

The Bodwad Sarvajanok Co-op. Education Society Ltd. Bodwad
Arts, Commerce and Science College, Bodwad

Question Bank

Class:- S.Y.B.Sc.

Sem.:- IV

Subject:- Zoology-I

Paper Name:- ZOO-404 Medical Diagnostic

1. is the increased blood flow in superficial capillaries.

A. Hyperaemia

B. Haemoglobinuria

C. Anaemia

D. Erythema

2. refers to the microscopic examination of various forms of human tissue.

A. Anatomy

B. Haematology

C. Cytology

D. Histopathology

3. Dissection and examination of a dead body and its organs and structures are called

A. Necropsy

B. Biopsy

C. Both A & B

D. None

4. is a medical diagnostic procedure in which cells or tissues are removed from a patient and examined visually, usually with a microscope.

A. Autopsy

B. Biopsy

C. Both a & b

D. None

5. A..... identify the disease by imaging the patient's body.

A. Cytologist

B. Heamatologist

C. Radiologist

D. Neurologist

6.is the process of determining which disease or condition explains a person's symptoms and signs.

A. Cytology

B. Neurology

C. Pathology

D. Medical diagnosis

7. is the identification and description of the internal structures of Human body.

A. Biology

B. Physiology

C. Anatomy

D. Histology

8. is the study of the causes and effects of disease or injury.

A. Pathology

B. Physiology

C. Anatomy

D. Histology

9. A physician practicing pathology is called a

A. Biologist

B. Pathologist

C. Zoologist

D. Cytologist

10. Redness of the skin or mucous membranes is termed as.....

A. Leucoma

B. Anaemia

C. Erythroblastoma

D. Erythema

11. The condition of decrease in the count of RBC is called.....

A. Leukopenia

B. Anaemia

C. lymphocytosis

D. lymphocytes

12.is an increase in platelet numbers.

A. Lymphocytosis

B. Anaemia

C. Thrombocytosis

D. lymphocytes

13. The rate at which erythrocytes settle or fall under controlled lab condition is C called.....

A. PCV

B. MCH

C. ESR

D. EMR

14. Wintrobe method is used to measure..... in the laboratory.

A. ESR

B. MCH

C. PCV

D. EMR

15. RBC count is carried out by.....

A. Electrogram

B. Sphygmomanometer

C. Haemoglobinometer

D. Haemocytometer

16. is the science or study of blood.

A. Haematology

B. Cytology

C. Neurology

D. Physiology

17. Health is physical, mental and wellbeing.

A. Social

B. Psychological

C. Economical

D. None

18. The blood is fluid tissue.

A. Connective

B. Nervous

C. Epithelial

D. Skeletal

19. Blood is about of the human body weight.

A. 4-5%

B. 7-8%

C. 9-10%

D. 13-14%

20.The normal pH of human arterial blood is approximately

A. 4.5

B. 7.4

C. 8.5

D. 10.5

21. RBC count in normal healthy men is.....

A. $4.5-6.2 \times 10^6 / \text{mm}^3$

B. $7.5-8.2 \times 10^6 / \text{mm}^3$

C. $8.5-9.2 \times 10^6 / \text{mm}^3$

D. $2.5-3.2 \times 10^6 / \text{mm}^3$

22. The process of formation of blood in the bone marrow is termed as.....

A. Haematosi

B. Haematopoiesis

C. Haemocytosis

D. Haemosis

23. WBC count in normal healthy men is.....

A. $5-10 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^3$

B. $11-14 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^3$

C. $15-17 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^3$

D. $2-3 \times 10^3 / \text{mm}^3$

24. Reduced WBC count is called.....

A. Leukopenia

B. leucocytosis

C. lymphocytosis

D. lymphocytes

25.are the antibody secreting cell of the blood.

A. Erythrocytes

B. Monocytes

C. Lymphocytes

D. Platelets

26. constitute about 45% of whole blood.

A. Plasma

B. Corpuscles

C. Serum

D. Lymph

27. constitute about 55% of whole blood.

A. Plasma

B. Corpuscles

C. Serum

D. Lymph

28. The non-nucleated cells in the human blood are.....

A. Eosinophils

B. Monocytes

C. Erythrocytes

D. Neutrophils

29.is the standard haematology anticoagulant used in pathology lab.

