

QAD Series

Disease, Immunology, Integumentry, Excretory & Respiratory System

- | Disease | |
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| 1. Which of the following drugs is used in ascariasis? | a) metronidazole b) zinovudine
c) piperazine d) niclosamide |
| 2. In an stool examination, eggs of a worm are found. The egg is bilestained and the egg shell is thick with irregular albuminous coat which is mammilated. The stool may contain: | a) <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> b) <i>Trichuris trichinella</i>
c) <i>Ancylostoma duodenale</i> d) <i>Enterobius vermicularis</i> |
| 3. Infective stage of Ascariasis is: | a) embryonated egg b) stage I larva
c) Stage II larva d) stage III larva |
| 4. Which of the following statement about Ascaris infestation is incorrect? | a) blood in urine b) obstruction of intestine
c) cough d) intestinal ulcer |
| 5. Which of the following is more susceptible to breast cancer? | a) nulliparous women b) multiparous women
c) below 30 years d) males |
| 6. The most common cause of breast lump is: | a) breast carcinoma b) muscle adenoma
c) palilloma d) fibroadenoma |
| 7. LSD is: | a) stimulant b) hallucinogen c) opiate d) sedative |
| 8. Which organ of the body is most affected by excessive intake of alcohol? | a) lungs b) stomach c) liver d) spleen |
| 9. In alcoholics, liver gets damaged as it: | a) Secrete more bile b) stores excess of glycogen
c) accumulates excess of fats d) all of these |
| 10. Which of the following is an analgesic drugs? | a) morphine b) pethidine c) paracetamol d) all |
| 11. An analgesic is a : | a) pain causing drug b) pain relieving drug c) fatigue causing drug d) fatigue relieving drug |
| 12. Which of the following is an opiate narcotic? | a) barbiturate b) morphine c) LSD d) Amphetamine |
| 13. Coffee contains a substance which stimulates the nervous system called: | a) Tannic acid b) caffeine c) Theophylline d) volatile oil |
| 14. Chronic alcohol use may harm the following part of our body: | a) peritoneum b) pleura c) pericardium d) none |
| 15. Alcohol absorption in our body is mainly from: | a) stomach b) duodenum c) ileum d) large intestine |
| 16. The causative agent of AIDS is: | a) retrovirus b) rotavirus c) rhabdovirus d) poxvirus |
| 17. Which of the has a high risk of getting AIDS? | a) coloured blind b) Night blind
c) haemophiliac c) all of above |
| 18. Who among the following has the highest probability of infection with AIDS | a) physician b) surgeon c) pediatrician d) psychiatrist |
| 19. Taito may lead to transmission of: | a) AIDS b) STDs c) ARI d)Thypoid |
| 20. The major group of cells depleted in AIDS is: | a) helper T-lymphocytes b) macrophages T-lymphocytes
c) Beta- lymphocytes d) macrophages |
| 21. In AIDS patient, which one is common? | a) cryptococcosis b) histoplasmosis
c) cytomegalovirus d) tuberculosis |
| 22. The confirmatory test for HIV is? | a) WIDAL test b) ELISA test
c) Western blot test d) Mantoux test |
| 23. The enzyme which converts the RNA to DNA is | a) protease b) gyrase
c) reverse transcriptase d) ribonuclease |
| 24. The incorrect statement about AIDS is: | a) kaposi sarcoma is not related to AIDS
b) risk of transmission from mother to foetus is about 30%
c) virus affected Helper T cells
d) confirmatory test is usually the western blot |
| 25. Typhoid is the disease in which there is the infection of: | a) large intestine b) small intestine
c) stomach d) duodenum |
| 26. All are true about typhoid EXCEPT: | a) typical continous fever for 3-4 weeks
b) can perforatethe small intestine
c) shows leucocytosis
d) is associated with bacterium |
| 27. All of the following tests can be used to detect typhoid except: | a) Blood culture b) WIDAL test c) stool/urine test d) ELISA |
| 28. Major cause of enteric fever: | a) Salmonella typhi b) S. paratyphi A
c) S. paratyphi B d) bordetella |
| 29. Isoniazid is the drug for the disease: | a) leprosy b) typhoid c) tuberculosis d) encephalitis |
| 30. Which of the following disease is considered to be the Koch's disease? | a) AIDS b) tuberculosis c) diphtheria d) leprosy |
| 31. Giardiasis is caused by Giardia lamblia and transmitted by: | a) feco-oral -route b) blood transfussion
c) droplet infection d) direct contact |
| 32. Passive immunity is achieved by injecting: | a) vaccine b) readymade antibodies
c) antibiotics d) antigens |
| 33. The B and T-cells that are critical immune for system are produced in: | a) bone marrow cells b) spleen
c) lymphoid nodes d) none of these |
| 34. Cancer of cervix is caused by: | a) Pep pills b) fatty diet
c) epstein-barr virus d) human papiloma virus |
| 35. Which of the following is an example of carcinoma? | a) cancer of blood b) cancer of muscles
c) cancer of lymph gland d) cancer of lungs |
| 36. Cancer cells are: | a) carcinogen b) oncogene
c) plasma cells d) memory cells |
| 37. spread and distribution of cancer cell is: | a) myelomas b) metagenesis
c) metastasis d) metamorphosis |
| 38. Co ³⁰ is used for the treatment of: | a) cancer b) typhoid c) AIDS d) Hepatitis |
| 39. Which of the following disease is not caused by virus? | a) mumps b) rabies c) AIDS d) tuberculosis |
| 40. Which of the following is transmitted through the serum in man? | a) Hepatitis A b) hetatitis B c) cirrhosis d) tuberculosis |
| 41. Non-Hodgkins disease is cancer of the of: | a) liver b) WBC
c) lymphoid tissue d) mammary gland |
| 42. A very much publicized treatment method DOTS is being adopted for the cure of: | a) tetanus b) dementia
c) tuberculosis d) sexually transmitted disease |
| 43. The disease caused by virus? | a) malaria b) typhoid c) influenza d) rhabdo virus |
| 44. Hepatitis B is caused by: | a) RNA virus b) DNA virus c) mycoplasma d) rickettsia |
| 45. Most common cancer among males in world wide | a) gastric cancer b) prostate cancer
c) lung cancer d) Breast cancer |
| 46. Paraplegia is paralysis of: | a) upper limb b) lower limb c) one limb d) body |
| 47. Metastasis is associated with: | a) benign tumors b) grown gall bladder
c) malignant tumors d) both malignant and benign tumor |
| 48. ELISA is used to detect virus, where: | a) southern blotting is done b) DNA probes are required
c) catalase is the key reagent d) alkaline phosphate is the key reagent |
| 49. The vaccine used for prevention TB is: | a) DPT b) BCG c) TT d) measles |
| 50. Which nervous system is stimulants? | a) LSD b) Codine c) Heroine d) Caffeine |

