) diaphragm .

1480. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) protirelin b) bile c) insulin d)



intestinal juice .

1481. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) Sectral b) Verapamil c) Calan
d) Isoptin .

1482. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) sinew b) tendon c) muscle d)
fascicle .

1483. FIND THE ODDMAN OUT - MEDICINE a) wound b) hickey c) pimple d) zit
.

1484. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - Mixed gonadal dysgenesis (MGD) is a ____
disorder. a) acquired b) congenital c) contagious d) malnutritional .

1485. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY - Mixed gonadal dysgenesis (MGD) is a ____
disorder. a) circulatory b) muscular c) respiratory d) sexual .

1486. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - THEOPHYLLINE found some use as a)
anticoagulant b) broncho-dilator c) anti-depressant d) diuretic .

1487. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - TIZANIDINE found some use as a)
anticoagulant b) antacid c) diuretic d) muscle relaxant .

1488. DECREASED ALERTNESS - may be due to a) high blood sugar b) low blood
sugar c) low blood pressure d) anything .

1489. DECREASED ALERTNESS - may be due to chronic ____ disease. a) kidneys
b) liver c) thyroid d) anything .

1490. GENETIC DETERMINATION OF SEX OF A BABY - can be done through
a) MRI scan b) chromosomal analysis c) buccal smear (examining cells taken from
cheek) d) chromosomal analysis or buccal smear .

1491. GENETICS - AMBIGUOUS GENITALIA - KLINEFELTER'S SYNDROME
may arise if a male has a) xx chromosomes b) xy chromosomes c) yy chromosomes



d) xxy chromosomes .

*****Answers to Exercise1187*****

| 1472. c.| 1473. d. Others are pain killers.| 1474. d. Others are amino acids.| 1475. b. others are vaccines. Febrifuge is an antipiretic.| 1476. c. others are in digestive system.| 1477. c.| 1478. b.| 1479. d.| 1480. a.| 1481. a.| 1482. d.| 1483. a.| 1484. b.| 1485. d.| 1486. b.| 1487. d.| 1488. d.| 1489. d.| 1490. d.| 1491. d.

@@@@@EXERCISE 76@@@@@

1492. GENETICS - BABIES OF AMBIGUOUS GENITALIA - ___ have to collaborate as a team: a) neonatalists b) geneticists c) endocrinologists d) all .

1493. GENETICS - CONGENITAL --- HYPERPLASIA may result in AMBIGUOUS GENITALIA. a) adrenal b) pituitary c) thyroid d) thymus .

1494. GENETICS - GENETIC MALES have a) two x chromosomes b) two y chromosomes c) one x chromosome and one y chromosome d) any of these .

1495. GENETICS - LACK OF TESTOSTERONE CELLULAR RECEPTORS may result in a) female body for a genetic male b) under-production of male hormones c) overproduction of female hormones d) male body for a genetic female .

1496. GENETICS - PSEUDOHERMAPHRODITISM - may indicate a) presence of both genitalia b) conflict between genitalia and physical characteristics c) synergy between genitalia and physical characteristics d) a and c .

1497. GENETICS - PSEUDOHERMAPHRODITISM - may indicate a) presence of both genitalia b) conflict between genitalia and physical characteristics c) synergy between genitalia and physical characteristics d) a and c .



1498. GENETICS - TURNER'S SYNDROME arises when a) males do not have xy chromosome b) females do not have xx chromosomes c) males do not have x chromosome d) females do not have xy chromosomes .

1499. GENETICS - TURNER'S SYNDROME is a sex-linked disorder found in a) males b) females c) children of smoking mothers d) children of mothers taking frequent x-rays .

1500. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - TARSAL TUNNEL SYNDROME affects a) ankles b) brain c) chet d) duodenum .

1501. PHYSIOLOGY - OPISTHOTONOS is a backward arc-like body-being posture, owing to a disorder of ___ system. a) autoimmune b) central nervous c) cardiovascular d) endocrine system .

1502. PHYSIOLOGY - TPA is a) carbohydrate b) protein c) fat d) glycogen .

1503. PSYCHIATRY - DELIRIUM may arising owing to lack of ___ vitamin. a) vitamin A b) vitamin B6 c) vitamin E d) vitamin K .

1504. DIAGNOSTICS - LISTENING SOUNDS MADE WITHIN HUMAN BODY (e.g. heart beat, intestinal noises etc. with steth.) is: a) auscultation b) alimentation c) crepitation d) placentation .

1505. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CROHN'S DISEASE affects a) aorta b) brain c) chest d) intetines .

1506. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - EXOSTOSIS affects a) eye balls b) bones c) intestines d) blood .

1507. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - GASTRO INTESTINAL PERFORATION is a hole in a) intestines and bowels b) stomach c) gall bladder d) any or all .

1508. PHARMACOLOGY - BAN and RINN are terms which relate to naming of a)



diseases b) diagnostic tools and equipment c) medicines d) billing procedures .

1509. PHARMACOLOGY - CORTICOSTEROIDS when administered, may as a side effect, ___ appetite. a) increase b) reduce c) regulate d) do not affect .

1510. PHARMACOLOGY - CYPROHEPTADINE found some use as a) antidepressant b) antihistamine c) analgesic d) anesthetic .

1511. PHARMACOLOGY - CYPROHEPTADINE may ___ appetite as a side effect. a) increase b) reduce c) does not affect d) regulate .

*****Answers to Exercise1188*****

| 1492. d. We have to add psychiatrists and social workers.| 1493. a. Hyperplasia = abnormal increase in number of cells. Adrenal gland is located near kidneys.| 1494. c.| 1495. a.| 1496. a. A rare condition.| 1497. b.| 1498. b.| 1499. b.| 1500. a.| 1501. b.| 1502. b. Protein necessary to overcome blood clots.| 1503. b.| 1504. a.| 1505. d.| 1506. b. an outgrowth of a bone.| 1507. d.| 1508. c. BAN= British Approved Name. RINN = Recognised International Non-proprietary Name (Generic name).| 1509. a.| 1510. b.| 1511. a.

@@@@@EXERCISE 77@@@@@

1512. PHARMACOLOGY - Medical preparations intended to be dissolved in mouth
a) buccal preparations b) controlled release preparations c) sublingual preparations
d) all or any .

1513. PHARMACOLOGY - Medical preparations intended to be dissolved UNDER THE TONGUE are: a) buccal preparations b) controlled release preparations c) sublingual preparations d) all or any .



1514. PHARMACOLOGY - Medical preparations intended to be RELEASED IN THE GUT are: a) buccal preparations b) controlled release preparations c) sublingual preparations d) all or any .

1515. PHARMACOLOGY - PERIACTIN is the trade name of a) grenadine b) incarnadine c) muscadine d) cyproheptadine .

1516. PHYSIOLOGY - DEGLUTITION refers to a) regurgitation b) belching c) swallowing d) vomiting .

1517. PHYSIOLOGY - Hypoactive bowel sounds (underactive or low intestinal sounds) are normal during ____ . a) journeys b) pregnancy c) sleep d) talking .

1518. PHYSIOLOGY - ILEUS is a condition in which there is a lack of ____ activity. a) cerebral b) cardiac c) intestinal d) vascular .

1519. PHYSIOLOGY - INTESTINAL sounds and STOMACH sounds take place during a) indigestion b) normal digestion c) indigestion of fats d) excess digestion .

1520. PHYSIOLOGY - ____ may raise bowel sounds. a) intestinal bleeding b) general anesthesia c) spinal anesthesia d) constipation .

1521. PHYSIOLOGY - PHENOTHIAZINES ____ intestinal movements. a) increase b) reduce c) do not affect d) phenothiazines are not concerned with digestion .

1522. THERAPEUTICS - PERITONEAL LAVAGE is a washing procedure which relates to ____ system. a) circulatory b) digestive c) muscular d) reproductive .

1523. THERAPEUTICS - washing out a hollow organ (e.g. stomach) by flushing with water: a) eviction b) excretion c) lavage d) lavabo .

1524. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ACARBOSE found some use as a) anticoagulant b) antihistamine c) antidiabetic d) bronchial dilator .

1525. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - HYPOGLUCAEMICS may not be of use in



treating ___ diabetes. a) type 1 diabetes b) type 2 diabetes c) diabetes insipidus d) any diabetes .

1526. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - METFORMIN lowers blood _____. a) pressure b) clots c) count d) sugar .

1527. DIAGNOSTICS - ABDOMINAL BLOATING is also known as a) hypogonadism b) melanism c) meteorism d) meningism .

1528. DIAGNOSTICS - ARMPIT LUMPS may be owing to swollen a) lymph nodes b) sebaceous glands c) ligaments d) all .

1529. DIAGNOSTICS - Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) looks into a) circulatory system b) digestive system c) brain and spine d) kidneys and reproductive system .

1530. DIAGNOSTICS - IDDM refers to ___ diabetes. a) type 1 diabetes b) type 2 diabetes c) diabetes insipidus d) all .

1531. PATHOLOGY - GLEET is a type of a) gonorrhoea b) gif (gastro intestinal perforation) c) gout d) goitre .

*****Answers to Exercise1189*****

| 1512. a. buccal = cheek.| 1513. c. buccal = cheek. lingua=tongue.| 1514. b. buccal = cheek. lingua=tongue.| 1515. d.| 1516. c.| 1517. c.| 1518. c.| 1519. b.| 1520. a.| 1521. b.| 1522. b.| 1523. c.| 1524. c.| 1525. a.| 1526. d.| 1527. c.| 1528. a.| 1529. b.| 1530. a.| 1531. a.

@@@@@EXERCISE 78@@@@@

1532. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ABDOMINAL BLOATING may arise from a) air



swallowing b) constipation c) gastroesophageal reflux d) any of these .

1533. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ABDOMINAL BLOATING may arise from a) irritable bowel syndrome b) food intolerances c) small bowel bacterial overgrowth d) any of these .

1534. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ARMPIT LUMPS may be due to a) fatty breast tissue b) allergic reactions c) breast cancer d) any of these or even others .

1535. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - rapid emptying of stomach and drawing of fluid from the blood into intestine is one symptom of ___ syndrome. a) Horner's syndrome b) Chinese Restaurant syndrome c) Asperger's syndrome d) Dumping Syndrome .

1536. PHARMACOLOGY - METHADONE is said to be a good ___ suppressant. a) blood pressure b) appetite suppressant c) cough suppressant d) immunosuppressant .

1537. PHYSIOLOGY - LYMPH NODES act as filters for catching a) infectitious organisms b) cancerous tumour cells c) both d) none .

1538. PHYSIOLOGY - Many CANCERS ___ appetite. a) increase b) decrease c) regulate d) do not affect .

1539. PHYSIOLOGY - SWOLLEN ABDOMEN CAUSED BY SWALLOWING AIR can be prevented by avoiding a) carbonated drinks b) chewing gum c) drinking through straw d) all or any .

1540. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - ADENOIDECTOMY relates to a) eyes b) ear-nose-throat c) neck and thyroid d) chest .

1541. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - ADENOIDECTOMY uses ___ anesthesia. a) general anesthesia b) spinal anesthesia c) local anesthesia d) no anesthesia. .

1542. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - application of a needle heated by an electric



current to destroy tissue a) electrocautery b) cryocautery c) thermocautery d) electro or thermo cautery .

1543. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - USE OF RADIO FREQUENCY ENERGY TO DESTROY TISSUE (for removing glands, adenoids, warts etc.): a) electrocautery b) coblation c) ablation d) iridotomy .

1544. ADDICTIONS - TOBACCO does not contain a) ammonia b) benzpyrene c) pyridine d) pyridoxamine .

1545. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - APERIENTS move ____ . a) muscles b) nerves c) lymph ducts d) bowels .

1546. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - TOBRAMYCIN in spite of side effects, found some use in treatment of a) diseases of bones b) meningitis c) peritonitis d) all .

1547. NEONATOLOGY - BREAST FEEDING - first fluid secreted by the mammary glands for two or three days after childbirth: a) collagen b) collodion c) colloid d) colostrum .

1548. NEONATOLOGY - BREAST FEEDING - first fluid secreted by the mammary glands for two or three days after childbirth contains: a) lactose b) lysozyme c) casein d) all .

1549. NUTRITION - MILK is an example of a/an a) collagen b) collodion c) colloid d) hydrocolloid .

1550. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - DISEASES OF BLOOD - ATHEROMA affects a) arteries b) veins c) blood vessels d) red blood cells .

1551. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - DISEASES OF BONES - abnormal adhesion and rigidity of the bones of a joint: a) ankyloglossia b) ankylosis c) synostosis d) peritonitis .



*******Answers to Exercise1190*******

| 1532. d.| 1533. d.| 1534. d.| 1535. d.| 1536. c.| 1537. c.| 1538. b.| 1539. d.| 1540. b.|
1541. a.| 1542. d.| 1543. b.| 1544. d. Pyridoxamine is vitamin B6.| 1545. d.| 1546. d.|
1547. d.| 1548. d.| 1549. c.| 1550. a.| 1551. b.

@ @ @ @ @ EXERCISE 79 @ @ @ @ @

1552. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - DISEASES OF SPINE - a forward dislocation of one vertebra over the one beneath it producing pressure on spinal nerves: a) spondylitis b) spondylolisthesis c) spondylosis d) spondylarthritis .

1553. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - SPONDYLITIS is ARTHRITIS of a) hands b) spine c) knees d) toes .

1554. PHARMACOLOGY - ANABOLIC STEROIDS are a) over the counter drugs b) P drugs c) prescription drugs d) banned drugs .

1555. PHARMACOLOGY - TOBRAMYCIN likely side effects are a) damage to balance mechanism b) damage to hearing mechanism c) kidney problems d) any or all .

1556. PHYSIOLOGY - COLLAGEN is most abundant ___in our body. a) carbohydrate b) protein c) fat d) sugar .

1557. PHYSIOLOGY - COLLAGEN, on boiling, converts into a) gas b) gelatin c) glucose d) gut .

1558. PHYSIOLOGY - EXCESS FAT AROUND WAISTLINE is also known as a) love philter b) love apple c) love handle d) love line .

1559. SURGERIES - ABDOMINOPLASTY - which of the following is NOT true? a)



cosmetic b) elective c) substitute for weight loss d) not needed to safeguard health .

1560. SURGERIES - RISKS FOR ANY ANESTHESIA - a) breathing difficulties b) heart attack or stroke c) reactions to medicines d) any one or all .

1561. SURGERIES - TUMMY TUCK or ABDOMINOPLASTY is a ___surgery. a) major b) minor c) chemo-surgery d) cryosurgery .

1562. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - ABDOMINAL WALL SURGERY is also known as a) liposuction b) abdominoplasty c) tummytuck d) abdominoplasty or tummytuck .

1563. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - ABDOMINOPLASTY uses a) general anesthesia b) spinal anesthesia c) local anesthesia d) any one .

1564. ANATOMY - DIAPHRAGM is the muscle and tissue layer between a) chest and belly b) neck and chest c) abdomen and pelvis d) pelvis and knees .

1565. ANATOMY - INGUINAL CANAL is a passage from abdomen to a) respiratory system b) heart c) reproductive system d) spine .

1566. ANATOMY - NOT A PART OF ABDOMEN a) pancreas b) kidneys c) liver d) stomach .

1567. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - METHYL PHENIDATE found some controversial use in treatment of ___disorders. a) attention deficit disorder b) bipolar disorder c) cyclothymic disorder d) depersonalisation disorder .

1568. PATHOLOGY - GREEN MONKEY DISEASE is a) bacterial b) fungal c) congenital d) viral .

1569. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - MARCH HAEMOGLOBINURIA may occur due to a) long marches b) sun tanning during March c) not eating while participating marches d) restraining urine during marches .



1570. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - very dark blood from abnormal red blood cells: a) haemoglobinemia b) methemoglobinemia c) hyperbilirubinemia d) hypothyrombinemia .

1571. PHARMACOLOGY - RITALIN is the trade name of a) hydroxy methyl b) methylphenidate c) methyl testosterone d) methyl alcohol .

