



HOLY SPIRIT INSTITUTE OF NURSING EDUCATION
Holy Spirit Hospital, Mahakali Caves road, Andheri (East), Mumbai-93

PHARMACOLOGY-II, PATHOLOGY -II AND GENETICS

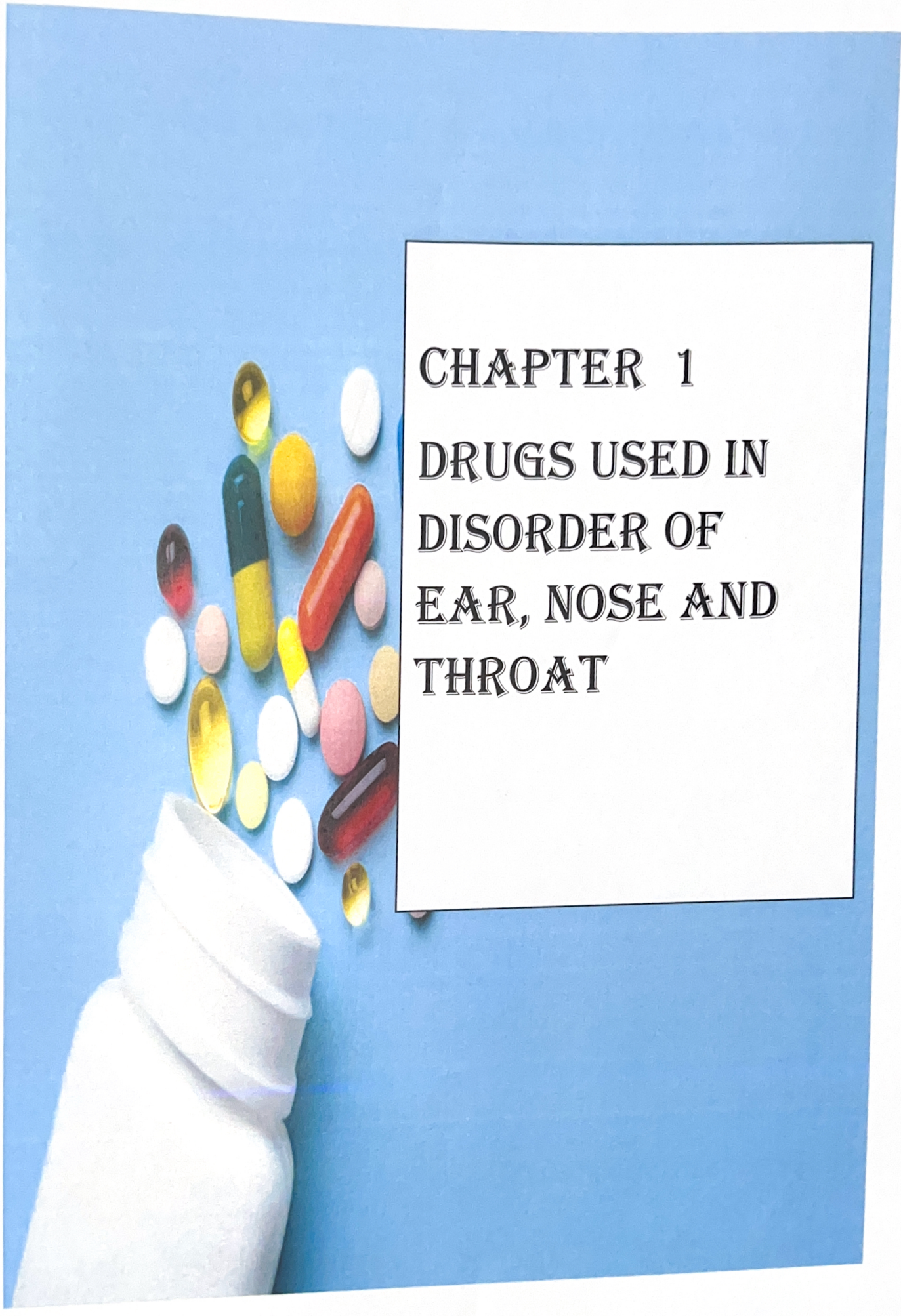
QUESTION BANK



4th Semester B.Sc. Nursing

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CHAPTER 1
DRUGS USED IN
DISORDER OF
EAR, NOSE AND
THROAT

Q. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. _____ is responsible for intraocular pressure
 - a. Ciliary process.
 - b. Aqueous humour.
 - c. Ciliary body.
 - d. Uverscleral outflow .