Immune System

51. Which of the following is/are associated with defence mechanism of our body?
a) Platelets b) RBCs c) WBCs d) All
52. Which of the following immunoglobulins is found in body secretions eg; milk, tear, saliva etc?
a) IgG b) IgA c) IgM d) IgD
53. Which of the following immunoglobulins plays role in allergies and parasitic infections?
a) IgG b) IgA c) IgD d) IgE
54. Which of the following antibody crosses the placenta?
a) IgA b) IgG c) IgD d) IgE
55. Which of the following vaccine do not live organism?
a) BCG b) DPT c) Measles d) Polio
56. Cold chain is related to
a) transmission of disease b) vaccine transportation
c) chemical reaction d) common cold
57. DPT is given against
a) diphtheria, polio and tetanus
b) diphtheria, pertussis and typhoid
c) diphtheria, whooping cough and tetaneous
d) diphtheria, polio and typhoid
58. DPT and Measles are given _____ respectively.
a) intradermally and intramuscularly
b) intramuscularly and orally
c) intramuscularly and subcutaneously
d) orally and subcutaneously
59. MMR denotes
a) Measles, mumps, rubella b) Measles, mumps, rabies
c) Meningitis, mumps, rubella d) Meningitis, mumps, rabies
60. Immunoglobins are produced by
a) T-lymphocytes b) Plasma cells
c) Neutrophils d) Macrophages
- Integumentary System**
61. Thickest layer of the epidermis is found in
a) arm b) abdomen
c) palms of hand & soles of feet d) face
62. The outermost layer of the skin that fades off as keratin is called
a) germinative layer b) stratum granulosum
c) stratum lucidum d) stratum corneum
63. The receptors for touch superficially present in the skin are known as
a) pacinian corpuscles b) end bulbs of krause
c) meissners corpuscle d) organs of ruffini
64. All of the following structure are found in dermis EXCEPT:
a) blood and lymph vessels
b) Somatic (sensory) nerve endings
c) sweat glands d) melanocytes
65. Sebaceous glands are most numerous in the skin of
a) palms of the hands b) soles of the feet
c) face d) both a and b
66. Hair, nail and horn are histologically similar to
a) skin b) bone c) cartilage d) tendon
67. Which of the following is natural moisturizer?
a) Sweat b) Semen c) Sebum d) Keratin
68. Finger print due to
a) Stratum corneum b) Stratum lucidum
c) Stratum germinativum d) Dermal papillae
69. Pneumotaxic centre related to respiration is located in
a) medulla oblongata b) crura cerebri
c) pons varolii d) midbrain
70. Hyaline cartilage is found in
a) pubic symphysis b) pinna
c) suprascapula d) trachia
71. The amount of air which cannot be expelled from the lungs is called
a) tidal volume b) inspiratory reserve volume
c) functional residual volume d) expiratory volume
72. Haemoptysis means
a) vomiting of blood b) coughing out of blood
c) blood in the urine d) blood in the stool
73. People living in high altitude will have
a) high haemoglobin concentration
b) low haemoglobin concentration
c) normal haemoglobin concentration
d) increased heart rate
74. Carbonic anhydrase enzyme is required for the transportation