*******Answers to Exercise1191*******

| 1552. b.| 1553. b.| 1554. c.| 1555. d.| 1556. b.| 1557. b.| 1558. c.| 1559. c.| 1560. d.|
1561. a.| 1562. d.| 1563. a.| 1564. a.| 1565. c.| 1566. d.| 1567. a.| 1568. d.| 1569. a.| 1570.
b.| 1571. b.

@ @ @ @ @ EXERCISE 80 @ @ @ @ @

1572. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - APPENDECTOMY uses a) general anesthesia b) spinal anesthesia c) general or spinal d) no anesthesia .

1573. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - LAPAROTOMY - apart from bleeding and infection, additional risk is: a) weight loss b) incisional hernia c) decrease in appetite d) all .

1574. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - LAPAROTOMY explores a) brain b) chest c) abdomen d) hips and thighs .

1575. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - LAPAROTOMY uses a) general anesthesia b) spinal anesthesia c) local anesthesia d) no anesthesia .

1576. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - LASIKS relate to a) eyes b) ear-nose-throat c) lungs d) heart .

1577. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - OPHTHALMOLOGY - LASIK SURGERIES



are performed on a) cornea b) iris c) lens d) retina .

1578. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - plug of cotton or other absorbent material inserted into wound or body cavity to absorb exuded fluids (especially blood): a) catheter b) tampon c) bandage d) tap .

1579. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - SUCTION CURETTAGE is a term referring to a) induced abortion b) caesarian delivery c) spontaneous abortion d) imminent abortion .

1580. TRAUMA - CYANIDE POISONING - one antidote used is a) methyle phenidate b) methylene blue c) methyle alcohol d) methylenedioxymethamphetamine .

1581. TRAUMA - SEVERE AMMONIA POISONING may lead to a) blindnes b) burns c) breathlessness d) anything .

1582. TRAUMA - surgical removal of foreign material and dead tissue from a wound in order to prevent infection and promote healing: a) skin patch b) skin debridement c) skin abrasion d) transdermal graft .

1583. TRAUMA - SWALLOWING ANTIFREEZE LIQUIDS may lead to a) blindness or blurred vision b) breathlessness c) heart and kidney failures d) anything .

1584. ANATOMY - We have EUSTHACHIAN TUBES in our a) ears b) eyes c) excretary organs d) elbows .

1585. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CREUTZFELDT JAKOB DISEASE affects a) arteries b) brain c) heart d) lungs .

1586. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CREUTZFELDT JAKOB DISEASE (COD) is a) bacterial b) fungal c) auto-immune d) viral .



1587. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - MUSCLE FATIGUE from accumulation of lactic acid in muscles, can ameliorate if ___ enters muscles. a) calcium b) potassium c) oxygen d) phosphorous .

1588. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - MUSCLE FATIGUE may be from accumulation of ___ in muscles. a) carbolic acid b) hydrochloric acid c) lactic acid d) nitric acid .

1589. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - TENESMUS affects a) pancreas b) liver c) small intestines d) large intestines .

1590. PHARMACOLOGY - DRUG REACTIONS - AMITRIPTYLINE in spite of **SERIOUS** side effects found its use as a) anticoagulant b) antidepressant c) antacid d) anabolic steroid .

1591. PHARMACOLOGY - DRUG REACTIONS - PERPHENAZINE in spite of **SERIOUS** side effects found its use as a) anticoagulant b) antidepressant c) antacid d) anabolic steroid .

*******Answers to Exercise1192*******

| 1572. c.| 1573. b.| 1574. c.| 1575. a.| 1576. a.| 1577. a.| 1578. b.| 1579. a.| 1580. b.|
1581. d.| 1582. b.| 1583. d.| 1584. a.| 1585. b.| 1586. d.| 1587. c. Oxidation converts
lactic acid into glycogen.| 1588. c.| 1589. d.| 1590. b.| 1591. b.

@@@@@EXERCISE 81@@@@@

1592. PHARMACOLOGY - ELAVIL is the trade name of a) amitriptyline b) nortriptyline c) protriptyline d) pyroxyline .

1593. PHARMACOLOGY - LANSOPRAZOLE found some use as a) antacid b) bronchodilator c) sedative d) virility drug .



1594. PHARMACOLOGY - PARACETAMOL overdoses may damage a) brain b) lungs c) liver d) pancreas .

1595. PHARMACOLOGY - PREVACID is the trade name of a) omeprazole b) lansoprazole c) virazole d) imidazole .

1596. PHARMACOLOGY - TOXICOLOGY - ALOE POISONING (used in skin care products) may lead to a) allergies b) diarrhoea c) loss of vision d) any one or all .

1597. PHARMACOLOGY - TOXICOLOGY - SWALLOWING OF AFTER SHAVE LOTIONS AND GELS may result in ___poisoning. a) ethyl alcohol b) isopropyl alcohol c) methyl alcohol d) ethyl or isopropyl .

1598. PHARMACOLOGY - TRIAVIL is the trade name of a) amitriptyline b) nortriptyline c) protriptyline d) perphenazine .

1599. PHYSIOLOGY - LANUGO is a term associated with a) puberty b) intercourse c) pregnancy d) geriatrics .

1600. PHYSIOLOGY - LANUGO is a term NOT associated with a) obstetrics b) gynecology c) neonatology d) geriatrics .

1601. PHYSIOLOGY - LANUGO is ___hair. a) facial hair b) pubal hair c) fetal hair d) crotch hair .

1602. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - LAMINECTOMY takes place at a) brain b) spine c) lungs d) heart .

1603. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - LAPAROSCOPIC FUNDOPLICATION is resorted to in case of a) gout b) goitre c) gerd d) gonorrhoea .

1604. BODY CHEMISTRY - Severe change in pH (too much or too little acid in blood), may lead to damage in a) brain b) kidneys c) liver d) all of body organs .



1605. DIAGNOSTICS - percutaneous transhepatic cholangiopancreatography (ptc) is a diagnostic technique which uses: a) radio-opaque dyes and x-rays b) ultrasonic sounds c) laparoscopes and cameras d) all .

1606. GENETICS -most genes encode sequences of a) amino acids b) carboxylic acid c) aspartic acid d) tyrosine .

1607. NUTRITION - a fat-soluble vitamin that prevents rickets: a) calciferol b) viosterol c) vitamin D d) all .

1608. PATHOLOGY - RINGWORM is a skin disease caused by a) bacteria b) fungi c) metal poisoning d) virus .

1609. PHARMACOLOGY - ALBUTEROL found some use as a) anticoagulant b) bronchodilator c) Cox-2 inhibitor d) diuretic .

1610. PHARMACOLOGY - AMINOPHYLLINE overdose may result in a) erectile dysfunction b) pounding heart-beats c) pancreas failure d) all .

1611. PHARMACOLOGY - ANTITUSSIVES relieve a) cough b) suffocation c) pain d) bowel irritations .

*******Answers to Exercise1193*******

| 1592. a.| 1593. a.| 1594. c.| 1595. b.| 1596. d.| 1597. d.| 1598. d.| 1599. c.| 1600. d.|
1601. c. hair which appears on human fetuses upto ninth month and found on
premature babies.| 1602. b.| 1603. c. gastro esophagal reflux disease.| 1604. d.| 1605.
a.| 1606. a.| 1607. d. Different names for vitamin D.| 1608. a.| 1609. b.| 1610. b.| 1611.
a.

@@@@@EXERCISE 82@@@@@



1612. PHARMACOLOGY - BRONCHODILATORS owing to are often administered through a) inhalers b) injections c) iv fluids d) oral tablets .

1613. PHARMACOLOGY - FUSIDIC ACID is an antibiotic which found some use in treating a) antistaphylococcal infection b) supra infection c) lower respiratory infection d) opportunistic infection .

1614. PHARMACOLOGY - LOMOTIL found some use as a) anticoagulant b) antidepressant c) antidiarrhoeal d) antidote to some toxins .

1615. PHARMACOLOGY - LOMOTIL is the trade name of a) diphenoxylate b) carboxylate c) methyl salicylate d) sodium salicylate .

1616. PHARMACOLOGY - NALOXONE found some use ___antagonist. a) estrogen antagonist b) narcotic antagonist c) partial d) h₂-receptor antagonist .

1617. PHARMACOLOGY - TERBUTALINE found some use as a) anticoagulant b) bronchodilator c) Cox-2 inhibitor d) diuretic .

1618. PHARMACOLOGY - THEOPHYLLINE overdose may result in a) erectile dysfunction b) pounding heart-beats c) pancreas failure d) all .

1619. PHARMACOLOGY - TOXICOLOGY - ___ helps body remove aspirin already digested: a) Sodium carbonate b) Sodium bicarbonate c) sodium benzoate d) sodium chlorate .

1620. PHARMACOLOGY - VENTOLIN is the trade name of a) albuterol b) diethylstilbesterol c) stilbesterol d) viosterol .

1621. PHARMACOLOGY - which of the following found a controversial use as a an ANTITUSSIVE? a) acetaminophen b) bacitacin c) codeine d) declomycin .

1622. PHYSIOLOGY - HORMONES - hcg, human chorionic gonadotrophin relates to a) baby care b) puberty c) intercourse d) pregnancy .



1623. **PHYSIOLOGY** - ___ maintain metabolic equilibrium in humans. a) enzymes
b) hormones c) juices d) saliva .

1624. **ANATOMY - ABNORMALLY SHORT FINGERS AND TOES** : a)
brachidactily b) adactylism c) clinodactyly d) syndactyly .

1625. **ANATOMY - COCHLEA** in our body is a/an a) cavity b) gland c) muscle d)
tube .

1626. **ANATOMY - COCHLEA** is an important element in our a) ear b) eyes c) nose
d) throat .

1627. **ANATOMY - COCHLEA** is ___shaped. a) apple b) butterfly c) kite d) snail .

1628. **ANATOMY - COSMETICS - DOLICHOCEPHALIC** persons are considered
as a) long narrow headed b) broad short headed c) round headed d) bullet-headed .

1629. **ANATOMY - DOLICHOCEPHALIC** is a term which applies to with of a)
brain b) lungs c) heart d) waist .

1630. **APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ACTIVATED CHARCOAL** finds some
therapeutic use as a) antacid b) antibody against poisons c) anticoagulant d)
antidiarrhoreal .

1631. **APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - DIMENHYDRINATE** found some use as a)
antiemetic b) antihistamine c) ameliorant in motion sickness d) all .

*****Answers to Exercise1194*****

| 1612. a. Because of side effects when administered orally.| 1613. a.| 1614. c.| 1615.
a.| 1616. b.| 1617. b.| 1618. b.| 1619. b.| 1620. a.| 1621. c.| 1622. d.| 1623. b.| 1624. a.|
1625. d.| 1626. a.| 1627. d.| 1628. a.| 1629. a.| 1630. b.| 1631. d.

@@@@@EXERCISE 83@@@@@



1632. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - DOCUSATE SODIUM found some use as a) antidiarrhoeal b) antiemetic c) stool-softener d) broncho dilator .

1633. DIAGNOSTICS - BOWEN'S DISEASE mimicks a) eczema and psoriasis b) herpes c) measles d) chickenpox .

1634. NUTRITION - PUBERTY - ADOLESCENT GIRLS need more ___owing to menstrual losses. a) calcium b) iron c) potassium d) sodium .

1635. PATHOLOGY - NUTRITION - ___may contain spores that cause botulism. a) oats b) biscuits c) cocoa d) honey .

1636. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (BSE) causes cell death through ___ proteins. a) prion proteins b) silver proteins c) beta-lipoprotein d) C-reactive protein .

1637. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BOWEN'S DISEASE affects a) brain b) lungs c) heart d) skin .

1638. PHARMACOLOGY - CARDIZEM is the trade name of a) diltiazem b) nifedipine c) procardia d) verapamil .

1639. PHARMACOLOGY - DILTIAZEM found some use as a) beta-blocker b) calcium blocker c) histamine blocker d) alpha adrenergic blocker .

1640. PHARMACOLOGY - DRAMAMINE is the trade name of a) dimenhydrinate b) dimenhydrate c) chloral hydrate d) calcium hydrate .

1641. PHYSIOLOGY - BRACHIAL ARTERY carries blood in a) brain b) upper arm c) lungs d) abdomen .

1642. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - COCHLEAR IMPLANTS are inserted using ___anesthesia. a) general b) spinal c) local d) no anesthesia .



1643. TOXICOLOGY - DIMETHYLE KETONE used in cleaning solutions and plastics when swallowed may cause a) drowsiness b) sleeplessness c) scant urine d) high blood pressure .

1644. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - AMINOCAPROIC ACID finds its usage as a) anticoagulant b) antidepressant c) antihistamine d) antidiarrhoeic .

1645. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - AMIODARONE HYDROCHLORIDE found some use in treating a) hypertension b) heavy metal poisoning c) low blood sugar d) heart arrhythmia .

1646. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid found some use in treating a) hypertension b) heavy metal poisoning c) low blood sugar d) heart arrhythmia .

1647. APPROPRIATE FOR GESTATIONAL AGE, SMALL FOR GESTATIONAL AGE, LARGE FOR GESTATIONAL AGE - refer to a) fetuses and babies b) adolescent girls c) pregnant women d) physically challenged persons .

1648. NUTRITION - ___ amino acids must come from food, because body cannot make them. a) essential b) non-essential c) conditional d) all .

1649. NUTRITION - main veg. source of ASPARTIC ACID a) cereals b) lentils and nuts c) fruits d) sugar .

1650. NUTRITION - which of the following is true about aspartic acid? a) a non-essential acid b) our body produces it even if foods we eat do not contain it c) helps in hormone production and release d) all .

1651. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - FIND THE ODDMAN OUT: a) Addison's Disease b) Cushing Syndrome c) Waterhouse-Friderrichsen Syndrome d) Grave's disease .

*******Answers to Exercise1195*******



| 1632. c.| 1633. a.| 1634. b.| 1635. d.| 1636. a.| 1637. d.| 1638. a.| 1639. b.| 1640. a.|
1641. b.| 1642. a. for external mic and signal processor which are worn externally,
no anesthesia is needed.| 1643. a.| 1644. c. angio-oedema, a serious anaphylactic
reaction.| 1645. d.| 1646. b.| 1647. a.| 1648. a.| 1649. b.| 1650. d.| 1651. d. a thyroid
disorder. Others are adrenal disorders.

@@@@@EXERCISE 84@@@@@

1652. PHYSIOLOGY - AMINO ACID essential for growth in children: a) alanine b) aspartic acid c) cysteine d) valine .

1653. PHYSIOLOGY - ___ AMINO ACIDS are not usually essential except during sickness. a) essential b) nonessential c) conditional d) amino acids which cannot make .

1654. PHYSIOLOGY - GYNECOLOGY - EXCESS AMNIO FLUID may be an indication of a) twins b) congenital gestational problems c) gestational diabetes d) anything .

1655. PHYSIOLOGY - GYNECOLOGY - OLIGOHYDRAMINOS is a) excess amniofluid b) scant amniofluid c) abnormal amniofluid d) amniofluid embolism .

1656. PHYSIOLOGY - GYNECOLOGY - POLYHYDRAMINOS is a) excess amniofluid b) scant amniofluid c) abnormal amniofluid d) amniofluid embolism .

1657. PHYSIOLOGY - GYNECOLOGY - SCANT AMNIO FLUID may be an indication of a) late pregnancies b) placental dysfunction c) fetal abnormalities d) anything .

1658. PHYSIOLOGY - MOVEMENT OF MICRO ORGANISM_S FROM ONE



PART OF THE BODY TO ANOTHER PART: a) autoimmunisation b) autoinoculation c) autoinsulation d) automatic ganglion .

1659. PHYSIOLOGY - NON-ESSENTIAL AMINO ACIDS mean: a) body does not need them b) body cannot make them c) body needs and can make them d) body can neither make nor need .

1660. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - REMOVAL OF CELLS FROM A PERSON'S BODY, AND REPLACEMENT AFTER TREATMENT may be termed as a) autoimmunisation b) autoinoculation c) autoinsulation d) automatic ganglion .

1661. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - SURGICAL CONNECTION BETWEEN TWO TUBULAR STRUCTURES such as BLOOD VESSELS, INTESTINES : a) anastomosis b) acanthosis c) anaplasmosis d) anchylosis .