2. Factors influencing local drug penetration into ocular tissue except :
 - a. pH.
 - b. Viscosity.
 - c. Lipid
 - d. Outflow.

3. What is the example of Non- Steroidal Inflammatory drugs :
 - a. Cortisone.
 - b. Choloramphenicol.
 - c. Diclofenac
 - d. Acyclovir

4. _____ reach behind iris lens diaphragm better than topical application:
 - a. Intradermal injection.
 - b. Subcutaneous.
 - c. Peri- ocular injection.
 - d. Intravenous.

5. which of these is the Angiotensin convertinzenzyme
 - a. Telmisartan.
 - b. Captopril.
 - c. Alliskiren.
 - d. Valsartan.

6. Flucytocine acts by inhibiting:
 - a. DNA synthesis
 - b. RNA synthesis
 - c. mRNA
 - d. Cell wall

7. _____ is an active component of Soda bicarbonate in ear drops:
 - a. Calcium
 - b. Sodium
 - c. Magnesium sulphate
 - d. Sodium bicarbonate

8. Mydriates and Cyclopegics causes except
 - a. Blurring of vision
 - b. Allergy
 - c. Photosensitivity
 - d. Dilation of pupils

9. _____ is used to treat bacterial and fungal infection in ear canal also called as Swimmer's ear.
 - a. Soda Glycerin
 - b. Cromolyn
 - c. Otic boric acid
 - d. Gentamicin

10. Mechanism of action of corticosteroid:
 - a. Inhibition of Arachidonic acid
 - b. Inhibition of DNA synthesis
 - c. Inhibiting the immune response
 - d. Both a and c

11. Antiseptic Mouthwash for post operative use contains:
 - a. Povidone iodine
 - b. Chlorhexidine
 - c Chloroxylenol
 - d. All of the above.

12. Chlorhexidine belongs to the _____ drug class
 - a. Antifungal
 - b. Antiviral
 - c. Antibacterial
 - d. None of the above

13. Which of these are not sustained Release devices
 - a. Ocusert delivering pilocarpine
 - b. Subtenon
 - c. Collagen shield
 - d. None of the above.

14. Contraindication of Choloramphenicol :
 - a. Cataract
 - b. Acute porphyria
 - c. Stinging
 - d. Skin atrophy

15. Sulfonamide are drugs:

- a. Bactericidal
- b. Antifungal
- c. Bacteriostatic
- d. Decongestant

Q.LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- 1.Explain topical applications of Eye
- 2. Enlist the Drugs acting on Ear, Nose, Throat and explain any 2 drugs in detail .

Q.SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- 1.Glaucoma
- 2.Factors influencing Drug Penetration into Ocular tissue.
- 3.Mouth wash

Q.VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- 1.What is mast cell stabilizers.
- 2. Write indications of Boric Spirit Ear drops.
- 3. Write general principles in Ocular Pharmacology.

ANSWERS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS :

- 1.b 2.d 3.c 4.c 5.b. 6. a. 7. d. 8.b. 9. c.
10. d 11. d. 12. c. 13.b. 14. b.. 15.c

Q.MULTIPLE CHOICE **QUESTIONS**

1.Substance that promotes the renal excretion of sodium are called :

- a. Diuretics.
- b. Antidiuretics.
- c. Natriuretics.
- d. None

2.All drugs act from the luminal side of the tubular cellular membrane except:

- a. Spironolactone
- b.methazolamide
- c. dichlorphenamide
- d.furosemide.

3.Side effects of Thiazide Diuretics except

- a.Hypokalemia.
- b.Hyponatremia.
- c.Hyperglycemia.
- d.Hypercalcemia.

4. Loop diuretics which are active in “Loop” of henle are also called as

- a.Thiazide
- b. Osmotic
- c.Highceiling
- d. Potassium

5. _____ is more effective and has prolonged action and affects especially Vasoconstriction.

- a. Vasopressin
- b. Choloropropamide
- c. Clofibrate
- d. Desmopressin

6. Which of the following drugs is used to treat overactive bladder ?

- a. Methotrexate
- b. Acetazolamide
- c. Solifenacin
- d. Phenazopyridine

7. Which of the following is nephrotoxic drugs :

- a. Nalidixic drugs
- b. Nitrofurantoin

- c. Methenamine
- d. All of the above

8. Drugs used in UTI :

- a. Nitrofurantoin
- b. Gentamicin
- c. Oxolinic Acid
- d. Both a and b

9. _____ drug is used for the short treatment of Acute Glaucoma:

- a. Urea
- b. Torsemide
- c. Indapamide
- d. Mannitol

10.Agents that increase pH of urine are call

- a. Urinary Antiseptics
- b. Acidifiers
- c. Alkalinizers
- d. None of the above

11.In Overdose of Ammonium Chloride symptoms seen ,except

- a. Disorientation
- b. Confusion
- c. Coma
- d. Vertigo

12. What are the Adverse effects of Sodium bicarbonate?

- a. Headache
- b. Twitching
- c. Unpleasant taste
- d. All of the above

13.Which drugs are used to prevent formation of uric acid and cystine kidney stones?