A. EDTA

B. TADE

C. DETA

D. ATDE

30. The normal thrombocyte count in adult human is.....

A. $1.5-4.5 \times 10^5 / \text{mm}^3$

B. $4.5-6.5 \times 10^5 / \text{mm}^3$

C. $6.5-7.5 \times 10^5 / \text{mm}^3$

D. $7.5-8.5 \times 10^5 / \text{mm}^3$

31. If an individual excretes urine more than 2 lit./24 hr, consistently (for long period) it is called.....

A. Diarrhea

B. Oliguria

C. Polyuria

D. Anuria

32. Normally fresh voided urine from healthy individuals has faint odour.

A. Aromatic

B. Aliphatic

C. Pungent

D. sweet

33. The normal haematocrit % for an adult female is.....

A. 36-48%

B. 42-58%

C. 26-32%

D. 48-58%

34. Normal urine contains about..... % of water.

A. 80

B. 85

C. 90

D. 95

35. The volume of urine in healthy individuals is about..... lit/ 24 Hrs.

A. 1.2-1.4

B. 2.2-2.4

C. 0.2-0.4

D. 3.2-3.4

36. Decrease in the haematocrit or PCV values indicates..... in the patient.

A. Insomnia

B. Anaemia

C. Enema

D. None

37. is the proportion of whole blood occupied by red cells, expressed as a ratio (liter/liter) or as a percentage.

A. PCV

B. MCH

C. ESR

D. EMR

38.An abnormal increase in erythrocytes is termed as

A. Polycythemia

B. Anaemia

C. Haemocytosis

D. Haemosis

39. Among different types of WBC,are least in number/percentage.

A. Neutrophils

B. Monocytes

C. Eosinophils

D. Basophils

40. ESR measurement is performed by using method.

A. Wintrob's

B. Westergren's

C. Both A & B

D. None

41. is without an identifiable cause.

A. Essential Hypertension

B. Secondary Hypertension

C. Diabetes

D. None

42. Blood pressure is measured by an instrument called.....

A. Incubator

B. Sphygmomanometer

C. Stethoscope

D. None

43. is with identifiable causes like diabetes, kidney disease, cushing's syndrome etc.

A. Essential Hypertension

B. Secondary Hypertension

C. Diabetes

D. Cancer

44. is often called as 'Silent killer'.

A. Fever

B. Hypertension

C. Cancer

D. Diabetes

45. Insulin is the hormone secreted by.....

A. Endocrine pancreas

B. Exocrine pancreas

C. Adrenal gland

D. Both A & B

46. Heat coagulation and Nitric acid ring test of urine is performed for detection of.....

A. Albumin

B. Glucose

C. ketone

D. blood

47. Bile salts in the urine are detected by test.

A. Benedict's

B. Jaffe's

C. Hay's sulphur flour

D. Effervescence

48. The normal blood pressure of healthy adult is close to.....

A. 80/120

B. 120/80

C. 150/60

D. 90/130

49. is a major risk factor for cardiovascular disease.

A. Fever

B. Hypertension

C. Cancer

D. All of these

50. The higher the blood pressure, the higher the risk of

A. Stroke

B. Coronary heart disease

C. Heart failure

D. All of these

51. The presence of detectable amount of glucose in the urine is known as.....

A. Glycosuria

B. Oliguria

C. Diarrhea

D. Anuria

52. The presence of protein in the urine is called

A. Proteinuria

B. Oliguria

C. Diarrhea

D. Anuria

53. The normal constituent of urine, Urea, can be detected by..... test

A. Benedicts

B. Jaffe's

C. Rothera's

D. Effervescence

54. Jaffe's test is performed to detect..... in the urine.

A. Creatine

B. Glucose

C. Protein

D. blood

55. The ketone bodies in the urine are detected by.....

A. Benedict's

B. Jaffe's

C. Rothera's

D. Effervescence

56. Excretion of constantly small amount of urine, i.e. below 400 ml of urine/24 hr is called.....

A. Polyuria

B. Oliguria

C. Diarrhea

D. Anuria

57. Complete absence of urine excretion, is called

A. Polyuria

B. Oliguria

C. Diarrhea

D. Anuria

58. Normally, freshly voided urine average pH is

A. 6

B. 4

C. 2

D. 8

59. The presence of in the urine indicates diabetes mellitus in the patient.

A. Lipids

B. Glucose

C. Ammonia

D. Uric acid

60. Mycobacterium tuberculosis is a which causes tuberculosis.

A. Virus

B. Protozoan

C. Bacteria

D. Fungi

61. The Tuberculosis infection in the membrane of heart is named as.....

A. Pulmonary Tuberculosis

B. Tuberculosis Pericarditis

C. Tuberculosis peritonitis

D. Osteal Tuberculosis

62. The Tuberculosis infection in the membrane surrounding brain and spinal cord is named as.....

A. Pulmonary Tuberculosis

B. Tuberculosis Meningitis

C. Tuberculosis peritonitis

D. Osteal Tuberculosis

63. Hepatitis is commonly known as.....

A. Jaundice

B. Tuberculosis

C. AIDS

D. Hepatocytis

64. Hepatitis mainly affects.....

A. Lungs

B. Liver

C. Stomach

D. Intestine

65. Tuberculosis primary affects.....

A. Intestine

B. Heart

C. Lungs

D. Pancrease

66. The patient of Tuberculosis spread it through air by

A. Coughing

B. Sneezing

C. Spitting

D. all of these

67.do not show any symptoms and is not contagious

A. Active TB

B. Latent TB

C. Hepatitis

D. None

68. When Tuberculosis affects lungs, it is called.....

A. Pulmonary TB

B. Active TB

C. Latent TB

D. Extra Pulmonary TB

69. When Tuberculosis spread outside the lungs, it is called.....

A. Pulmonary TB

B. Active TB

C. Latent TB

D. Extra Pulmonary TB

70.are disorders caused by organisms such as bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites.