1662. TOXICOLOGY - FOODS CONTAINING AFLATOXIN, when consumed may lead to a) ldl cholesterol build up b) cancer c) high blood pressure d) low blood pressure .

1663. TOXICOLOGY - PEANUTS and PEANUT BUTTER may have the UNAVOIDABLE CONTAMINANT a) aflatoxins b) anatoxins c) antitoxins d) botulinum toxin .

1664. ANATOMY - ALLELE is a form of a) gene b) bone c) passageway d) tumor .

1665. ANATOMY - CARPAL TUNNEL is a passageway in a) brain b) lungs c) wrist d) knees .

1666. COSMETICS - REMOVAL OF UNWANTED HAIR - ELECTROLYSIS uses ___electric currents. a) short-wave b) medium-wave c) long-wave d) electro-magnetic wave .

1667. DIAGNOSTICS - A ___ can assess whether a person is awake, alert or asleep.



a) ECG b) EEG c) EMG d) EKG .

1668. DIAGNOSTICS - CHORIONIC VILLUS SAMPLING aims to detect ____ . a) aspiration pneumonia b) birth defects c) causes of death d) figural blindness .

1669. DIAGNOSTICS - CHORIONIC VILLUS SAMPLING is a/an ____ test. a) agglutination test b) heterophil test c) intradermal test d) prenatal test .

1670. DIAGNOSTICS - Obtaining a tissue sample for biopsy, sucking it through a hollow needle may be termed as : a) autopsy b) aspirate or needle biopsy c) villus sampling d) necropsy .

1671. GERIATRICS - AGE SPOTS are also known as a) brain spots b) liver spots c) koplik's spots d) yellow spots .

*****Answers to Exercise1196*****

| 1652. d.| 1653. c.| 1654. d.| 1655. b.| 1656. a.| 1657. d.| 1658. b.| 1659. c.| 1660. b.|
1661. a.| 1662. b.| 1663. a.| 1664. a.| 1665. c.| 1666. a.| 1667. b.| 1668. b.| 1669. d.| 1670.
b.| 1671. b.

@@@@@EXERCISE 85@@@@@

1672. GYNECOLOGY - If MENSTRUATION has never occurred in a girl's life, it may be termed as a) primary amenorrhoea b) secondary amenorrhoea c) dysmenorrhoea d) oligomenorrhoea .

1673. MEDICAL PROCEDURES - REMOVING FOREIGN PARTICLES IN A BODY AREA USING A SUCKING MOTION is a) aspiration b) internal respiration c) perspiration d) suspiration .

1674. MEDICAL PROCEDURE: SUCTION OF ACCUMULATED ASCITES



FLUID IN ABDOMEN can be termed as a) aspiration b) curettage c) suspiration d) fenestration .

1675. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ___alter the amounts of **ELECTROLYTES** in blood. a) enzymes b) hormones c) diseases d) receptors .

1676. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - **AMNESIA** is loss of a) blood b) amino acids c) consciousness d) memory .

1677. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - **AMYOTROPIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS** affects a) brain b) lungs c) heart d) spine .

1678. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - **EISENMENGER SYNDROME** - mainly affects a) brain b) heart c) pancreas d) liver .

1679. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - **Lou Gehrig's disease** affects a) brain b) lungs c) heart d) spine .

1680. PHYSIOLOGY - ___makes red blood cells. a) aorta b) bone marrow c) encephalon d) thymus gland .

1681. PSYCHOPATHOLOGY - **ABNORMAL PREOCCUPATION WITH SELF** marked by communication disorders and short attention span and inability to treat others as people: a) autism b) brachycephalism c) defeatism d) erotism .

1682. PSYCHOPATHOLOGY - **MEMORY LOSS** - Politicians seem to suffer from a) anterograde amnesia b) retrograde amnesia c) selective amnesia d) transient global amnesia .

1683. PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS - a sociopathic personality a) does not mix with people b) tends to be amoral and illegal c) have a feeling of guilt and remorse d) all .

1684. CHEMOTHERAPY - **CANCER TREATMENT** - patients may have to minimise ___intake. a) sugars b) proteins c) cooked foods d) water .



1685. DIAGNOSTICS - inability to use or understand spoken/written language owing to a brain lesion: a) aphasia b) dysphasia c) cataphasia d) anaplasia .

1686. DIAGNOSTICS - PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - Amaurosis fugax is a symptom of ___ artery disease. a) vaginal artery b) appendicular artery c) arcuate artery d) carotid artery .

1687. OPHTHALMOLOGY - SURGICAL PROCEDURES - PHOTOCOAGULATION OF RETINA uses a) x-rays b) laser c) radio waves d) hertzian waves .

1688. PATHOLOGY OF INFECTIONS - STYE affects a) eyes b) ears c) nose d) throat .

1689. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - AMAUROSIS FUGAX affects a) cornea b) iris c) lens d) retina .

1690. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - AMAUROSIS FUGAX affects a) eyes b) ears c) nose d) throat .

1691. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - AMAUROSIS FUGAX affects only one eye because a) not a serious infection b) two different carotid arteries carry blood to two eyes c) two eyes have two separate retinas d) all .

*******Answers to Exercise1197*******

| 1672. a.| 1673. a.| 1674. a.| 1675. c.| 1676. d.| 1677. d. thickening of tissue in motor tracts of lateral columns and anterior horns of spine. Also called Lou Gehrig's disease.| 1678. b.| 1679. d. thickening of tissue in motor tracts of lateral columns and anterior horns of spine. Also called AMYOTROPIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS.| 1680. b.| 1681. a.| 1682. c.| 1683. b.| 1684. a.| 1685. a.| 1686. d.| 1687. b.| 1688. a.| 1689. d.| 1690. a.| 1691. b.



@@@@@EXERCISE 86@@@@@

1692. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - AMAUROSIS FUGAX is a result of a) blockage by plaque b) accumulation of thrombocytes c) haemorrhage of blood d) autoimmune response .

1693. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - AMAUROSIS FUGAX (temporary loss of vision in one eye) may be an indication of a) atherosclerosis b) psychoneurosis c) uraturia d) abetalipoproteinemia .

1694. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - APHASIA is an ailment which affects a) aorta b) brain c) chest d) hips .

1695. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - PSYCHOPATHOLOGY - process by which a person's psychological needs are expressed in the form of physical symptoms: a) anathematization b) cauterisation c) somatisation d) visualisation .

1696. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - STRONGYLOIDIASIS affects a) blood vessels b) gastro intestinal tract c) pulmonary vein d) spine andv vertebrae .

1697. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - subacute sclerosing panencephalitis affects a) aorta b) brain c) chest d) pelvis .

1698. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - TRANSIENT MONOCULAR BLINDNESS (temporary loss of vision in one eye) may be an indication of a) atherosclerosis b) psychoneurosis c) uraturia d) abetalipoproteinemia .

1699. PATHYPHYSIOLOGY - DERMATOSCLEROSIS is a ___disorder. a) autoimmune b) digestive c) respiratory d) vascular .

1700. PHARMACOLOGY - ACCUTANE , in spite of side effects, found some use in



treatment of a) atherosclerosis b) acne c) backaches d) diarrhoea .

1701. PHARMACOLOGY - ISOTRETINOIN, in spite of teratogenic side effects, found some use in treating a) gonorrhoea b) impetigo/acne c) imperforate hymen d) impressive aphasia .

1702. PHARMACOLOGY - TERATOGENIC DRUGS interfere with a) blood circulation b) immunity system c) embryo development d) assimilation process .

1703. PHARMACOLOGY - ___women are not to take ACCUTANE. a) young b) pregnant c) working d) post-menopause .

1704. ANATOMY - CAECUM is a pouch at the beginning of a) liver b) small intestine c) large intestine d) kidneys .

1705. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS AND PHARMACOLOGY - when gap between effective dose and toxic dose is very narrow, a need arises for a) Government control b) specialist supervision c) electroencephalogram d) use of narcotics .

1706. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - FLUOXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE found some use as a) anticoagulant b) antidepressant c) sedative d) laxative .

1707. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ANORCHIA is absence of ___ at the time of birth. a) both breasts b) both testes (testicles) c) both ear-lobes d) both nostrils .

1708. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ATELECTASIS may take place owing to a) dilation of airway b) blockage of airway c) enlargement of air sacs d) perforation in pulmonary vein .

1709. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CIRCULATORY DISEASES - disorder characterized by the absence of a pulse in both arms and in the carotid arteries is a) temporal arteritis b) takayasu's arteritis c) polyarteritis nodosa d) endarteritis .

1710. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - MUCUS PLUGS IN AIRWAYS may lead to a)



atelectasis b) alveolar ectasia c) lymphangiectasis d) angina pectoris .

1711. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF LUNGS a) atelectasis b) lymphangiectasis c) bilharziasis d) schistosomiasis .

*******Answers to Exercise1198*******

| 1692. a.| 1693. a.| 1694. b.| 1695. c.| 1696. b.| 1697. b.| 1698. a.| 1699. a.| 1700. b.|
1701. b.| 1702. c.| 1703. b. May lead to birth defects in baby.| 1704. c.| 1705. b.| 1706.
b.| 1707. b.| 1708. b.| 1709. b.| 1710. a.| 1711. a.

@ @ @ @ @ EXERCISE 87 @ @ @ @ @

1712. PATHYPHYSIOLOGY - benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) affects a) adolescents b) youth c) aged males d) aged females .

1713. PHARMACOLOGY AND APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - DOXEPIN , in spite of side effects, found some use as a) anticoagulant b) antihemophillic c) antidepressant d) nervous excitant .

1714. PHARMACOLOGY - CARDURA is the trade name of a) doxazosin b) doxorubicin c) doxepin d) doxycycline .

1715. PHARMACOLOGY - LITHIUM CARBONATE found some use as a) anticoagulant b) antihemophillic c) antidepressant d) nervous excitant .

1716. PHARMACOLOGY - SARAFEM is the trade name of a) reboxetine b) fluoxetine c) escitalopram d) lexapro .

1717. PHARMACOLOGY - SINEQUAN is the trade name of a) doxazosin b) doxorubicin c) doxepin d) doxycycline .

1718. PHARMACOLOGY - VIBRAMYCIN is the trade name of a) doxazosin b)



doxorubicin c) doxepin d) doxycycline .

1719. PHYSIOLOGY - ABSORPTION OF CALCIUM is controlled by ___glands.

a) adrenal b) pituitary c) para-thyroid glands d) thymus .

1720. PHYSIOLOGY - ___is an INBORN SENSATION: a) appetite b) craving c) hunger d) sweet tooth .

1721. PHYSIOLOGY - the function of CAECUM at the beginning of LARGE INTESTINE is: a) push the food along the g.i. path b) filter liquid impurities c) filter solid impurities d) function not known .

1722. PSYCHOPATHOLOGY - PSYCHIATRY - SELECTIVE SEROTONIN REUPTAKE INHIBITOR works on a) brain b) spine c) thyroid gland d) thymus gland .

1723. PSYCHOPATHOLOGY - PSYCHIATRY - SSRI is used as a) antabuse b) antidepressant c) muscle relaxant d) virility drug .

1724. ANATOMY - ACINUSES are minute sacs in ____. a) blood vessels b) lungs c) glands d) gut .

1725. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - GRISEOFULVIN is a/an a) antineoplastic antibiotic b) fungicidal antibiotic c) penicillinase-resistant-antibiotic d) aminoglycosidal antibiotics .

1726. DIAGNOSTICS - BLOODY MUCUS is an important symptom in ___ pneumonia. a) mycoplasma b) chlamydia c) legionella d) most pneumonias have bloody mucus .

1727. DIAGNOSTICS - ___ is a starter in diagnosing nascent pneumonia. a) chest x-ray b) bronchoscopy c) open lung biopsy d) CT scan .

1728. DIAGNOSTICS - LEGIONNAIRE'S DISEASE is a type of a) brain fever b)



pneumonia c) heart disease d) kidney problem .

1729. DIAGNOSTICS - normal hydrogen ion concentration of BLOOD plasma should be constant ph ____. a) 5.4 b) 6.4 c) 7.4 d) 8.4 .

1730. HOME CARE - PNEUMONIA PATIENTS have to a) take more fluids b) avoid fluids c) take only warm fluids d) take only warm food .

1731. NUTRITION - FOOD TECHNOLOGY - SACCHAROMYCES is another name for a) starch b) honey c) fructose d) yeast .

*******Answers to Exercise1199*******

| 1712. c.| 1713. c.| 1714. a.| 1715. c.| 1716. b.| 1717. c.| 1718. d.| 1719. c.| 1720. c.
Others are acquired sensations.| 1721. d.| 1722. a.| 1723. b.| 1724. c.| 1725. b.| 1726. c.|
1727. a.| 1728. b.| 1729. c.| 1730. a.| 1731. d.

@@@@@EXERCISE 88@@@@@

1732. PATHOLOGY - ATYPICAL PNEUMONIA is caused by a) bacteria b) fungi
c) antigens d) viruses .

1733. PATHOLOGY - MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIA generally affects a) persons
younger than 40 b) persons older than 40 c) women younger than 40 d) women older
than 40 .

1734. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ACIDOSIS produces abnormal acids a)
hydrochloric and nitric acids b) beta-hydroxybutyric acid and acetoacetic acid c)
acetic acid and acetoacetic acid d) none of these .

1735. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - DOUBLE PNEUMONIA is a) simultaneous infection
both by mycoplasma and chlamydia b) infection of both lungs c) both bacterial



and viral d) pneumonia coupled with flue .

1736. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - infection of the structure separating the trachea from the esophagus: a) aortitis b) colpocystitis c) dacryocystitis d) epiglottitis .

1737. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - peritonsillar abscess may lead to a) lung cancer b) upper airway obstruction c) palpitations d) dyspepsia .

1738. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS - FOOD LODGED IN TRACHEA CAUSING CHOKING - a first aid physical procedure followed is: a) oral administration of chlortetracycline b) Heimlich maneure c) tracheostomy d) tracheotomy .

1739. PHARMACOLOGY - ACE INHIBITORS serve as ___medications. a) blood pressure b) antacid c) antabuse d) bronchodilator .

1740. PHARMACOLOGY - AMINOGLYCOSIDAL ANTIBIOTICS have their major adverse effect: a) cytotoxicity b) nephrotoxicity c) ototoxicity d) hepatotoxicity .

1741. PHARMACOLOGY - AMINOGLYCOSIDE ANTIBIOTICS may damage a) inner ear b) larynx c) pharynx d) temporal artery .

1742. PHYSIOLOGY - CHOLAGOGUES a) stimulate liver to produce more bile b) improve flow of bile already produced c) reduce flow of bile in gall bladder d) control the production of bile by liver .

1743. PHYSIOLOGY - CHOLECYSTOKININ a) empties gall bladder b) fills gall bladder c) surrounds gall bladder d) prevents cysts in gall bladder .

1744. ANATOMY - ___is the longest nerve in human body. a) femoral nerve b) cranial nerve c) trigeminal nerve d) sciatic nerve .

1745. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - MAGNECIUM SULFATE finds some use as



___medication. a) anticoagulant b) antidepressant c) antismasmodic d) virility drug

1746. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - NEUROLEPTICS are a) stimulants b) lubricants c) tranquilisers d) aphrodisiacs .

1747. DIAGNOSTICS - JUVENILE KIPHOSIS is name 2 for: a) Scheuermann's disease b) Addison's disease c) Wilson's disease d) Darier's disease .

1748. DIAGNOSTICS - ___sulphate is used in some X-rays. a) barium b) copper c) ferrous d) zinc .

1749. NUTRITION - PANTOTHENIC ACID is another name for a) vitamin A b) vitamin B5 c) vitamin C d) vitamin D .

1750. NUTRITION - VITAMIN B5 deficiency may lead to a) scurvy b) beriberi c) inflammation of vagina d) no naturally occurring disease. .