- a. Potassium citrate
- b. Sodium bicarbonate
- c. Ascorbic acid
- d. Ammonium chloride

14.Which medication is used to treat Hypochloremic states?

- a. Potassium citrate
- b. Ammonium chloride
- c. Ascorbic acid
- d. Magnesium sulphate

15. Ascorbic acid is contraindicated in which patients:
- Hypertension
 - Hypouricemia
 - Thalassemia
 - Hypersensitivity

Q.LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- Describe the classification of diuretics and explain any two drugs of diuretics in detail
- Explain the urinary antiseptics and nursing responsibilities. Enlist the other drugs used in UTI

Q.SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- Antidiuretics
- Acidifiers
- Renin - Angiotensin Aldosterone System (RAAS)

Q.VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- Enlist important principles for understanding effects of diuretics .
- Write any 5 examples of drugs affecting RAAS.
- Write the examples of drugs used in UTI

ANSWERS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS :

- 1.c 2.a 3.b 4.c 5.d. 6.c 7.d 8.d 9.d 10.c
11.d 12.d 13.a 14.b 15.c

Q. MULTIPLE CHOICE **QUESTIONS**

1. Which of the following drugs is a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) commonly used to treat depression?
 - a. Fluoxetine
 - b. Diazepam
 - c. Morphine
 - d. Propranolol
2. What is the primary mechanism of action of benzodiazepines in the nervous system?
 - a. Blockade of dopamine receptors
 - b. Enhancement of GABAergic neurotransmission
 - c. Inhibition of acetylcholinesterase
 - d. Activation of opioid receptors
3. Which neurotransmitter is primarily targeted by antipsychotic medications?
 - a. Dopamine
 - b. Serotonin
 - c. GABA
 - d. Glutamate
4. Which of the following drugs is commonly used to treat neuropathic pain?
 - a. Gabapentin
 - b. Morphine
 - c. Haloperidol
 - d. Lorazepam
5. What is the primary action of beta-blockers in the nervous system?
 - a. Inhibition of norepinephrine release
 - b. Blockade of beta-adrenergic receptors
 - c. Enhancement of serotonin release
 - d. Inhibition of dopamine synthesis
6. Which neurotransmitter is primarily targeted by tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs)?
 - a. Dopamine
 - b. Serotonin
 - c. GABA
 - d. Glutamate
7. What is the primary effect of opioid drugs on the nervous system?
 - a. Activation of GABA receptors
 - b. Inhibition of serotonin reuptake
 - c. Activation of opioid receptors
 - d. Blockade of glutamate receptors
8. Which of the following drugs is commonly used as a muscle relaxant?
 - a. Alprazolam
 - b. Baclofen
 - c. Amitriptyline
 - d. Clozapine
9. Which neurotransmitter is primarily targeted by antiepileptic drugs such as carbamazepine?
 - a. Dopamine
 - b. Serotonin
 - c. Glutamate
 - d. GABA
10. Which drug class is commonly used to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)?
 - a. Benzodiazepines
 - b. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)
 - c. Stimulants
 - d. Antipsychotics
11. Which of the following drugs is commonly used to treat opioid overdose?
 - a. Naloxone
 - b. Diazepam
 - c. Haloperidol
 - d. Lorazepam
12. What is the primary mechanism of action of cholinesterase inhibitors in the nervous system?
 - a. Inhibition of dopamine release
 - b. Inhibition of acetylcholine breakdown
 - c. Blockade of serotonin receptors
 - d. Enhancement of GABAergic neurotransmission

13. Which neurotransmitter is primarily targeted by drugs used to treat Alzheimer's disease?

- a. Dopamine
- b. Serotonin
- c. Acetylcholine
- d. Glutamate

14. Which of the following drugs is commonly used to treat anxiety disorders?

- a. Propranolol
- b. Lorazepam
- c. Morphine
- d. Gabapentin

15. What is the primary action of antipsychotic medications in the nervous system?

- a. Enhancement of serotonin release
- b. Inhibition of GABA receptors
- c. Blockade of dopamine receptors
- d. Activation of glutamate receptors

Q.LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. Describe the mechanism of action of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) in the treatment of depression, including their effects on neurotransmitter levels and the therapeutic implications for patients.