A. Infectious diseases

B. Deficiency diseases

C. hereditary diseases

D. physiological diseases

71. Tuberculosis and Hepatitis are the examples of

A. Deficiency diseases

B. Infectious diseases

C. hereditary diseases

D. physiological diseases

72. The disease Tuberculosis is caused by.....

A. Clostridium tetani

B. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

- C. P. Vivax
- D. All of these

73. The disease which can last for long time, even lifetime is termed as.....

- A. Acute
- B. Chronic**
- C. Infectious
- D. Contagious

74. is an example of chronic disease.

- A. Diabetes**
- B. Malaria
- C. Diarrhoea
- D. None

75. A normal fasting blood glucose level is..... mg/dl.

- A. Less than 100**
- B. less than 50
- C. More than 200
- D. All of these

76. is the most common type of Diabetes.

- A. Type 1
- B. Type 2**
- C. Both A & B
- D. None

77. maintain the levels of sugar in blood.

- A. Insulin
- B. Glucagon
- C. Both a & b**
- D. None

78.is also called insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) or juvenile onset diabetes.

- A. Type 1 diabetes**
- B. Type 2 diabetes

C. Both A & B

D. None

79. is also called insulin-Non-dependent diabetes mellitus or adult onset diabetes.

A. Type 1 diabetes

B. Type 2 diabetes

C. Both A & B

D. None

80. The cancer which originates in lymphatic system is termed as.....

A. Carcinomas

B. Sarcomas

C. Lymphomas

D. Leukemias

81. About 85% of cancers are of type

A. Carcinomas

B. Sarcomas

C. Lymphomas

D. Leukemias

82.is commonly used to diagnose fractures in bones, joint dislocation etc.

A. X-ray

B. PET

C. CT Scan

D) MRI

83. PET scans are used to diagnose.....

A. Epilepsy

B. Alzheimer

C. Cancer

D. All of these

84. CAT scan is essentially.....

A. a finer X-ray of bones

B. a detailed x-ray

C. x-ray of soft tissues

D. x-ray of brain

85. The cancer of tissue, cartilage, bone, muscles etc. Is termed as.....

A. Carcinomas

B. Sarcomas

C. Fibromas

D. Leukemias

86. The cancer of skin, brain, breast etc. is termed as.....

A. Carcinomas

B. Sarcomas

C. Fibromas

D. Leukemias

87. The cancer of WBC is termed as.....

A. Carcinomas

B. Sarcomas

C. Fibromas

D. Leukemias

88. Migration of cancer cells to other parts of the body forming secondary tumor is called.....

A. Benign tumor

B. Proliferation

C. Metastasis

D. Diapedesis

89. The cancer which originates in fibrous connective tissue is termed is.....

A. Carcinomas

B. Sarcomas

C. Fibromas

D. Leukemias

90. The hepatitis infection which last after six months is termed as.....

A. Acute Hepatitis

B. Chronic Hepatitis

C. Pulmonary Hepatitis

D. None

91. Acute hepatitis is a short-term illness last up to.....

A. 6 hours

B. Six days

C. Six weeks

D. Six months

92. Cancer is caused by.....

A. Uncontrolled mitosis

B. Uncontrolled meiosis

C. Apoptosis

D. Loss of immunity of cells

93.tumours are always localized

A. Benign

B. Malignant

C. Both a & b

D. None

94. Uncontrollable growth of cells which can metastasize to other parts of body is.....

A. Benign tumour

B. Malignant tumour

C. Both a & b

D. None

95.is spread primarily by blood tissue rout.

A. Hepatitis A

B. Hepatitis B

C. Hepatitis C

D. Hepatitis D

96. Hepatitis can be caused by.....

A. Viruses

B. Alcohol

C. Medicine

D. All of these

97. There are..... types of viral hepatitis.

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

98. The symptoms of hepatitis include.....

A. Fatigue

B. Nausea

C. Yellow discoloration

D. All of these

99.is spread by contaminated food and water.

A. Hepatitis A

B. Hepatitis B

C. Hepatitis C

D. Hepatitis D

100. The Hepatitis A virus belongs to virus family

A. Picorna

B. Picoma

C. Picous

D. Picamus