1751. NUTRITION - vitamin P's utility is aiding in absorption of a) vitamin A b) vitamin B6 c) vitamin C d) vitamin D .

*****Answers to Exercise1200*****

| 1732. a.| 1733. a.| 1734. b.| 1735. b.| 1736. d.| 1737. b.| 1738. b. tracheotomy or stomy is a surgical procedure is a later step.| 1739. a.| 1740. b.| 1741. a.| 1742. b.| 1743. a.| 1744. d.| 1745. c.| 1746. c.| 1747. a.| 1748. b.| 1749. b.| 1750. d.| 1751. c.

@@@@@EXERCISE 89@@@@@

1752. NUTRITION - vitamin that maintains resistance of cell and capillary walls to permeation: a) vitamin A b) vitamin B6 c) vitamin P d) vitamin K .

1753. OPHTHALMOLOGY - PHARMACOLOGY - ___sulphate is used in some



eyedrops. a) barium b) copper c) ferrous d) zinc .

1754. PATHOLOGY - Tsutsugamushi disease is another name for a) typhoid b) typhus c) yellow fever d) scarlet fever .

1755. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME affects a) brain b) chest c) wrist d) feet .

1756. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - GM2 GANGLIOSIDOSIS affects a) aorta b) brain c) chest d) duodenum .

1757. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - GM2 GANGLIOSIDOSIS is a) bacterial b) congenital c) acquired d) autoimmune .

1758. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - SANDHOFF DISEASE affects a) aorta b) brain c) chest d) duodenum .

1759. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - SCHEUERMANN'S DISEASE affects a) aorta b) brain c) chest d) skeleton .

1760. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - TARSAL TUNNEL SYNDROME affects a) brain b) chest c) wrist d) feet .

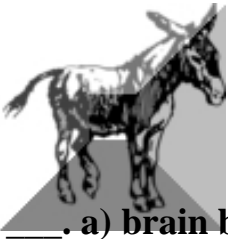
1761. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - untreated STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTION can lead to ___inflammation. a) aorta b) brain c) liver d) kidney .

1762. PHYSIOLOGY - GLYCOSAMINOGLYCANS (GAGs) are modified a) proteins b) fats c) acids d) sugars .

1763. PHYSIOLOGY - GLYCOSAMINOGLYCANS (GAGs) work as ___ in human body. a) coagulants b) stimulants c) lubricants d) inhibitors .

1764. ANATOMY - DURA is a membranous cover for a) aorta b) brain c) lungs d) duodenum .

1765. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ACE INHIBITORS are medicines used to treat



____. a) brain b) cirrhosis c) heart d) autoimmune .

1766. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ACE INHIBITORS may cause a side effect of:

a) swollen lips or tongue b) rupture of appendix c) scant urine d) constipation .

1767. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ____persons should not take ACE INHIBITORS. a) Persons facing fertility problems b) Pregnant c) Menopause in progress d) very old .

1768. NUTRITION - EXCESS BETA CAROTENE consumption may temporarily lead to ____skin. a) blue b) green c) red d) yellow .

1769. NUTRITION - OVERDOSE OF VITAMIN A may lead to ____pain. a) chest b) joint c) stomach d) back .

1770. PATHOLOGY - HELICOBACTER PYLORI is believed to cause a) stomach cancer b) brain tumors c) oliguria d) lung collapse .

1771. PATHOLOGY - HELICOBACTER PYLORI is said to cause a) gastric malt lymphoma b) brain tumors c) oliguria d) lung collapse .

*****Answers to Exercise1201*****

| 1752. c.| 1753. d.| 1754. b.| 1755. c.| 1756. b.| 1757. b.| 1758. b.| 1759. d.| 1760. d.|
1761. d.| 1762. d.| 1763. c.| 1764. b.| 1765. c. Also prevent stroke.| 1766. a.| 1767. b.|
1768. d.| 1769. b.| 1770. a.| 1771. a.

@@@@@EXERCISE 90@@@@@

1772. PATHOLOGY - HELICOBACTER PYLORI is the most common cause of ____ worldwide. a) plaques in blood vessels b) brain tumors c) intestinal ulcers d) lung collapse .



1773. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ANGINA refers to a) heart attack b) heart experiencing shortage of oxygen c) thickened blood filled with gas d) all .

1774. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - FOOD ENTERING SMALL INTESTINE RAPIDLY may cause ____ . a) cirrhosis b) duodenal ulcer c) dumping syndrome d) appendicitis .

1775. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - HELLP SYNDROME affects a) comfort women b) pregnant women c) wonder women d) elderly women .

1776. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - POLYCYTHEMIA may be a result of chronic ____ disease. a) brain b) lung c) pancreas d) liver .

1777. PHARMACOLOGY - EXCESS INTAKE OF ASCORBIC ACID (VITAMIN C) may lead to a) autoimmune reactions b) blood clotting c) formation of oxalate stones in urinary tract d) all .

1778. PHARMACOLOGY - HEART DRUGS are normally not to be taken with a) grape fruit or its juice b) apple juice c) any fruit juice d) distilled water .

1779. PHARMACOLOGY - MORNING-AFTER PILLS are a) contraceptives b) diuretics c) purgatives d) analgesics .

1780. PHARMACOLOGY - MOTRIN is the trade name of a) aspirin b) acetaminophen c) ibuprofen d) sildenafil .

1781. PHARMACOLOGY - NITROGLYCERIN finds its use as a) antidepressant b) anticoagulant c) vasodilator d) virility drug .

1782. PHARMACOLOGY - NITROSPAN is the trade name of a) nitrofurantoin b) nitrogen trichloride c) nitrochloromethane d) nitroglycerin .

1783. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - TREPANNATION drills a) shoulder b) thigh bone c) skull d) backbone .



1784. ANATOMY - INTERSTICES are spaces between a) two organs b) organs and tissues c) organs and bones d) two bones .

1785. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - AEROSOL MEDICATIONS thin ___ fluids. a) brain b) lung c) heart d) abdominal .

1786. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ASPIRIN in spite of its side effects, found some use as a) blood thinner b) vasodilator c) beta blocker d) antithyroid .

1787. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ASPIRIN's side effects can be a) stomach pain b) itching and rashes c) diarrhoea d) any of these. .

1788. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - CLOPIDOGREL SULFATE found some use as a) blood thinner b) vasodilator c) beta blocker d) antithyroid .

1789. DIAGNOSTICS - AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS affects a) brain and skull b) spine and muscles c) lungs and heart d) liver and pancreas .

1790. DIAGNOSTICS - LOU GEHRIG'S DISEASE affects a) brain and skull b) spine and muscles c) lungs and heart d) liver and pancreas .

1791. DIAGNOSTICS - PROTHROMBIN TEST can help in diagnosing a) haemophilia b) intestinal disorders c) prostate problems d) hemoglobinemia .

*****Answers to Exercise1202*****

| 1772. c.| 1773. b.| 1774. c.| 1775. b.| 1776. b.| 1777. c.| 1778. a.| 1779. a.| 1780. c.|
1781. c.| 1782. d.| 1783. c.| 1784. b.| 1785. b.| 1786. a.| 1787. d.| 1788. a.| 1789. b.| 1790.
b.| 1791. a.

@@@@@EXERCISE 91@@@@@

1792. DIAGNOSTICS - SODIUM CHLORIDE ELECTROLYTE



CONCENTRATIONS beyond 150mmol/l may lead to a) dehydration b) diabetes insipidus c) diabetes mellitus d) any of these .

1793. GENETICS - AUTOSOMAL CHROMOSOMES appear in a) singles b) pairs c) triplets d) quadruplets .

1794. OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY - CONTINUOUS EXPOSURE TO ASBESTOS may lead to a) interstitial pneumonitis b) necrosis of interstitial cells c) interstitial tumors d) evaporation of interstitial fluid .

1795. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - A1AT DEFICIENCY (ALPHA1 ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY) is a) acquired b) congenital c) contagious d) autoimmune .

1796. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ACCUMULATION OF FLUID IN AIR SACS a) improves the ability of lungs to expand b) reduce the ability of lungs to expand c) no link between fluid in air sacs and the ability of lungs to expand d) .. .

1797. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ALPHA1 ANTITRYPSIN DEFICIENCY can lead to damage of a) liver and lungs b) lungs and heart c) brain and spine d) liver and pancreas .

1798. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS is also known as ___disease. a) Addison's disease b) Alzheimer's disease c) Lou Gehrig's disease d) Autosomal dominant disease .

1799. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - FIND THE ODDMAN OUT: a) pleuralgia b) pleurodynia c) pneumocytosis d) costalgia .

1800. PEEP (POSITIVE END EXPIRATORY PRESSURE) is a term associated with a) brain b) lungs c) liver d) kidneys .

1801. PHARMACOLOGY - PLAVIX is the trade name of ___sulfate. a) zinc sulfate b) magnesium sulfate c) clopidogrel sulfate d) bariam sulfate .



1802. PHYSIOLOGY - interstitial cell-stimulating hormone stimulates a) lung function b) heart function c) reproductive function d) digestive function .

1803. PHYSIOLOGY - ___ secretes TRYPSIN. a) stomach b) pancreas c) liver d) kidneys .

1804. ANATOMY - PUDENDAL NERVE helps a) autoimmune responses b) reproduction and urination c) respiration d) digestion and assimilation .

1805. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - PHENELZINE is a/an a) inhibitor b) agonist c) receptor d) dilator .

1806. DERMATOLOGY - INFECTIONS - FAVUS is a) bacterial b) fungal c) viral d) autoimmunal .

1807. DERMATOLOGY - INFECTIONS - RINGWORM is a) bacterial b) fungal c) viral d) autoimmunal .

1808. DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT - RHINOSCOPE - observes a) inner ear b) nasal passages c) esophagus d) alveolar ridge .

1809. DIAGNOSTICS - WEBER'S TEST helps in measuring a person's a) vision b) deafness c) sensitivity to smell d) agility and aptitude .

1810. HEMATOLOGY - COMPLEMENT IN BLOOD SERUM is a part of a) circulatory process b) immunity response c) blood extravasation d) blood replenishment .

1811. IMMUNOLOGY - COMPLEMENT IN BLOOD SERUM refers to presence of a series of ___. a) amino acids b) enzymes c) hormones d) antigens and antibodies .

*******Answers to Exercise1203*******

| 1792. d.| 1793. b.| 1794. a.| 1795. b. genetic. Sufferers have only one copy of A1AT



gene instead of the normal 2.| 1796. b.| 1797. a.| 1798. c.| 1799. c. others pertains to the membrane cover of lungs ie. pleura.| 1800. b. Breathing machines administer oxygen and PEEP.| 1801. c.| 1802. c.| 1803. b.| 1804. b.| 1805. a.| 1806. b. caused by trichophyton.| 1807. b. caused by trichophyton.| 1808. b.| 1809. b.| 1810. b.| 1811. b.

@@@@@EXERCISE 92@@@@@

1812. NEONATALOGY and OBSTETRICS - PUERPERAL DEPRESSION may arise a) during early pregnancy b) just before delivery c) soon after delivery d) at any time before the child gets teeth .

1813. OTOLOGY - studies diseases of a) ears b) nose c) throat d) all .

1814. OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY - studies diseases of a) ears b) nose c) throat d) all .

1815. PATHOLOGY - FASCIOLIASIS is transmitted through a) cats b) mice c) snails d) dogs .

1816. PATHOLOGY OF FEVERS - a fever marked by gastroenteritis and mild jaundice: a) canicola fever b) swamp fever c) leptospirosis d) all .

1817. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - RISUS SARDONICUS is a symptom which may appear on a) face b) breasts c) vagina d) hips .

1818. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - RISUS SARDONICUS is a symptom which may appear with a) angina b) cystoparalysis c) fascioliasis d) tetanus .

1819. PHARMACOLOGY - ISOSORBIDE found some use in treating a) angina pectoris b) lung collapse c) leptomeningitis d) liver cirrhosis .

1820. PHARMACOLOGY - LONITEN is the trade name of a) flaxedil b) minoxidil



c) isosorbide d) phenelzine .

1821. PHARMACOLOGY - MINOXIDIL is a) vasoconstrictor b) vasodilator c) beta blocker d) ACE inhibitor .

1822. PHARMACOLOGY - PHENELZINE a MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITOR (MAO) comes with the trade name a) Nardil b) Loniten c) Minoxidil d) Flaxedil .

1823. SURGICAL PROCEDURE - RHINOTOMY aims to remove pus from a) ear b) nose c) throat d) all .

1824. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - THROMBO ANGITIS OBLIERANS treatment is with a) antibiotics b) vasodilators c) pain-killers d) no specific treatment except lifestyle changes .

1825. DIAGNOSTICS - CT (COMPUTER TOMOGRAPHY) started in a) 1965 b) 1975 c) 1985 d) 1995 .

1826. DIAGNOSTICS - most diagnostic X-RAYS use a kilovoltage range of a) 25-40 kv b) 60-120 kv c) 120-150 kv d) none .

1827. DIAGNOSTICS - X-RAYS - BREAST RADIOGRAPHY normally uses a kilovoltage range of a) 25-40 kv b) 60-120 kv c) 120-150 kv d) none .

1828. DIAGNOSTICS - X-RAYS - CHEST RADIOGRAPHY normally uses a kilovoltage range of a) 25-40 kv b) 60-120 kv c) 120-150 kv d) none .

1829. DIAGNOSTICS - X-rays started in a) 1875 b) 1885 c) 1895 d) 1905 .

1830. PATHOLOGY - DERMATOLOGY - an air- or fluid-filled bubble occurring in the skin or lungs a) node b) bulla c) embolism d) button .

1831. .

*****Answers to Exercise1204*****



| 1812. c.| 1813. a.| 1814. d.| 1815. c.| 1816. d.| 1817. a.| 1818. d.| 1819. a.| 1820. b.|
1821. b.| 1822. a.| 1823. b.| 1824. d. We have to checkup further progress.| 1825. b.|
1826. b.| 1827. a.| 1828. c.| 1829. c.| 1830. b.| 1831. mbolism is also air bubble or clot,
but it occurs in blood vessels.

@@@@@EXERCISE 93@@@@@

1832. PATHOLOGY - STREP INFECTIONS affect a) eyes b) throat (tonsils) c)
heart d) hips .

1833. PATHOLOGY - STREP INFECTIONS are a) bacterial b) fungal c)
autoimmunal d) viral .

1834. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BLOOD CLOT formed in leg shifting to lungs: a)
deep vein thrombosis (DVT) b) temporal arteritis c) vertibral bacilar stroke d)
meatal stenosis .

1835. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BUERGER'S DISEASE affects **BLOOD VESSELS**
of a) brain b) heart c) abdomen d) limbs .

1836. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - STREP INFECTIONS lead to **RHEUMATIC**
FEVER -which may lead to a) aortic stenosis b) abdominal aortic aneurysm c) aortic
plexus d) aortic orifice .

1837. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - THROMBO ANGITIS OBLITERANS affects
BLOOD VESSELS of a) brain b) heart c) abdomen d) limbs .

1838. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - which of the following is not a risk factor for
developing **ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM** ? a) male sex b) aging c) low BP
d) high cholesterol .



1839. PHARMACOLOGY - LEVITRA is the trade name of a) sildenafil b) tadalafil c) vardenafil d) thiosulfil .

1840. PHARMACOLOGY - MANDELAMINE is the trade name of a) amphetamine b) clomipramine c) methenamine d) tyramine .

1841. PHARMACOLOGY - METHENAMINE found some use in treating ___infections. a) brain b) cardiac c) intestinal d) urinary .

1842. PHARMACOLOGY - VARDENAFIL found some use as a) bronchodilator b) calcium-blocker c) ACE inhibitor d) virility drug .

1843. RESPIRATORY pathoPHYSIOLOGY - TRANSFER OF OXYGEN FROM LUNGS TO BLOOD VESSELS takes place at a) alveoli b) bronchioles c) endocardium d) serosa .

1844. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - VALVULOPLASTY is performed on a) brain b) lungs c) heart d) abdomen .

1845. ANATOMY - AXONES are a) blood vessels b) muscles c) nerves d) membranes .

1846. ANATOMY - NEUROPILE is a a) node b) cavity c) network d) membrane .

1847. ANATOMY - NEUROPILE is a part of grey matter in a) aorta b) brain c) chest d) duodenum .

1848. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - INTAVENOUS IMMUNOGLOBULINS are a) antigens b) antibodies c) phagocytes d) ACE inhibitors .