2. Discuss the differences between benzodiazepines and barbiturates in terms of their mechanism of action, pharmacokinetics, therapeutic uses, and potential adverse effects when used in the management of anxiety disorders.

Q.SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Explain how dopamine agonists are used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease, including their mechanism of action and common examples of these medications.

2. Describe the role of antiepileptic drugs in the management of epilepsy, highlighting the various mechanisms of action and providing examples of commonly prescribed medications.

3. Discuss the importance of patient education regarding the use of opioids for pain management, including potential side effects, risks of addiction, and strategies for safe use and disposal.

Q.VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is the primary neurotransmitter targeted by benzodiazepines?

2. Name one commonly used selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) for the treatment of depression.

3. Briefly explain the mechanism of action of local anesthetics in blocking nerve conduction.

ANSWERS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS :

1.a 2.b 3.a 4.a. 5.b 6.b 7.c 8.b 9. D
10. c 11.a 12.b 13.c 14.b 15.c

Q. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which hormone is responsible for stimulating ovulation ?

- a. Luteinizing hormone
- b. Follicle stimulating hormone
- c. Progesterone
- d. Estrogen

2. Which of the following is synthetic estrogen ?

- a. Estradiol
- b. Ethinyl Estradiol
- c. Diethylstilbestrol
- d. None of the above

3. Estrogen can be administered in the following conditions except, _____

- a. Senile vaginitis
- b. Dysmenorrhea
- c. CA prostate
- d. Endometriosis.

4. The use of estrogen without progestins increases the risk of _____

- a. Endometrial cancer
- b. Metrorrhagia
- c. Fibroid
- d. Coronary artery disease

5. In case of oral route, why are synthetic derivatives of progesterone administered?

- a. Progesterone is inactive orally
- b. Progesterone is slow to act
- c. Progesterone causes uterine bleeding
- d. None of the above

6. Indications of Progestins are _____

- a. Premenstrual syndrome
- b. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
- c. Contraception
- d. All of the above

7. Anabolic steroid are also known as _____

- a. ACTH
- b. Corticosteroids
- c. Androgenic steroids
- d. GnRH

8. Hormone replacement therapy is contraindicated for _____

- a. Liver disease
- b. history of certain cancer.
- c. Pregnancy or breastfeeding
- d. All of the above

9. Anti-zygotic drugs are an example of _____

- a. Hormonal contraception
- b. Hormone replacement
- c. Anti-cancer drugs
- d. Drugs for infertility

10. Following are the mechanism of actions of oral contraceptives except,

- a. Thick cervical mucus
- b. Constrictions of uterus and fallopian tubes are modified
- c. ovulation
- d. Absence of FSH and LH peaks

11. Centchroman is an example of which classification ?

- a. Estrogen antagonist
- b. anti-implantation agent
- c. Anabolic steroids
- d. both a and b

12. Adverse effects of this drug encountered are total amenorrhea and it may lead to permanent sterility.

- a. Estradiol
- b. Gestodene
- c. Norethindrone enanthate
- d. Ethinyl Estradiol

13. It is also known as selective estrogen receptor modulator with tissue specific actions _____

- a. FSH
- b. Clamiohene
- c. Letrozole
- d. Tamoxifen

14. Misoprostol is given orally to induce abortion in which trimester of pregnancy?

- a. Second trimester
- b. First trimester

- c. Third trimester
- d. None of the above

15. Which of the drugs mentioned below is not a tocolytic agent

- a. Beta blockers
- b. Calcium channel blockers
- c. Oxytocin antagonist
- d. Magnesium Sulphate

Q.LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. Define oral contraceptives , enlist types of oral contraceptive and explain in detail dosage, adverse effects, and contraindications of progesterone only pills.

Q.SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- 1. Drugs used for infertility
- 2.Explain pharmacological action of progestogens and enlist examples.
- 3. Differentiate between uterine stimulants and uterine relaxants.

Q.VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- 1.Any two examples of anti-estrogen
- 2.Enlist the indications of Anabolic steroids
- 3.Side effects of oxytocin.

ANSWERS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1.a, 2.b, 3.d, 4.a, 5.a, 6.d, 7.c, 8.d, 9.a, 10.c, 11.d, 12.c, 13.d, 14.b, 15.a.