- a) O₂ b) CO₂ c) hormones d) minerals
75. The term used to describe difficulty breathing is
a) dysphagia b) dyspnoea c) dysphasia d) orthopnea
76. In which of the following animals, respiration occurs without any respiratory organ?
a) fish b) frog c) cockroach d) earthworm
77. Voice in mammal produced
a) by syrinx
b) by bronchus
c) during inhalation (inspiration)
d) during exhalation (expiration)
78. In rabbit, inspiration occurs by contraction of
a) external intercostal muscles and muscles of the diaphragm
b) internal intercostal muscles and muscles of the diaphragm
c) external intercostal muscles only
d) muscles of the diaphragm only
79. In crustacean (Prawn) respiration occurs through
a) tracheae b) gills c) book lungs d) book gills
80. A frog must swallow air to expand the lungs because frog
a) has no diaphragm
b) normally breathes through its skin
c) has no vagus nerve
d) is relatively low form of life.
81. What would happen if human blood becomes acidic (low pH)?
a) Oxygen carrying capacity of haemoglobin increases
b) Oxygen carrying capacity of haemoglobin decreases
c) RBC count increases d) RBC count decreases
82. Myoglobin is found in
a) lungs b) blood c) muscles
d) red blood corpuscles
83. The impulse for voluntary forced breathing starts in
a) medulla b) vagus nerve c) spinal cord d) cerebrum
84. Where do we find malpighian capsules?
a) renal pyramid b) renal pelvis
c) renal medulla d) renal cortex
85. Podocytes with foot processes occur in
a) Bowman's capsule b) proximal convoluted tubule
c) distal convoluted tubule d) loop of Henle
86. Which is not absorbed from the filtrate to the blood of the proximal tubules?
a) Glucose b) Na⁺ c) Plasma protein d) Water
87. Diuresis is a condition characterized by
a) increase in urine volume b) increase glucose excretion
c) decreases in urine volume
d) decrease in electrolyte balance
88. Cystitis is the inflammation of
a) urinary bladder b) gall bladder c) ureter d) ovary
89. Haemodialysis especially as performed by an artificial kidney helps to separate
a) RBCs from blood b) haemoglobin
c) plasma proteins from blood
d) waste products of metabolism from blood
90. Renin is secreted by
a) cortex b) medulla
c) juxta glomerular cells d) podocytes
91. If Henle's loop were absent from mammalian nephron, which of the following is expected to occur?
a) The urine will be more dilute
b) There will be no urine formation
c) There will be hardly any change in the quality
d) The urine will be more concentrated
92. Which one of the following substances is actively secreted into the glomerular filtrate of the kidney tubule?
a) Potassium ions b) Amino acids
c) Sodium ions d) Chloride ions
93. Net effective filtration pressure in human kidneys is about
a) + 15 mm Hg b) +70 mmHg c) +45 mmHg d) +55 mmHg
94. Rennin is secreted by
a) kidney b) stomach c) liver d) intestine