1849. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - INTRATHECAL CHEMOTHERAPY may inject medicines into a) aorta b) cerebrospinal fluid c) pituitary gland d) hip bone .

1850. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - METRONIDAZOLE is a ___medication. a) antiprotozoal b) antifungal c) diuretic d) sedative .



1851. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - METRONIDAZOLE is a ___ medication. a) antiprotozoal b) antifungal c) diuretic d) sedative .

*******Answers to Exercise1205*******

| 1832. b.| 1833. a.| 1834. a.| 1835. d. may lead to gangrene. also known as thromboangitis obliterans.| 1836. a.| 1837. d. may lead to gangrene. also known as buerger's disease.| 1838. c.| 1839. c.| 1840. c.| 1841. d.| 1842. d.| 1843. a.| 1844. c. repair of heart valve through open heart or balloon method.| 1845. c.| 1846. c.| 1847. b.| 1848. b.| 1849. b.| 1850. a.| 1851. b.

@ @ @ @ @ EXERCISE 94 @ @ @ @ @

1852. DIAGNOSTICS - INTRAVENOUS PYELOGRAMS depict a) brain and adrenal gland b) larynx and lungs c) esophagus and stomach d) kidneys and ureters .

1853. FAMILY PLANNING METHODS - IUDs are a) abortion pills b) bactericidal medications c) contraceptives d) any one .

1854. OPHTHALMOLOGY - ANATOMY OF EYE - CORNEA has ___ layers. a) two b) three c) four d) five .

1855. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - abnormal adhesion and rigidity of bones of a joint : a) ankylosis b) abiogenesis c) adiposis d) aesthesis .

1856. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - AORTIC INSUFFICIENCY is a ___ disease. a) gall bladder b) heart valve c) brain edema d) nephritic .

1857. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (bppv) may be caused by a sudden a) tilting of head b) acidity c) alkalinity d) indigestion .



1858. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - inflammation and cracking of skin on lips : a) poliomyelitis b) encephalitis c) cheilitis d) spondylitis .

1859. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - inflammation of a spinal joint with pain and stiffness : a) poliomyelitis b) encephalitis c) cheilitis d) spondylitis .

1860. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - MENIER'S DISEASE affects a) eyes b) ears c) nose d) throat .

1861. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - PHLEBITIS usually takes place in a) brain b) heart c) liver d) legs .

1862. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - THROMBOPHLEBITIS is inflammation of veins with a) hemorrhages b) clots c) antigens d) antibodies .

1863. PHARMACOLOGY - FLAGYL is the trade name of a) metronidazole b) mebendazole c) miconazole d) omeprazole .

1864. PHARMACOLOGY - MONISTAT is the trade name of a) metronidazole b) mebendazole c) miconazole d) omeprazole .

1865. ANATOMY - ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT is in a) chest b) thigh c) knee d) ankle and feet .

1866. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - AMIADARONE found use as a) antiarrhythmic b) antiberiberi factor c) antispasmodic d) antidiuretic .

1867. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - INTERFERON is an ___ drug. a) antibacterial b) antifungal c) antiviral d) antihistamine .

1868. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - prevailing mode of treating anthrax is with a) antihistamines b) antibiotics c) IV fluids d) all .

1869. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - which of the following is NOT TRUE about NAPROXEN ? a) anti-inflammatory b) steroidal c) can ameliorate arthritis d) can



tackle moderate pain .

1870. DIAGNOSTICS - enzyme-linked-immunosorbent serologic assay help identify the presence of a) antibodies b) bacteria c) viruses d) any of these or all .

1871. DIAGNOSTICS - X-RAYS - When a chest X-ray is taken with patient facing Film plate and X-ray machine behind the patient, the view we get is: a) AP view b) PA view c) dorsoventral d) ventrodorsal .

*******Answers to Exercise1206*******

| 1852. d.| 1853. c. intra uterine devices inserted by physicians.| 1854. d.| 1855. a.| 1856. b.| 1857. a.| 1858. c.| 1859. d.| 1860. b.| 1861. d.| 1862. b.| 1863. a.| 1864. c.| 1865. c.| 1866. a.| 1867. c.| 1868. b.| 1869. b. Naproxen is non-steroidal or NSAID.| 1870. d.| 1871. b. posteroanterior.

@@@@@EXERCISE 95@@@@@

1872. DIAGNOSTICS - X-RAYS - When a chest X-ray is taken with the patient's back against Film plate and X-ray machine in front of patient, the view we get is: a) AP view b) PA view c) dorsoventral d) ventrodorsal .

1873. PATHOLOGY - ANTHRAX is a) bacterial b) fungal c) autoimmunial d) viral .

1874. PATHOLOGY - WOOLSORTER'S DISEASE is a) cutaneous anthrax b) gastrointestinal anthrax c) pulmonary anthrax d) influenza .

1875. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - find the oddman out : a) calculi b) tartar c) tumor d) tophi .

1876. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - GRAFT vs HOST DISEASE (GVHD) is associated with a) erythrocytes b) megalocytes c) macrocytes d) lymphocytes .



**1877. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - most common ANTHRAX is: a) cutaneous anthrax
b) gastrointestinal anthrax c) inhalational anthrax d) pulmonary anthrax .**

**1878. PHARMACOLOGY - DIGITALIS found some utility as ___stimulant. a)
cardiac stimulant b) intestinal stimulant c) appetite stimulant d) respiratory
stmulant .**

**1879. PHARMACOLOGY - GRANISETRON found some utility as a) anticoagulant
b) antidepressant c) antinauseant d) antidiuretic .**

**1880. PHARMACOLOGY - NAPROSYN is the trade name of a) naproxen b)
naproxen sodium c) primaxin d) methocarbamol .**

**1881. PHARMACOLOGY - NAPROSYN is the trade name of a) naproxen b)
naproxen sodium c) primaxin d) methocarbamol .**

**1882. PHARMACOLOGY - NOT a SALICYLATE : a) aspirin b) anacin III c)
merthiolate d) salol .**

**1883. PHARMACOLOGY - ONDANSETRON found some utility as a)
anticoagulant b) antidepressant c) antinauseant d) antidiuretic .**

**1884. PHARMACOLOGY - ROBAXIN is the trade name of a) naproxen b)
naproxen sodium c) primaxin d) methocarbamol .**

1885. ANATOMY - Meibomian gland are in a) eyes b) ears c) nose d) throat .

**1886. ANATOMY - OPHTHALMOLOGY - MEIBOMIAN GLANDS are also
known as a) tear glands b) lacrimal glands c) apocrine glands d) tarsal glands .**

**1887. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ALTEPLASE found usage as ___ a) clot
dissolver b) calculi dissolver c) lipid dissolver d) plaque dissolver .**

**1888. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - STREPTOKINASE found some use as a) clot
dissolver b) calculi dissolver c) lipid dissolver d) plaque dissolver .**



1889. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - usual treatment for LIVER ABSCESS a) metronidazole and tinidazole b) imidazole and iminazole c) mebendazole and miconazole d) thiabendazole and virazole .

1890. MUSCULOSKELETAL STRUCTURE - CERVICAL VERTIBRAE are ___ bones in number. a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 9 .

1891. MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM - ATLAS is a bone in a) brain b) neck c) chest d) hip .

*******Answers to Exercise1207*******

| 1872. a. anteroposterior.| 1873. a. Bacillus anthracis.| 1874. c.| 1875. c. Tumors are cancers and cellular growths. others are made of calcium or urates.| 1876. d. guest lymphocytes attack host body tissues thinking them as foreign bodies.| 1877. a.| 1878. a.| 1879. c.| 1880. a.| 1881. b.| 1882. b.| 1883. c.| 1884. d.| 1885. a.| 1886. d.| 1887. a.| 1888. a.| 1889. a.| 1890. c.| 1891. b.

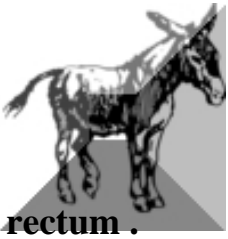
@ @ @ @ @ EXERCISE 96 @ @ @ @ @

1892. OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES - PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CHALICOSIS affects a) brain b) lungs c) liver d) kidneys .

1893. OPHTHALMOLOGY - Meibomian GLANDS are in a) eyelids b) pupil c) cornea d) retina .

1894. OTOLOGY - CERUMEN secretes in a) external ear b) middle ear c) inner ear d) not in ears .

1895. PATHOLOGY - clostridium perfringens epsilon toxin may lead to a) abdominal cramps and diarrhoea b) gangrene c) Bornholm disease d) infection of



1896. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - after an amebic infection, blood may carry ENTAMOEBIA HISTOLYTICA to a) kidney b) lungs c) pancreas d) liver .

1897. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BINGE AND PURGE SYNDROME may lead to a) amenorrhoea b) hypermenorrhoea c) primary amenorrhoea d) menstrual disorders -all or any .

1898. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BINGE AND PURGE SYNDROME refers to a) anorexia nervosa b) bulimia nervosa c) composite term for both d) none .

1899. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BUBOes are swellings in ___ glands. a) adrenal gland b) pituitary gland c) lymphatic gland d) thymus gland .

1900. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CHALAZIONS are cysts which may form in a) eyelids b) pupil c) cornea d) retina .

1901. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - presence of abnormally large fat in FROTHY FOUL-SMELLING feces : a) amenorrhoea b) gonorrhoea c) pyorrhoea d) steatorrhoea .

1902. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - STREPTOKINASE is an enzyme produced by a) bacteria b) fungi c) viruses d) phagocytes .

1903. PHARMACOLOGY - EXCESS USE OF ANTIBIOTICS may lead to infection of rectum with a) clostridium perfringens b) clostridium difficile c) clostridium botulinum d) Clostridium welchii .

1904. PHYSIOLOGY - BREAST MILK is an example of a/an ___secretion. a) apocrine secretion b) lacrimal secretion c) mucous secretion d) prolactin secretion .

1905. ANATOMY - SACRUM is a/an a) artery b) bone c) muscle d) nerve .

1906. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - AZITHROMYCIN found some usage to treat



___infections. a) bacterial infections b) fungal infections c) viral infections d) tapeworm infection .

1907. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - a burning pain in a limb along the course of a peripheral nerve; usually associated with skin changes: a) causalgia b) chiralgia c) costalgia d) cephalalgia .

1908. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - a pain in the hand , not from trauma: a) causalgia b) chiralgia c) costalgia d) cephalalgia .

1909. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ARNOLD-CHIARI DEFORMITY affects a) ankle and feet b) hips and thighs c) neck and shoulders d) brain and skull .

1910. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CAULIFLOWER EAR affects a) external ear b) middle ear c) internal ear d) has nothing to do human ears .

1911. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - NEONATALOGY - OBSTETRICS - erythroblastosis fetalis may arise from a) uteral infections b) Rh incompatibilities c) histo incompatibilities d) heavy metal poisoning .

*****Answers to Exercise1208*****

| 1892. b. affects stone-quarry workers.| 1893. a.| 1894. a.| 1895. a.| 1896. d.| 1897. d.| 1898. c.| 1899. c.| 1900. a.| 1901. d.| 1902. a.| 1903. b.| 1904. a.| 1905. b. in lower spine.| 1906. a.| 1907. a.| 1908. b.| 1909. d.| 1910. a.| 1911. b.

@@@@@EXERCISE 97@@@@@

1912. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - OTOLOGY - CAULIFLOWER EAR is a/an ___deformity. a) congenital deformity b) acquired deformity c) auto-immune reaction deformity d) arnold-chiari deformity .



1913. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - pain in the chest caused by inflammation of the muscles between the ribs a) causalgia b) chiralgia c) costalgia d) cephalalgia .

1914. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - pain in the head caused by dilation of cerebral arteries or muscle contractions or a reaction to drugs a) causalgia b) chiralgia c) costalgia d) cephalalgia .

1915. PHARMACOLOGY - ARGATROBAN is said to work as ___inhibitor. a) ACE inhibitor b) COX2 inhibitor c) protease inhibitor d) thrombin inhibitor .

1916. PHARMACOLOGY - HIRUDIN is said to work as ___inhibitor. a) ACE inhibitor b) COX2 inhibitor c) protease inhibitor d) thrombin inhibitor .

1917. PHARMACOLOGY - PROCAINE was in the past, used as a) general anesthetic b) spinal anesthetic c) caudal anesthetic d) local anesthetic .

1918. PHARMACOLOGY - PROCARBAZINE found some use as a ___drug. a) sedative drug b) cancer drug c) virility drug d) antiarrhythmic drug .

1919. PHARMACOLOGY - PROCHLORPERAZINE is ___drug. a) antipsychotic drug b) antiemetic drug c) neuroleptic drug d) all .

1920. PHARMACOLOGY - ZITHROMAX is the trade name of a) achromycin b) actinomycin c) antimycin d) azithromycin .

1921. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - ANGIOPLASTIES - the purpose of stenting is a) to remove the cause of blockage of the artery b) to prevent re-collapse of the artery c) to blast balloons from time to time d) all .

1922. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - CARDIOVERSION AND DEFIBRILLATION uses ___anesthesia. a) general anesthesia b) spinal anesthesia c) local anesthesia d) caudal anesthesia .

1923. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - CARDIOVERSION using defibrillators



involve a) electric shocks b) radiation c) ablation (surgical removal of parts) d) installation of pacemakers .

1924. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - for CAROTID ANGIOPLASTY AND STENTING, ___puncture or incision is made. a) spinal puncture b) lumbar puncture c) groin or leg puncture d) any one .

1925. ANATOMY - JUGULAR VEIN is in a) feet b) knees c) hips d) neck .

1926. ANATOMY - JUGULAR VEINS carry impure blood from a) head b) heart c) limbs d) thighs .

1927. ANATOMY - MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM - No. of SEPARATE vertebrae (bones in spine) in ADULTS : a) 26 b) 33 c) 36 d) 43 .

1928. ANATOMY - MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM - No. of vertebrae (bones in spine) attached to ribs a) 6 b) 12 c) 18 d) 24 .

1929. ANATOMY - MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM - No. of vertebrae (bones in spine) in children: a) 26 b) 33 c) 36 d) 43 .

1930. ANATOMY - MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM - SCAPHOID BONE is in a) skull b) shoulders c) wrist d) hips .

1931. ANATOMY - SPINAL CORD has ___ nerves on each side. a) 31 b) 41 c) 51 d) 61 .

*****Answers to Exercise1209*****

| 1912. b.| 1913. c.| 1914. d.| 1915. d. in other words: anticoagulant.| 1916. d. in other words: anticoagulant.| 1917. d.| 1918. b.| 1919. d.| 1920. d.| 1921. b.| 1922. a.| 1923. a. electric shock against the chestwall to restore the regular rhythm of the heart| 1924. c.| 1925. d.| 1926. a.| 1927. a. 5 bones fuse (combine) to form scrotum, 4 bones fuse to form coccyx.| 1928. b.| 1929. b.| 1930. c.| 1931. a.



@@@@@EXERCISE 98@@@@@

1932. ANATOMY - WINDPIPE is the popular name for a) larynx b) pharynx c) esophagus d) trachea .

1933. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - CARBON DICHLORIDE finds some use as a) antacid medication b) cancer drug c) anthelmintic d) antiadrinergic .

1934. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - EPIRUBICIN finds some use as a) antacid medication b) cancer drug c) anthelmintic d) antiadrinergic .

1935. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - MERCAPTOPYRIMIDINE found some use in treating a) lymphocytic leukemia b) myeloid leukemia c) myelocytic leukemia d) monocytic leukemia .

1936. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - AAA - ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM is a problem of ____ . a) antigens and antibodies b) blood vessels and blood pressure c) liver and pancreatic secretions d) intestinal obstructions .

1937. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ANGIODYSPLASIA OF COLON usually occurs in a) infants and children b) adolescents and youth c) middle aged d) aged persons .

1938. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - EPISCLERITIS affects a) eyes b) ears c) nose d) throat .

1939. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - EPISPADIAS is an abnormality of a) palate b) penis c) pituitary gland d) portal vein .

1940. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ERB'S PALSY is a PARALYSIS affecting a) ankle b) arms c) abdomen d) atrium .