Q.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1. Which of the following drugs is commonly used for pain relief during labor and delivery?
 - a. Ibuprofen
 - b. Paracetamol
 - c. Morphine
 - d. Aspirin
2. Which drug is commonly administered to prevent preterm labor and promote fetal lung development?
 - a. Magnesium sulfate
 - b. Oxytocin
 - c. Nifedipine
 - d. Betamethasone
3. What is the primary action of oxytocin during labor and delivery?
 - a. Relaxes uterine muscles
 - b. Stimulates uterine contractions
 - c. Reduces blood pressure
 - d. Increases fetal heart rate
4. Which medication is used to prevent or treat hypertension during pregnancy?
 - a. Methyldopa
 - b. Furosemide
 - c. Diazepam
 - d. Lorazepam
5. What is the main purpose of administering folic acid to pregnant women?
 - a. Prevention of neural tube defects in the fetus
 - b. Promotion of fetal lung development
 - c. Treatment of gestational diabetes
 - d. Prevention of preeclampsia
6. Which drug is commonly used to induce uterine contractions for labor induction or augmentation?
 - a. Misoprostol
 - b. Metronidazole
 - c. Cephalexin
 - d. Acetaminophen
7. Which medication is used to prevent Rh isoimmunization in Rh-negative mothers?
 - a. Rho(D) immune globulin (RhoGAM)
 - b. Penicillin
 - c. Erythromycin
 - d. Acyclovir
8. Which medication is commonly prescribed to prevent and treat iron deficiency anemia during pregnancy?
 - a. Ferrous sulfate
 - b. Vitamin C
 - c. Magnesium hydroxide
 - d. Calcium carbonate
9. Which drug is commonly used to prevent nausea and vomiting during pregnancy?
 - a. Ondansetron
 - b. Diazepam
 - c. Ciprofloxacin
 - d. Warfarin
10. What is the primary role of progesterone supplementation during pregnancy?
 - a. To stimulate uterine contractions
 - b. To prevent preterm labor
 - c. To induce ovulation
 - d. To decrease fetal heart rate
11. Which medication is commonly used to manage gestational diabetes?
 - a. Insulin
 - b. Metformin
 - c. Lisinopril
 - d. Digoxin
12. What is the primary function of antibiotics administered during pregnancy?
 - a. To reduce fetal movement
 - b. To prevent urinary tract infections
 - c. To promote fetal lung development
 - d. To prevent or treat bacterial infections in the mother and fetus
13. Which medication is used to prevent seizures in pregnant women with preeclampsia or eclampsia?
 - a. Magnesium sulfate
 - b. Diazepam
 - c. Amoxicillin

d. Nitro-glycerine

14. What is the primary purpose of administering corticosteroids during pregnancy?

- a. To reduce maternal blood pressure
- b. To prevent preterm labour
- c. To promote foetal lung development
- d. To induce uterine contractions

15. Which medication is commonly used to relieve constipation during pregnancy?

- a. Docusate sodium
- b. Heparin
- c. Fentanyl
- d. Enoxaparin

Q.SHORT ANSWER

QUESTIONS

1. Write short note on the following:-
- a. Mechanism of magnesium sulphate
 - b. Tetanus prophylaxis
 - c. Ergometrine and Methergine
 - d. Oxytocin
 - e. Iron and Vitamin K1 Supplementation

ANSWERS FOR MULTIPLE

CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. a 8. a 9. a.
10. b 11. a 12. d 13. a 14. c 15. a

Q.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1. Which of the following drugs is a commonly used opioid analgesic?
 - a. Ibuprofen
 - b. Acetaminophen
 - c. Morphine
 - d. Aspirin
2. Which opioid antagonist is commonly used to reverse opioid overdose?
 - a. Naloxone
 - b. Diazepam
 - c. Lorazepam
 - d. Methadone
3. Which opioid medication is often used in the treatment of opioid addiction?
 - a. Morphine
 - b. Fentanyl
 - c. Methadone
 - d. Codeine
4. What is the primary action of nitroglycerine in the treatment of angina?
 - a. Vasodilation of coronary arteries
 - b. Vasodilation of peripheral arteries
 - c. Inhibition of platelet aggregation
 - d. Enhancement of myocardial contractility
5. Which medication is commonly administered to patients experiencing a myocardial infarction to prevent clot formation?
 - a. Aspirin
 - b. Warfarin
 - c. Heparin
 - d. Metoprolol
6. Which class of medications is commonly used to treat atrial fibrillation by slowing down heart rate?
 - a. Calcium channel blockers
 - b. Beta-blockers
 - c. Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors
 - d. Diuretics
7. Which electrolyte imbalance is commonly treated with intravenous administration of potassium chloride?
 - a. Hypokalaemia
 - b. Hyperkalaemia
 - c. Hyponatremia
 - d. Hypernatremia
8. What is the primary route of administration for electrolyte replacement therapy in acute severe cases?
 - a. Oral
 - b. Intramuscular
 - c. Intravenous
 - d. Subcutaneous
9. Which medication is commonly used as an antidote for acetaminophen overdose?
 - a. Naloxone
 - b. Flumazenil
 - c. N-acetylcysteine
 - d. Activated charcoal
10. Which antidote is used for benzodiazepine overdose?
 - a. Naloxone
 - b. Flumazenil
 - c. Atropine
 - d. Physostigmine
11. Which of the following medications is commonly used in the treatment of opioid poisoning?
 - a. Activated charcoal
 - b. N-acetylcysteine
 - c. Flumazenil
 - d. Naloxone
12. What is the primary action of activated charcoal in cases of poisoning?
 - a. Absorption of toxins in the gastrointestinal tract
 - b. Inhibition of acetylcholinesterase activity
 - c. Enhancement of hepatic detoxification
 - d. Neutralization of acidic toxins