1941. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - INFLAMMATION OF LIVER OCCURRING



WHEN IMMUNE CELLS MISTAKE LIVER'S NORMAL CELLS as invaders and attack them: a) autoimmune hepatitis b) delta hepatitis c) serum hepatitis d) viral hepatitis .

1942. PHARMACOLOGY - PURINETHOL is the trade name of a) axerophthol b) gentamycin c) garamycin d) mercaptopurine .

1943. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS - EPISTOMY relates to a) pregnancy b) delivery c) breast-feeding d) dna and genetics .

1944. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - Surgeries ___ the cause of aneurysms (widening of blood vessels). a) cure b) do not cure c) aggravate d) shift the problem to another artery .

1945. ANATOMY - LOWER ESOPHAGEAL SPHINCTER MUSCLE's work is to a) work as semipermeable membrane b) prevent belching c) push food into stomach d) push food from stomach to pancreas .

1946. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - HBO THERAPY involves use of a) high pressure oxygen b) low pressure oxygen c) appropriately pressured oxygen d) appropriately pressured ozone .

1947. DIAGNOSTICS - ITP Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura is: a) fall in platelet count b) rise in platelet count c) stagnation of platelet count d) loss of platelets' ability to clot the blood .

1948. DIAGNOSTICS - medical name for itching is a) parotitis b) proctitis c) pruritis d) periodontitis .

1949. HOSPITALISATION - ISOTONIC SOLUTIONS have same ___ concentration as cells and blood. a) water concentration b) salt concentration c)



sugar concentration d) lipid concentration .

1950. PATHOLOGY - a CHANCER is a non-painful ulcer in the first stage of a) AIDS b) gonorrhoea c) genital herpes d) syphilis .

1951. PATHOLOGY - ___ are more susceptible to ALCOHOLIC LIVER DISEASE: a) adolescent boys b) adolescent girls c) men d) women .

*******Answers to Exercise1210*******

| 1932. d.| 1933. c.| 1934. b.| 1935. a.| 1936. b.| 1937. d.| 1938. a.| 1939. b.| 1940. b.|
1941. a.| 1942. d.| 1943. b.| 1944. b.| 1945. c.| 1946. c.| 1947. a.| 1948. c.| 1949. b.| 1950.
d.| 1951. d.

@@@@@EXERCISE 99@@@@@

1952. PATHOLOGY - ICTERUS has symptoms similar to a) jaundice b) hyperbilirubinemia c) cirrhosis d) all or any .

1953. PATHOLOGY - IDENTIFY THE ODD disease: a) American tripanosomiasis b) chagas disease c) kissing bug d) sickle cell anemia .

1954. PATHOLOGY - TYPHUS is also known as a) kissing disease b) jail fever c) gold fever d) Q fever .

1955. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ACHALASIA affects a) brain and skull b) neck and shoulders c) esophagus and stomach d) liver and spleen .

1956. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BLEEDING ESOPHAGAL VARICES may result from a) alcoholic liver b) adrenal malfunction c) achalasia d) sickle cell anemia .

1957. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CHARCOT-MARY-TOOTH DISEASE affects a) arteries b) muscles c) nerves d) fluids .



1958. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CHARCOT-MARY-TOOTH DISEASE is a) acquired b) genetic c) autoimmune d) geriatric .

1959. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ITP Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura can lead to a) bleeding b) occlusion c) cirrhosis d) cardiac arrhythmia .

1960. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - MELENA (black STOOLS) may arise from a) diabetes mellitus b) gastrointestinal bleeding c) kidney failure d) blood clotting .

1961. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - PORTAL HYPERTENSION is higher blood pressure in a) brain b) heart c) liver d) kidneys .

1962. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - stoppage or slowdown in blood/lymph flows is a) siriasis b) stasis c) sclerosis d) stypsis .

1963. PHYSIOLOGY - UDP-glucuronosyltransferase is an enzyme secreted by a) pancreas b) liver c) spleen d) pituitary gland .

1964. THERAPEUTICS - TREATMENT FOR ANY AILMENT involves a) eradication of infections b) elimination of risk factors c) prevention of possible complications d) all .

1965. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - BACITRACIN finds usage as a) antiseptic b) antihistamine c) antidepressant d) diuretic .

1966. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - CYPROHEPTADINE finds usage as a) antacid b) antihistamine c) antidepressant d) diuretic .

1967. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - FLUCLOXACILLIN found some usage in ameliorating a) Parkinsonism b) parosmia c) peritonsillar abscess d) parotitis .

1968. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - FLUTICASONE found some use in ameliorating a) asthma b) aortitis c) achalasia d) constipation .

1969. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - MANNITOL finds its use as a) anticoagulant



b) antidepressant c) diuretic d) bronchodilator .

1970. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - TETRABENAZINE found some use in treating a) Huntington's chorea b) Sydenham's chorea c) hypertension d) cirrhosis .

1971. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - FLURAZEPAM found some use in ameliorating a) asthma b) aortitis c) achalasia d) insomnia .

*****Answers to Exercise1211*****

| 1952. d.| 1953. d. others are names of the same disease i.e. chagas disease.| 1954. b.| 1955. c.| 1956. a.| 1957. c.| 1958. b.| 1959. a.| 1960. b.| 1961. c.| 1962. b.| 1963. b.| 1964. d.| 1965. a.| 1966. b.| 1967. a.| 1968. a.| 1969. c.| 1970. a.| 1971. d.

@@@@@EXERCISE 100@@@@@

1972. DIAGNOSTICS - a perverted sense of smell ; everything may smell unpleasant : a) parosmia b) paronychia c) pachyonychia d) koilonychia .

1973. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ATHETOSIS affects a) bones b) lymph c) muscles d) nerves .

1974. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CHOREA is affects a) enzymes b) hormones c) muscles d) nerves .

1975. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - excess fluid in the space between the tissues lining the abdomen and abdominal organs a) ascites b) aortitis c) balanitis d) cheilitis .

1976. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYSTEM works in a) aorta b) brain c) chest d) abdomen .

1977. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - inflammation of the head of the penis a) ascites b) aortitis c) balanitis d) cheilitis .



1978. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - TETRAPLEGIA is a/an a) blockage b) haemorrhage c) paralysis d) tumor .

1979. PHARMACOLOGY - DALMANE is the trade name of a) diazepam b) flutamide c) flurazepam d) lorazepam .

1980. PHARMACOLOGY - OSMITROL is the trade name of a) inositol b) mannitol c) pentaerythritol d) sorbitol .

1981. PHARMACOLOGY - PERIACTINE is the trade name of a) cyproheptadine b) grenadine c) aureomycin d) chlortetracycline .

1982. SURGICAL HYGIENE - antiseptic fluid used to wash hands: a) chlorhexidine b) cyproheptadine c) grenadine d) chlortetracycline .

1983. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - BURR HOLES are circular holes made with drills on a) skull b) shoulder c) spinal vertebrae d) sternum .

1984. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - EXTERIORISATION a) temporarily shifts internal organs to skin b) permanently shifts internal organs to skin c) permanently or temporarily shift the organs to skin d) temporarily shift organs from skin to inside .

1985. ANATOMY - AMASTIA is absence of a) areola b) breast c) nipple d) lactiferous duct .

1986. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - GROUP THERAPY is sometimes resorted to in case of a) addictions b) psychiatric and psychological problems c) patients sharing same condition d) all or any .

1987. DIAGNOSTICS - COLONOSCOPE is inserted through a) esophagus b) nasopharynx c) rectum d) vagina .

1988. DIAGNOSTICS - CULDOSCOPE is inserted through a) esophagus b)



nasopharynx c) rectum d) vagina .

1989. DIAGNOSTICS - GASTROSCOPE is inserted through a) esophagus b) nasopharynx c) rectum d) vagina .

1990. DIAGNOSTICS - RHINOSCOPE is inserted through a) esophagus b) nasopharynx c) rectum d) vagina .

1991. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - a loop of intestine entering the passage through which the testes descend into the scrotum : a) hiatal hernia b) inguinal hernia c) umbilical hernia d) not a hernia at all .

*******Answers to Exercise1212*******

| 1972. a.| 1973. d.| 1974. d.| 1975. a.| 1976. b.| 1977. c.| 1978. c. paralysis of the four limbs.| 1979. c.| 1980. b.| 1981. a.| 1982. a.| 1983. a. presumably part of craniotomy.| 1984. c.| 1985. b.| 1986. d.| 1987. c.| 1988. d.| 1989. a.| 1990. b.| 1991. b.

@ @ @ @ @ EXERCISE 101 @ @ @ @ @

1992. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BILIARY SLUDGE is composed of: a) microscopic gallstones b) megalithic gall stones c) microscopic calculi d) megalithic calculi .

1993. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA is also known as a) hiatus hernia b) inguinal hernia c) umbilical hernia d) not a hernia at all .

1994. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ENTEROPTOSIS is a ___of intestines. a) enlargement b) congestion c) rupture and perforation d) fall .

1995. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - protrusion of intestine and omentum into abdominal wall near the navel - a) hiatal hernia b) inguinal hernia c) umbilical hernia d) not a hernia at all .



1996. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - STOMACH protruding into CHEST through DIAPHRAGM is ___ hernia. a) hiatal hernia b) inguinal hernia c) umbilical hernia d) not a hernia at all .

1997. PHARMACOLOGY - ATABRINE is the trade name of a) phencyclidine hydrochloride b) dolophine hydrochloride c) trazodone hydrochloride d) quinacrine hydrochloride .

1998. PHARMACOLOGY - DESYREL is the trade name of a) phencyclidine hydrochloride b) dolophine hydrochloride c) trazodone hydrochloride d) quinacrine hydrochloride .

1999. PHARMACOLOGY - Find the odd drug out: a) pethidine b) methadone c) cephaloridine d) codeine .

2000. PHARMACOLOGY - Find the odd medicine among the four: a) phencyclidine hydrochloride b) dolophine hydrochloride c) trazodone hydrochloride d) quinacrine hydrochloride .

2001. PHARMACOLOGY - PCP is another name for ___hydrochloride. a) phencyclidine hydrochloride b) dolophine hydrochloride c) trazodone hydrochloride d) quinacrine hydrochloride .

2002. PHARMACOLOGY - PHENCYCLIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE is abused as a) anesthetic b) hallucinogen c) anticoagulant d) antihistamine .

2003. PHYSIOLOGY - a HIATUS is a a) hole in a membrane b) hole in a bone c) blood vessel d) a or b .

2004. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - surgery for BILIARY SLUDGE is a) mastectomy b) orchiectomy c) endarterectomy d) cholecystectomy .

2005. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ALCOHOLIC KETOACIDOSIS treatment



essentially involves a) antibiotics b) analgesics c) IV fluids and vitamins d) all or any

2006. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - CURARE found some use as a) muscle relaxant b) nerve relaxant c) vasco dilator d) broncho dilator .

2007. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - CURARE is reported to relax a) abdominal external oblique muscle b) buccinator muscle c) cardiac muscle d) striated muscles .

2008. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - SPECTINOMYCIN found some use in treating a) AIDS b) gonorrhoea c) syphilis d) chlamydia .

2009. PATHOLOGY - Identify the ailment which does not fall in the group: a) subarchnoid aneurysm b) pituitary apoplexy c) adrenal apoplexy d) stroke .

2010. PATHOLOGY - mucopolysaccaridhosis is a) familial metabolic disorder b) acquired autoimmune disorder c) contagious infectitious disease d) abdominal aortic aneurysm .

2011. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ADRENAL APOPLEXY may arise a) when excess blood flows into adrenal gland b) when blood flow stops into adrenal gland c) either d) none .

*****Answers to Exercise1213*****

| 1992. a.| 1993. a.| 1994. d.| 1995. c.| 1996. a.| 1997. d.| 1998. c.| 1999. c. others belong to opiate group. Cephaloridine is an antibiotic.| 2000. d. Others are hallucinogens, sedatives and habit forming. Quinacrine used to prescribed for malaria, giardiasis.| 2001. a.| 2002. b.| 2003. d.| 2004. d. removal of gall bladder.| 2005. c.| 2006. a.| 2007. d.| 2008. b.| 2009. c. Others affect brain. Adrenal gland is in kidney.| 2010. a.| 2011. c.



@@@@@EXERCISE 102@@@@@

2012. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BLOOD KETONES may arise owing to a) starvation b) diabetes mellitus c) prolonged vomiting d) all or any .

2013. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - GARGOYLISM is a) hereditary b) acquired c) contagious d) traumatic .

2014. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - GARGOYLISM is a) metabolic b) autoimmunol c) immunodeficient d) infectitious .

2015. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - neglect of ALCOHOLIC KETOACIDOSIS can lead to a) pancreatitis b) gastrointestinal bleeding c) pneumonia d) all or any .

2016. PHARMACOLOGY - BUPROPION found some use in deaddicting people from a) alcohol b) diacetylmorphine c) hell dust d) tobacco .

2017. PHARMACOLOGY - CEFOTAXIME found some use in treating infections of a) ears and throat b) lungs c) urinary tracts d) any or all of these .

2018. PHARMACOLOGY - CLAFORAN is the trade name of a) spectinomycin b) ciprofloxacin c) cefotaxime d) bupropion .

2019. PHARMACOLOGY - MUCOLYTIC DRUGS find their use in treating a) brain disease b) bronchitis c) bone disorders d) balanitis .

2020. PHARMACOLOGY - PARENTERAL MEDICATIONS are administered through a) oral tablets and capsules b) intramuscular injections and intravenous injections c) inhalers and dispensers d) incisions, catheters and tubes .

2021. PHYSIOLOGY - BODY ACETONE (which can accumulate in blood or urine) is produced by **PARTIAL OXIDATION** of a) starches b) proteins c) fatty acids d) alcohol .



2022. PHYSIOLOGY - DAILY CELL DESTRUCTION IN OUR BODIES is a) homeostasis b) apoptosis c) ptosis d) agalactasis .

2023. PHYSIOLOGY - In adults ___ cells are said to die every day. a) a million b) 10 million c) a billion d) ten billion .

2024. PHYSIOLOGY - Which of the following are unconnected with cell-death (apoptosis)? a) destruction of cell's membrane b) shrinkage of cell with condensation of chromatin c) fragmentation of DNA d) none. All are connected. .

2025. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - EXCESS DOSES OF CORTICOSTEROIDS may lead to a) Addison's disease b) Cushing's Syndrome c) Banti's syndrome d) Carpal Tunnel Syndrome .

2026. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - FUROSEMIDE found some use as a) anticoagulant b) antihistamine c) vasoconstrictor d) diuretic .

2027. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - PROLONGED LARGE DOSE CORTICOSTEROID TREATMENT may lead to a) sodium depletion and potassium retention b) sodium retention and potassium depletion c) sodium and potassium retention d) sodium and potassium depletion .

2028. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - SPIRONOLACTONE found some use as a) anticoagulant b) antihistamine c) vasoconstrictor d) diuretic .

2029. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - SPIRONOLACTONE found some use in treatment of a) cirrhosis b) nephritis c) hypertension d) hypotension .

2030. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - STEROIDS are used to ___ the activity of a) thyroid gland b) adrenal medulla c) adrenal cortex d) prostate gland .

2031. DIAGNOSTICS - ___urine may contain more phosphates. a) acidic urine b) alkaline urine c) dopamine urine d) bloody urine .



*******Answers to Exercise1214*******

| 2012. d.| 2013. a.| 2014. a.| 2015. d.| 2016. d.| 2017. d.| 2018. c.| 2019. b.| 2020. b.|
2021. c.| 2022. b.| 2023. d. apoptosis.| 2024. d.| 2025. b.| 2026. d.| 2027. b.| 2028. d.|
2029. c.| 2030. c.| 2031. b.

@ @ @ @ @ EXERCISE 103 @ @ @ @ @

2032. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ACUTE ADRENAL CRISIS arises when there is shortage of a) protirelin b) catecholamine c) cortisol d) glucagon .

2033. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ACUTE ADRENAL CRISIS is also known as a) Addisonian crisis b) adult respiratory distress syndrome c) autosomal dominant disease d) ankylosis .

2034. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ANAPLASTIC THYROID CANCER - which of the following are treatment methods? a) surgery b) radiation c) chemotherapy d) all .

2035. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BACTERICIDAL enzyme in our saliva, sweat and tears: a) oxidase b) muramidase c) peptidase d) peroxidase .

2036. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - DYSCHEZIA affects a) liver b) pancreas c) small intestine d) rectum .

2037. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - OUR IMMUNITY SYSTEM works a) round the clock b) only when we are awake c) only when we sleep d) only when pathogens attack .

2038. PHARMACOLOGY - ALDACTONE is the trade name of a) spironolactone b) barbitone c) acetone d) lactalbumin .

2039. PHARMACOLOGY - CORTEF is the trade name of a) cortisol b) cholic acid



c) adrenocorticotrophin d) prednisone .

2040. PHARMACOLOGY - KENALOG is the trade name of a) triamcinolone b) dehydrogenated cortisol c) cortisol d) iodotyrosine .

2041. PHARMACOLOGY - ORASONE is the trade name of a) dehydrogenated cortisol b) cholic acid c) adrenocorticotrophin d) prednisone .

2042. PHARMACOLOGY - TRIAMCINOLONE found its application as a) anticoagulant b) antiinflammatory c) antidepressant d) antiperspirant .

2043. PHYSIOLOGY - ___ does not help lymph circulation. a) heart b) peristalsis c) valves in lymph veins d) milking action of skeletal muscles .

2044. PHYSIOLOGY - LYMPHATIC CIRCULATORY SYSTEM works slowly because a) no pump b) low pressure c) not a closed system d) all .

2045. ANATOMY - EPIDIDYMIS is a part of our a) foreskin b) glans c) vas deferens d) testicles .

2046. ANATOMY - VASO MOTOR CENTER is in a) medulla oblongata b) right atrium c) hypothalamus d) peduncle .

2047. ANATOMY - we have ___ EPIDIDYMIS a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 .

2048. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ANTIHISTAMINES may cause ___ mouth. a) dry mouth b) trench mouth c) foamy mouth d) ulcerated mouth .

2049. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - DIGOXIN found use in treating a) meningitis b) arrhythmia c) alveolitis d) cirrhosis .

2050. DIAGNOSTICS - BEHCET'S SYNDROME affects a) eyes b) mouth c) genitalia d) all or any .

2051. DIAGNOSTICS - BERNSTEIN TEST identifies ___ disorders. a) esophageal and gastrointestinal b) liver and gall bladder c) kidneys and adrenal glands d) lungs



and trachea .

*******Answers to Exercise1215*******

| 2032. c.| 2033. a.| 2034. d. prognosis is somewhat vague.| 2035. b.| 2036. d.| 2037. a.|
2038. a.| 2039. a.| 2040. a.| 2041. a.| 2042. b.| 2043. a.| 2044. d.| 2045. d.| 2046. a.| 2047.
b. one in each testicle.| 2048. a.| 2049. b.| 2050. d.| 2051. a.

@ @ @ @ @ EXERCISE 104 @ @ @ @ @

2052. DIAGNOSTICS - UVEITIS affects a) eyes b) mouth c) genitalia d) all or any .

**2053. DIAGNOSTICS - VANDENBERGH TEST is associated with a) diabetes b)
jaundice c) meningitis d) nephritis .**

**2054. PATHOLOGY - a mild form of smallpox caused by a less virulent form of the
virus a) milk pox b) white pox c) alastrim d) all or any .**

**2055. PATHOLOGY - CONTAGIOUS DISEASE - VARIOLA is another name for
a) chicken pox b) cowpox c) milk pox d) small pox .**

**2056. PATHOLOGY - VACCINIA is another name for a) chicken pox b) cowpox c)
milk pox d) small pox .**

**2057. PATHOLOGY - VARICELLA is another name for a) chicken pox b) cowpox
c) milk pox d) small pox .**

**2058. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - A LUMP/WAD OF SWALLOWED HAIR AND
FOOD may be termed as a) trichophytobezoar b) trichobezoar c) phytobezoar d) all
.**

**2059. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BERNARD-SOULIER SYNDROME affects a)
RBCs b) WBCs c) platelets d) reticulocytes .**



2060. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BERNARD-SOULIER SYNDROME is a ___ailment a) neonatal and paediatric b) gynecological c) menstrual and postmenopause d) geriatric .

2061. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BERNARD-SOULIER SYNDROME may lead to a) hemorrhages b) clots c) embolisms d) occlusions .

2062. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BEZOARS may block ____. a) brain b) lungs c) heart d) stomach .

2063. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - HALITOSIS affects a) eyes b) nose c) ears d) mouth .

2064. PHARMACOLOGY - LANOXIN is the trade name of a) dioxin b) digoxin c) mefoxin d) primaxin .

2065. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ALLERGIC SHOTS treatment has to span over a) 3 to 5 hours b) 3 to 5 days c) 3 to 5 months d) 3 to 5 years .

2066. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ALLERGIC SHOT TREATMENT can cause, albeit rarely, a) anaphylaxis b) ataraxis c) chemotaxis d) prophylaxis .

2067. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ALLERGIC SHOT treatment is not normally given in case of ___allergies. a) dust b) pollen c) dander d) food .

2068. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - CALAMINE finds some use as a) astringent b) cauterant c) coagulant d) decongestant .

2069. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - during ALLERGY SHOTS treatment, ___are injected. a) anesthetics b) antigens c) antibodies d) steroids .

2070. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - for ADDISON'S DISEASE, prognosis is reasonably good when treated with a) hormone replacement therapy b) chemo therapy c) radiation d) surgery of adrenal cortex .



2071. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - many ANTIHISTAMINES have ___ effect. a) antiemetic b) soporific c) antiemetic and soporific d) pyretic .

*******Answers to Exercise1216*******

| 2052. a.| 2053. b.| 2054. d.| 2055. d.| 2056. b.| 2057. a.| 2058. a.| 2059. c.| 2060. a.|
2061. a.| 2062. d.| 2063. d.| 2064. b.| 2065. d.| 2066. a.| 2067. d.| 2068. a.| 2069. b.|
2070. a.| 2071. c.

@ @ @ @ @ EXERCISE 105 @ @ @ @ @

2072. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BLOOD SUGAR ___hunger. a) inhibits b) stimulates c) neutralises d) does not affect .

2073. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CAFFEY DISEASE affects a) aorta b) bones c) chest d) duodenum .

2074. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CAFFEY DISEASE affects a) babies b) adolescents c) youth d) aged persons .

2075. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - GLUCOCORTICOID HORMONES ___immunity responses. a) accelerate b) strengthen c) suppress d) do not affect .

2076. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - INFANTILE CORTICAL HYPEROSTOSIS is another name for a) Caisson disease b) Caffey disease c) Celiac disease d) Crohn's disease .

2077. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - INFLAMMATION OF MUSCLES WITHOUT SKIN DISEASE a) myositis b) polymyositis c) fibromyositis d) dermatomyositis .

2078. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - MINERALOCORTICOID HORMONES ___balance. a) sodium balance b) potassium balance c) both d) none .



2079. PHARMACOLOGY - CAFFEINE ___insulin secretion. a) inhibits b) stimulates c) neutralises d) does not affect .

2080. PHARMACOLOGY - CAFFEINE is a/an a) soporific b) diuretic c) antidiuretic d) anuretic .

2081. PHARMACOLOGY - ECSTASY is an example of a/an a) designer drug b) outlawed drug c) street drug d) all .

2082. PHARMACOLOGY - EVISTA is the trade name of a) raloxifene b) tamoxifen c) guaifenesin d) diphenylhydantoin .

2083. PHARMACOLOGY - methylenedioxymethamphetamine sells under the street name a) rhapsody b) ecstasy c) antabuse d) disulfiram .

2084. PHYSIOLOGY - absence of mental stress or anxiety a) ataraxis b) traxis c) prophylaxis d) dementedness .

2085. ANATOMY - FERRITIN containing the iron of our body is a) carbohydrate b) protein c) fatty acid d) polysaccharide .

2086. ANATOMY - FERRITIN containing the iron of our body IS NOT found in a) liver b) spleen c) small intestines d) pancreas .

2087. ANATOMY - PAROTID GLANDS are below a) ears b) eyes c) tongue d) hypothalamus .

2088. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - initial treatment for STILL'S DISEASE may consist of a) aspirin b) ibuprofen (and nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs NSAIDS) c) prednisone d) any or some or all .

2089. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - mercaptoethanesulfonate (mesna) finds some use in treating a) cystitis b) tarsitis c) iridocyclitis d) parotitis .

2090. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - NITROGEN MUSTARD is useful in treating



a) aortitis b) bronchitis c) cancer d) duodenal ulcer .

**2091. PATHOLOGY - ADULT ONSET STILL'S DISEASE is a) bacterial b) fungal
c) viral d) unknown cause .**

*******Answers to Exercise1217*******

| 2072. b.| 2073. b.| 2074. a.| 2075. c.| 2076. b.| 2077. b.| 2078. c.| 2079. b.| 2080. b.|
2081. d.| 2082. a.| 2083. b.| 2084. a.| 2085. b.| 2086. d.| 2087. a.| 2088. d.| 2089. a.| 2090.
c.| 2091. d. yet to be identified.

@ @ @ @ @ EXERCISE 106 @ @ @ @ @

**2092. PATHOLOGY - ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS affects more a) males b)
females c) transexuals and homosexuals d) does not discriminate between genders .**

**2093. PATHOLOGY - ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS is a) bacterial b) fungal c)
viral d) unknown cause .**

**2094. PATHOLOGY - ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS starts with low a) headache
b) backpain c) knee pains d) abdominal pain .**

**2095. PATHOLOGY - ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS temporarily ameliorates
with a) activity and exercise b) food and drink c) cool breeze d) warm rooms .**

**2096. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - INTERLEUKIN is a keyplayer in our ___system. a)
arterial system b) immunity system c) respiratory system d) nervous system .**

**2097. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - INTERLEUKIN is secreted by a) adrenal gland b)
T Cells c) reticulocytes d) gonads .**

**2098. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - STILL'S DISEASE has symptoms similar to a)
arthritis b) jaundice c) bronchitis d) spondylitis .**



2099. PHARMACOLOGY - ALKYLATING AGENTS are important in treating a) vascular diseases b) cancers c) haemorrhages d) lung collapse .

2100. PHARMACOLOGY - ALKYLATING AGENTS inhibit a) cell growth b) nerve signals c) gastrointestinal refluxes (GERD) d) vascular embolisms .

2101. PHARMACOLOGY - ALKYLATING DRUGS find use in a) chemo therapy b) radiation therapy c) hormone replacement therapy d) phytotherapy .

2102. PHARMACOLOGY - LOMUSTINE finds some use in treating a) arteritis b) cancer c) duodenum ulcer d) migraine .

2103. PHARMACOLOGY - MECHLORETHAMINE irritates a) eyes b) throat c) lungs d) skin .

2104. PHARMACOLOGY - NITROGEN MUSTARD is another name for a) mechlorethamne b) ketorolac mechlorethamine c) catecholamine d) pheniramine .

2105. ANATOMY - TROCHANTER is a ___ of bones in our hips and thighs. a) socket b) collagen c) prominence (bulge) d) lamella .

2106. ANATOMY - TROCHLEAR NERVE we have in our ___. a) eyes b) ears c) nose d) throat .

2107. DERMATOLOGY - DECUBITUS ULCERS on skin may occur due to a) underlying tumors b) blood clots c) poor oxygenation d) inactive sebaceous glands .

2108. DIAGNOSTICS - BRUITS are ___ in heart, arteries and veins: a) occlusions b) embolisms c) valves d) sounds .

2109. DIAGNOSTICS - TROPONIN TEST helps us to diagnose problems of a) brain b) heart c) liver d) kidneys .

2110. IMMUNE SYSTEM - ___ cells close down the immune response after invading organisms are destroyed a) B cells b) T-suppressor cells c) Adipose cells d)



sustentacular cells .

2111. LIVING WILL - CARDIAC PULMONARY RESUSCITATION (CPR) does NOT include a) DNR order b) artificial respiration c) cardiac massage d) mouth-to-mouth resuscitation .

*******Answers to Exercise1218*******

| 2092. a.| 2093. d. some say that it is genetic.| 2094. b.| 2095. a.| 2096. b.| 2097. b. helper T Cells (from Thymus).| 2098. a.| 2099. b.| 2100. a.| 2101. a.| 2102. b.| 2103. d.| 2104. a.| 2105. c.| 2106. a.| 2107. c.| 2108. d. also known as murmurs.| 2109. b.| 2110. b.| 2111. a. DNR order means: do not resuscitate.

@@@@@EXERCISE 107@@@@@

2112. LIVING WILL - CARDIAC PULMONARY RESUSCITATION (CPR) is also known as a) kiss of life b) kiss of death c) kiss of peace d) pax .

2113. PATHOLOGY - TSUTSUGAMASHI disease is a type of a) ulcer b) convulsion c) fever d) sedation .

2114. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BRUXISM refers to a) convulsive seizures b) grinding of teeth c) frequently ulcerative skin d) scant urine .

2115. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - deficiency of 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase may lead to a) baldness b) psoriasis c) mental retardation d) infertility .

2116. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - most common cause of AERD (AtheroEmbolic Renal Disease) is: a) adipose tumor b) atherosclerosis c) amyotrophic lateral sclerosis d) cardiac catheterization .

2117. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - PEPTIC ULCERS major cause appears to be a)



amyotrophic lateral sclerosis b) coccidioidomycosis c) helicobacter pylori infection
d) pneumococcus bacteria .

2118. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - TROPONINS are a) carbohydrates b) proteins c)
fats d) receptors .

2119. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - TROPONINS are found in a) liver and pancreas b)
nerves of central nervous system c) cardiac and skeletal muscles d) thyroid
stimulating hormones .

2120. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - VENOUS ULCERS may occur on a) ankles and
lower legs b) scalp c) chest and breasts d) hips and thighs .

2121. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - when small particles of hardened cholesterol and fat
spread to small blood vessels of kidneys ___may occur. a) atheroembolic renal
disease (AERD) b) hyperadrenalism c) renal calculus d) acute pyelonephritis .

2122. PHARMACOLOGY - amitriptyline finds its use as a a) anticoagulant drug b)
antidepressant drug c) antineoplastic drug d) antiprotozoal drug .

2123. PHARMACOLOGY - PROZAC is the trade name of a) fluoxetine b)
reboxetine c) mexiletine d) pyridoxine .

2124. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - one risk of CARDIAC CATHETERISATION
is a) brain death b) heart failure c) breakage of cholesterol crystals d)
atherosclerosis .

2125. ANATOMY - SMALLEST BONES IN OUR FACE are in our a) eyes b) ears
c) nose d) tongue .

2126. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - DANGEROUS INCREASES IN BLOOD
POTASSIUM LEVELS can be avoided by intravenous drips of a) calcium b)
glucose c) insulin d) any or all .



**2127. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - DIURETICS help kidneys to ___ fluids. a) gain
b) lose c) deglycerolise d) saponify .**

**2128. DIETETICS - diet to overcome kidney problems should have more a)
carbohydrates b) proteins c) salt d) potassium .**

**2129. PATHOLOGY - MONONUCLEOSIS is a glandular fever caused by a)
bacteria b) fungi c) viruses d) genital defects .**

**2130. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ANALGESIC NEPHROPATHY affects a) aorta b)
brain c) lungs d) kidneys .**

**2131. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ANALGESIC NEPHROPATHY is due to ___ pain
killers. a) abstaining from pain killers b) underexposure to painkillers c)
overexposure to painkillers d) kidney problems which cause pain .**

*******Answers to Exercise1219*******

| 2112. a.| 2113. c. typhus fever.| 2114. b.| 2115. c.| 2116. b.| 2117. c.| 2118. b.| 2119. c.|
2120. a.| 2121. a.| 2122. b.| 2123. a.| 2124. c.| 2125. a. lacrimal bones.| 2126. d. Answer
to be rechecked and confirmed.| 2127. b.| 2128. a.| 2129. c.| 2130. d.| 2131. c.