13. Which medication is commonly used as an antidote for cyanide poisoning?

- a. Naloxone
- b. Sodium thiosulfate
- c. Flumazenil
- d. Atropine

14. Which class of medications is commonly used to treat calcium channel blocker overdose?

- a. Glucagon
- b. Naloxone
- c. Sodium bicarbonate
- d. Activated charcoal

15. Which medication is commonly used to treat iron overdose?

- a. Deferoxamine
- b. N-acetylcysteine
- c. Flumazenil
- d. Naloxone

Q. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. What are anticancer drugs? Enlist the classification of anticancer drugs. Explain any two drugs in detail.

2. Explain the drugs that are used in CPR and emergency.

Q. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. Write a short note on immunostimulants.

2. Explain IV fluids and electrolyte replacement.

3. Short note on immune sera

Q. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. Enlist the commonly used drugs for the treatment of poisoning.

2. Define antidotes.

3. Define vaccines.

ANSWERS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1.c 2.a 3.c 4.a 5.a 6.b 7.a 8.c 9.c 10.b 11.d
12.a 13.b 14.c 15.a

Q. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. _____ is used in place of conventional medicine.
 - a. Complementary
 - b. Naturopathic
 - c. Alternative
 - d. Therapeutic
2. Major Alternative medicines include:
 - a. Acupuncture
 - b. Homeopathic
 - c. Aromatherapy
 - d. All of the above
3. The Sanskrit word "ayur" stands for relation
 - a. Mind, body, air & fire
 - b. Body, sense, mind & soul
 - c. Sense, mind, body & vayu
 - d. Vayu, ahar, agni & body
4. Three doshas in Ayurveda are:
 - a. Kapha, pitta, vatta
 - b. Anna, vihara, aushadi
 - c. Pitta, aushadi, vihara
 - d. Pitta, vatta, ritha,
5. _____ is concerned with mental disorders.
 - a. Rasayana
 - b. Satvavajaya
 - c. Shodhana
 - d. Shamana
6. Dietotherapy is the treatment therapy of _____
 - a. Unani
 - b. Siddha
 - c. Ayurveda
 - d. Homoeopathy
7. The purification treatment in Ayurveda is also known as:
 - a. Shamana therapy
 - b. Satvavajaya therapy
 - c. Pathyavyavastha
 - d. Shodhana
8. Emblica officinalis is the second name for popular Indian Herbs:
 - a. Ashwagandha
 - b. Adrak
 - c. Amla
 - d. Asgandh
9. Valerian is used for :
 - a. Sleep disorders
 - b. Relieve of blood pressure
 - c. Anxiety
 - d. All of the above
10. Which culture does Siddha
 - a. Unani
 - b. Dravidian
 - c. Arabian
 - d. Islamic
11. Ragimental Therapy is treatment done with:
 - a. Diaphoresis
 - b. Venesection
 - c. Cupping
 - d. All of the above
12. Homeopathy was discovered by?
 - a. Samuel Hahnemann
 - b. Gurleen kaur
 - c. Laura Mackenzie
 - d. Melwyn Baretto
13. Dilution by grinding of lactose is the process of:
 - a. Pharmacotherapy
 - b. Trituration
 - c. Succussion
 - d. Lactose Intolerance
14. Jaganam and Thavaram are which substances in Siddha?
 - a. Animal and herbal substances
 - b. Herbal and inorganic substances
 - c. Forest and animal substances
 - d. Animal and plant substances

15. The sources of Homeopathy preparations are :-

- a. Plants and animals
- b. Cotton and mud
- c. Animals only
- d. None of the above

Q. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Enlist major Alternative medicine. Write in detail about any three .