@@@@@EXERCISE 108@@@@@

**2132. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ANALGESIC NEPHROPATHY - prolonged
overuse of which of the following may cause analgesic nephropathy? a) phenacetin
b) acetaminophen c) aspirin and ibuprofen d) any or all .**

**2133. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BILATERAL OBSTRUCTIVE UROPATHY may
be due to enlarged ___gland. a) thyroid gland b) thymus gland c) prostate gland d)
gonads .**



2134. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BILATERAL OBSTRUCTIVE UROPATHY -

which of the following is true: a) kidneys produce normal urine b) kidneys produce scant urine c) kidneys produce excess urine d) prostate works normally .

2135. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - COLLECTION OF FLUIDS IN BODY TISSUES

may lead to a) swellings b) occlusions c) ruptures d) nothing except obesity .

2136. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - keratosis blennorrhagica affects a) eyes b) ears c)

kidneys d) skin .

2137. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - LARYNGO-TRACHEO-BRONCHITIS is also

known as a) coryza b) croup c) asthma d) pneumonia .

2138. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - PHENACETIN NEPHRITIS is another name for a)

analgesic nephropathy b) renal papillary necrosis c) interstitial nephritis d) transitional cell carcinoma of kidneys .

2139. PHYSIOLOGY - ___keeps fluids in blood vessels. a) albumn b) acetin c)

achromycin d) agglutinin .

2140. PHYSIOLOGY - Kidneys should ___electrolytes. a) lose b) conserve c) send

into urine d) agglutinate .

2141. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE - DUST ALLERGIES - HEPA filters are a) High

Energy b) High Efficiency c) Hard Ebony d) High Extrasensory .

2142. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - ARGON LASER finds use for a) sealing

bleeding blood vessels b) selectively destroy pigmented lesions c) coagulating tissues d) all or any .

2143. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - CARBON DI OXIDE LASER finds use for a)

melting clots b) cutting tissues c) joining blood vessels d) stitching hernias .

2144. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - OPTICAL MASER is another name for a)



catgut b) sutura c) laser d) seam .

2145. ANATOMY - CORIUM is a layer in our a) spine b) skull c) skin d) shoulders .

2146. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - ASYMPTOMATIC BACTERIURIA treatment is with a) diuretics b) antihistamines c) vasodilators d) normally does not need treatment .

2147. NUTRITION - persons prone to KIDNEYSTONES need ___diet. a) low sodium b) high citrate c) low oxalate d) all .

2148. PATHOLOGY - SCLERODERMA is a ___disorder. a) infectitious b) congenital c) autoimmune d) acquired .

2149. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ACUTE TUBULAR NECROSIS (ATN) affects a) brain b) lungs c) heart d) kidneys .

2150. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ACUTE TUBULAR NECROSIS (ATN) is caused by lack of oxygen to kidneys. Also called a) ischemia b) abetalipoproteinemia c) afibrinogenemia d) agammaglobulinemia .

2151. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ASYMPTOMATIC BACTERIURIA affects ___ more. a) girls b) boys c) older men d) older women .

*****Answers to Exercise1220*****

| 2132. d.| 2133. c.| 2134. a.| 2135. a.| 2136. d.| 2137. b.| 2138. a.| 2139. a.| 2140. b.|
2141. b.| 2142. d.| 2143. b.| 2144. c.| 2145. c.| 2146. d.| 2147. d.| 2148. c.| 2149. d.| 2150.
a.| 2151. d.

@@@@@EXERCISE 109@@@@@

2152. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - find the oddman out: a) nephroblastoma b) Wilm's



Tumor c) adenomyosarcoma d) nephrolithiasis .

2153. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - SCLERITIS affects a) eyes b) lungs c) heart d) liver

.

2154. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - UNILATERAL OBSTRUCTIVE UROPATHY can lead to flow back of urine to kidneys, called: a) hydronephrosis b) nephroangiosclerosis c) nephroblastoma d) adenomyosarcoma .

2155. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - UNILATERAL OBSTRUCTIVE UROPATHY is mainly due to a) embolisms b) scant urine filtering c) kidney stones d) prostate cancer .

2156. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - VESICoureTERAL REFLUX (VUR) is a) acquired b) congenital c) contagious d) autoimmune .

2157. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - VESICoureTERAL REFLUX (VUR) is ___ a) scant urine b) excess urine c) burning while urinating d) backward flow of urine .

2158. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - VESICoureTERAL REFLUX (VUR) is observed more in a) children b) adolescents c) aged males d) aged females .

2159. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - XANTHOMATOSIS - is a result of ___ deposits. a) starch b) proteins c) fats d) calculous plaque .

2160. PHARMACOLOGY - AMPHOTERICIN is said to have a ___ toxicity. a) low b) medium c) high d) no toxicity .

2161. PHARMACOLOGY - PRAZIQUANTEL is said to have a ___ toxicity. a) low b) medium c) high d) no toxicity .

2162. PHYSIOLOGY - xanthelasma palpebrarum mainly contain a) tears b) lipids c) lesions d) embolisms .

2163. PHYSIOLOGY - xanthelasma palpebrarum may be found in our a) eyes b)



ears c) nose d) throat .

2164. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - VERTIBROPLASTY is performed by a) surgeons with general anesthesia b) surgeons with local anesthesia c) radiologists with x rays and without anesthesia d) radiologists with x rays and with anesthesia .

2165. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - LISINOPRIL is used as a) antidepressant b) antihypertensive c) antidiuretic d) antihistamine .

2166. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - LYPRESSIN finds use as a) bronchodilator b) laxative c) antidiuretic d) diuretic .

2167. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - LYPRESSIN finds use as a) vasoconstrictor b) vasodilator c) muscle relaxant d) sedative .

2168. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - TRANDOLAPRIL found some use as a) ACE inhibitor b) protease inhibitor c) selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor d) Cox-2 inhibitor .

2169. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is more common among a) children b) men c) gestating women d) post-menopause women .

2170. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) originates from a) skull b) bone marrow c) gall bladder d) interstitial fluids .

2171. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - (ALL) ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA occurrence risk age: a) 3-7 b) 8-14 c) 14-20 d) 21-30 .

*****Answers to Exercise1221*****

| 2152. d. Others are names of the same disease.| 2153. a.| 2154. a.| 2155. c.| 2156. b.| 2157. d.| 2158. a.| 2159. c.| 2160. c.| 2161. a.| 2162. b.| 2163. a.| 2164. d.| 2165. b.| 2166. c.| 2167. a.| 2168. a.| 2169. b.| 2170. b.| 2171. a. can occur in any-age adults, but risk is more in 3-7 age children.



@@@@@EXERCISE 110@@@@@

2172. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - (ALL) ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA prevents formation of a) blood cells b) healthy blood cells c) healthy bones d) haemoglobin .

2173. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - (ALL) ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA treatment seems to be a) chemotherapy b) stem cell transplant c) transfusion of blood products d) any or all .

2174. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - AUTOIMMUNE HEPATITIS (AIH) is due to a) alcoholism b) gallstones c) adulterated oils d) so far unknown-unidentified causes .

2175. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - AUTO-IMMUNE HEPATITIS (AIH) occurs more in a) children b) adolescents c) men d) women .

2176. PHARMACOLOGY - DILANTIN is the trade name of a) diphenylhydantoin b) mephenytoin c) nitrofurontoin d) HYDANToin .

2177. PHARMACOLOGY - DILANTIN is the trade name of a) hydantoin b) mephenytoin c) nitrofurontoin d) phenytoin .

2178. PHARMACOLOGY - MACRODANTIN is the trade name of a) diphenylhydantoin b) mephenytoin c) nitrofurontoin d) phenytoin .

2179. PHARMACOLOGY - MAVIK is the trade name of a) enalapril b) cilazapril c) lisinopril d)trandolapril .

2180. PHARMACOLOGY - MESANTOIN is the trade name of a) diphenylhydantoin b) mephenytoin c) nitrofurontoin d) phenytoin .

2181. PHARMACOLOGY - VASOTEC is the trade name of a) enalapril b)



cilazapril c) lisinopril d) quinapril .

2182. PHARMACOLOGY - ZESTRIL is the trade name of a) enalapril b) cilazapril c) lisinopril d) quinapril .

2183. PHYSIOLOGY - AUTACOIDS in our body are a) receptors b) antagonists c) antibodies d) secretions .

2184. PHYSIOLOGY - PRESSOR ACTIVITY refers to a) narrowing of blood vessels b) dilating blood vessels c) solidification of vertebrae d) movements of sphincters .

2185. ANATOMY - COMMISSURE is a bundle of a) arteries b) veins c) muscles d) nerves .

2186. ANATOMY - CORPUS CALLOSUM is a COMMISSURE in a) brain b) lungs c) heart d) kidneys .

2187. ANATOMY - LOOP OF HENLE is in a) brain b) lungs c) heart d) kidneys .

2188. ANATOMY - we have, COMMISSURE a bundle of nerve fibres, in our a) brain and spine b) trachea and lungs c) esophagus and stomach d) small intestines and kidneys .

2189. BLOOD - HEMATOCRIT is a) volume ratio b) surgical instrument c) antibody d) anticoagulant .

2190. DIAGNOSTICS - PAP SMEAR is a test carried for a) babies b) children c) males d) females .

2191. PATHOLOGY - ALKAPTONURIA (urine turning black when exposed to air) is a) acquired b) congenital c) infectitious d) autoimmunal .

*******Answers to Exercise1222*******

| 2172. b.| 2173. d.| 2174. d.| 2175. d.| 2176. a. also called phenytoin.| 2177. d. also



called diphenylhydantoin. | 2178. c. | 2179. d. | 2180. b. | 2181. a. | 2182. c. | 2183. d. | 2184. a. | 2185. d. | 2186. a. | 2187. d. | 2188. a. | 2189. a. | 2190. d. sample of secretions and superficial cells of the uterine cervix and uterus; examined with a microscope to detect any abnormal cells. | 2191. b.

@@@@@EXERCISE 111@@@@@

2192. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ABUSE OF ANTACIDS can lead to death of cells secreting a) thyroxine b) insulin c) intrinsic factor d) trypsin .

2193. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ANEMIA may arise due to ____ deficiency. a) b12 deficiency b) foliate deficiency c) iron deficiency d) all or any .

2194. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - B12 DEFICIENCY ANEMIA is also known as a) pernicious anemia b) malignant anemia c) macrocytic anemia d) all .

2195. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - Borrelia burgdorferi infection causing **LYME DISEASE**, a type of fever with swollen joints, is a) bacterial b) fungal c) viral d) congenital .

2196. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - CYTOMEGALOVIRUS (CMV) main symptom is a) swollen lymph nodes and spleen b) scant urine c) low body temperature d) hunger and thirst .

2197. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - INTRINSIC FACTOR DEFICIENCY ANEMIA is also known as a) pernicious anemia b) sickle-cell anemia c) drepanocytic anemia d) syderochrestic anemia .

2198. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - LUMPY JAW is another name for a) blastomycosis b) phycomycosis c) actinomycosis d) coccidiomycosis .



2199. PHYSIOLOGY - INTRINSIC FACTOR required for absorption of **VITAMIN B12** is released by a) pituitary and thyroid glands b) intestines and stomach c) liver and spleen d) ileum and jejunum .

2200. PHYSIOLOGY - ___ signals bone marrow to make more red blood cells. a) brain b) heart c) liver d) kidneys .

2201. PHYSIOLOGY - VITREOUS HUMOR we have in our a) eyes b) ears c) nose d) throat .

2202. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE - ALKAPTONURIA (urine turning black when exposed to air) can be prevented through a) b12 nutrtnion b) high-dose vitamin C c) injecting homogentisic acid d) no known methods of prevention .

2203. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE - ORAL HYGIENE and DENTIST VISITS are important for preventing a) blastomycosis b) phycomycosis c) actinomycosis d) coccidiomycosis .

2204. SURGICAL PROCEDURES - surgical removal of uterus is ___ectomy. a) vulvectomy b) vitrectomy c) hysterectomy d) salpingectomy .

2205. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - BALANTIDIASIS is said to respond to a) metronidazole b) fulvicin c) phentolamine d) alendronate .

2206. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - HIV INFECTION is said to respond to a) DDC b) oxazepam c) Fosamax d) phenolphthalein .

2207. APPLIED THERAPEUTICS - HOOKWORM infections seem to get relief from some a) benzimidazole compounds b) NSAID (Non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs) c) oral corticosteroids d) quaternary ammonium compounds .

2208. DIAGNOSTICS OF MENINGITIS - basic test is a) venipuncture b) lumbar puncture c) amniocentesis d) arthrocentesis .



2209. DIAGNOSTICS - tetrabromo-phenolsulfonephthalein found some use as a) soporific drug b) acid-base indicator c) radiopaque dye d) vasodilator .

2210. EPIDEMIOLOGY - half of aseptic meningitis cases are said to be due to a) coxsackie virus b) echovirus c) any of these d) none .

2211. PATHOLOGY - INFECTION said to affect one BILLION people: a) acariasis b) ascariasis c) filariasis d) mydriasis .

*******Answers to Exercise1223*******

| 2192. c.| 2193. d.| 2194. d.| 2195. a.| 2196. a.| 2197. a.| 2198. c.| 2199. b.| 2200. d. kidney releases a hormone called erythropoietin.| 2201. a.| 2202. d. Answer is to be thoroughly checked.| 2203. c.| 2204. c.| 2205. a.| 2206. a.| 2207. a.| 2208. b.| 2209. b.| 2210. c.| 2211. b.

@@@@@EXERCISE 112@@@@@

2212. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - ASEPTIC MENINGITIS is normally a) harmless disease b) idiopathic disease c) incurable but not life-threatening disease d) fatal disease .

2213. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BACTERIA do not grow in CULTURES OF FLUIDS around a) brain and spine b) lungs and trachea c) heart and aorta d) kidneys .

2214. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - BALANTIDIASIS is a type of a) dementia b) dyskinesia c) dysentery d) dermatosis .

2215. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - EOSINOPHILIC PNEUMONIA is caused by a) platihelminths b) nematodes c) arthropods d) protozoans .



2216. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - FILARISIS is caused by a) platihelminths b) nematodes c) arthropods d) protozoans .

2217. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - FILARISIS is caused by a) platihelminths b) nematodes c) arthropods d) protozoans .

2218. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - MYDRIASIS affects a) eyes b) ears c) nose d) throat

2219. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - SCRAPIE is a DEGENERATIVE DISEASE of a) immune system b) nervous system c) digestive system d) respiratory system .

2220. PHARMACOLOGY - FULVICIN is the trade name of a) griseofulvin b) riboflavin c) amitriptyline d) avil .

2221. PHARMACOLOGY - PIPERAZINE finds utility mainly as a) antibacterial b) antifungal c) vermifuge d) antiviral .

2222. PHARMACOLOGY - SERAX is the trade name of a) griseofulvin b) oxazepam c) amitriptyline d) Fosamax .

2223. .

2224. .

2225. .

2226. .

2227. .

2228. .

2229. .

2230. .

2231. .

*******Answers to Exercise1224*******



| 2212. a.| 2213. a.| 2214. c.| 2215. b. larvae of roundworm moving in lungs.| 2216. b.|
2217. b.| 2218. a.| 2219. b.| 2220. a.| 2221. c.| 2222. b.| 2223. | 2224. | 2225. | 2226. |
2227. | 2228. | 2229. | 2230. | 2231.

@@@@@EXERCISE 113@@@@@

2232. .

2233. .

2234. .

2235. .

2236. .

2237. .

2238. .

2239. .

2240. .

2241. .

2242. .

2243. .

2244. .

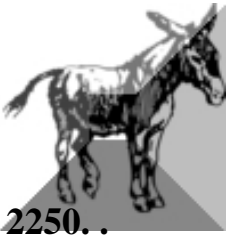
2245. .

2246. .

2247. .

2248. .

2249. .



2250. .

2251. .

*******Answers to Exercise1225*******

| 2232. | 2233. | 2234. | 2235. | 2236. | 2237. | 2238. | 2239. | 2240. | 2241. | 2242. | 2243.

| 2244. | 2245. | 2246. | 2247. | 2248. | 2249. | 2250. | 2251.