2. Write in detail about the drugs used in Alternative system of medicine.

Q. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Define Ayurveda. Explain in detail about the doshas and treatment used .

2. Write down the drugs used in alternative system of medicine. What are the factors that suppress the use of alternative medicine?

3. Write in detail about Homeopathy.

Q. VERY SHORT ANSWER

1. Write the treatment methods used in Unani.

2. Enlist therapeutic modalities used in naturopathy.

3. What are the weaknesses of alternative medicine.

ANSWERS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1.c 2.d 3.b 4.a 5.b 6.a 7.d 8.c 9.d 10.b
11.d 12.a 13.b 14.a 15.a

Q. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Common off-label drugs are:-

- a. Betablockers
- b. Tamoxifen
- c. Spironolactone
- d. All of the above

2. Legal issues contain:-

- a. Prescription drugs abuse
- b. Drug interactions
- c. Patient confidentiality
- d. a & b

3. What is the use of off-label drug?

- a. Using a medication that has been recalled by the FDA
- b. Using a medication that is no longer available in market
- c. Using a medication in a way that is not approved by FDA
- d. Using a medication that is not available in patients country

4. A written, verbal or electronic order from practitioner is called as:-

- a. Prescription
- b. Letter
- c. Application
- d. Written order

5. Principles that guide the process of prescription in pharmacology are:

- a. Therapeutic principle, safety principle
- b. Legal and Ethical principle
- c. Both A & B
- d. None of above

6. What is the purpose of monitoring a patient's response to a medication?

- a. To determine if the medication is effective
- b. To measure the patient's adherence to the medication regimen
- c. To ensure that the patient is taking the medication as prescribed
- d. To identify any potential side effects or adverse reactions

7. What is the mission of the national prescribing centre (NPC)?

- a. To promote the use of off-label medications
- b. To reduce the availability of prescription medications
- c. To provide guidance on safe and effective prescribing
- d. To regulate the prescribing practices of healthcare professionals

8. Why is it important to educate patients about their medication?

- a. So they can memorize the names of all the medications they are taking
- b. So that they can sell the medication to other people
- c. So they can understand and how to take it
- d. So they can understand side effects and benefits

9. Therapeutic principle is based on the which idea?

- a. To keep patient safe
- b. To treat particular illness or condition
- c. To value patient's beliefs & values
- d. To give medication that is valid

10. Role of nurse practitioners are:

- a. To monitor effects and side effects
- b. To apply relevant information
- c. To maintain the patient's right
- d. All of above

11. What is Domain - II called as?

- a. Prescribing Governance
- b. Ethical principle
- c. Prescribing principle
- d. Prescribing and consultation

12. What is the full form of "NICE"?

- a. National Institute for Health and care excellence
- b. National Institute for Health and care expert
- c. National Institute for Health and care experience
- d. National Institute for Health care and Empathy

ANSWERS OF MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

13. The primary goal of prescribing medications are:-
- To minimize harm and maximize benefit to the patient
 - To cure the underlying disease
 - To prevent the development of disease
 - To manage symptoms of disease

1.d 2.d 3.c 4.a 5.c 6.d 7.c 8.d 9.b 10.d
11.a 12.a 13.a 14.b 15.d

14. What is the appropriate duration of treatment when prescribing medications?
- Until the medication runs out
 - The duration should be appropriate for patients' condition
 - As long as the patient wants to take medication
 - Until patients' symptoms disappear

15. Ethical issues are :-
- Informed consent
 - Prescription fraud
 - Off-label use
 - None of the above

Q. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

- Write in detail about the prescribing competencies.
- Explain the principles of prescribing and steps in detail

Q. SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

- Explain the legal and ethical issues related to prescribing.
- What are the steps of prescribing? Enlist and Explain.
- Write about the Domain -II in prescribing.

Q. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- Write any 3 roles of nurse practitioners in prescribing.
- Enlist principles of prescribing.
- Enlist the steps of prescribing

1. KIDNEY AND URINARY TRACT

Q. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Each of the following features are characteristic of the nephrotic syndrome except:
 - a. marked proteinuria
 - b. hypoalbuminemia
 - c. edema
 - d. hypertension

2. Hematuria is least likely to occur in:
 - a. papillary transitional cell carcinoma of renal pelvis, ureter or bladder
 - b. renal tubular adenocarcinoma
 - c. acute post-infectious glomerulonephritis
 - d. minimal change disease

3. In the usual adult type of polycystic kidneys, findings often include:
 - a. involvement of both kidneys
 - b. another family member with the disease
 - c. enlarged kidneys
 - d. all of the above

4. In adult polycystic disease, each of the following statements is true except:
 - a. The disease is familial.
 - b. The renal involvement is occasionally unilateral
 - c. The disease is generally asymptomatic until early adult or middle life.
 - d. Haematuria, hypertension and palpable abdominal masses are frequent clinical findings in symptomatic patients.

5. In adult polycystic disease of the kidney:
 - a. the disease is generally asymptomatic until early adult and middle life.
 - b. haematuria, hypertension and palpable abdominal masses are frequent clinical findings in symptomatic patients.
 - c. both
 - d. neither

6. Which is the function of kidney
 - a. excretion of waste products bt urine
 - b. electrolyte balance
 - c. blood pressure maintenance
 - d. all of above

7. Females are more prone to which disease because of short urethra
 - a. renal failure
 - b. nephrolithiasis
 - c. glomerulonephritis
 - d. acute pyelonephritis

8. Type of renal calculi formed after infection with proteus or klebsiella species
 - a. calcium oxalate
 - b. uric acid
 - c. struvite
 - d. triple phosphate

9. Percutaneous nephrostolithotomy is done to treat
 - a. chronic renal failure
 - b. renal calculi
 - c. hydroureter
 - d. hypernephroma

10. An important condition causing renal calculi is:
 - a. nephrotic syndrome
 - b. renal tumors
 - c. hyperparathyroidism
 - d. hypoparathyroidism

11. Metabolic diseases leading to excessive excretion of materials which may form calculi in the urinary tract include all of the following except:
 - a. hyperparathyroidism
 - b. oxalosis
 - c. gout
 - d. nephrotic syndrome

12. Renal calculi:
 - a. may be the result of gout
 - b. occurs as a complication of hyperparathyroidism
 - c. is more apt to form in an alkaline urine
 - d. all the above

13. Each of the following is characteristic of ureteral calculi except:

- a. often lodges at uteropelvic junction, pelvic brim and at vesicoureteral junction
- b. cause of excruciating flank pain radiating into groin and scrotum
- c. originate in ureteral lumen due to chronic ureteritis
- d. associated with haematuria

14. Morphologic changes seen with chronic pyelonephritis are:

- a. interstitial chronic inflammatory cellular filtrate
- b. pericapsular glomerular fibrosis
- c. protein casts in renal tubules
- d. all of the above

15. Which of the following is most helpful in differentiating acute pyelonephritis from lower urinary tract infection?

- a. proteinuria
- b. hypertension
- c. white cell casts in urine
- d. glomerular immune-complex deposition

Q. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Write in detail about renal cell carcinoma
2. Discuss about glomerulonephritis with pathological changes.

Q. SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

1. Common manifestations of renal diseases
2. Cystitis
3. Hydronephrosis

Q. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Acute pyelonephritis
2. Nephrotic syndrome
3. Structural components of kidney

ANSWERS OF MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1.d 2.d 3.d 4.b 5.c 6.d 7.d 8.c 9.b 10.c
11.d 12.d 13.c 14.d 15.c

2. MALE GENITAL SYSTEM

Q. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1. Testis are covered by a fibrous capsule called?
 - a. Tunica intima
 - b. Tunica media
 - c. Tunica externa
 - d. Tunica albuginea
2. Cryptorchidism mostly affects which of the testis?
 - a. Right
 - b. Left
 - c. No testis are affected
 - d. Both a and b
3. Sperm cells are feed upon which cells?
 - a. Gonads
 - b. Sertoli cells
 - c. Spermatozoa
 - d. Egg cells
4. Male sex hormones are produced by?
 - a. Parenchyma cells
 - b. Epithelial cells
 - c. Leydig cells
 - d. Female hormones
5. What is known as the inflammation of testicles?
 - a. Cryptorchidism
 - b. Prostatic hyperplasia
 - c. Orchitis
 - d. Carcinoma of penis
6. Keratin pearls are seen microscopically in which condition?
 - a. Cryptorchidism
 - b. Carcinoma of penis
 - c. Prostatic hyperplasia
 - d. Carcinoma of prostate
7. Carcinoma of prostate are commonly detected by?
 - a. Digital rectal examination
 - b. Blood test
 - c. Prostate specific antigen
 - d. Mammography
8. Which of these is not the clinical findings in benign prostatic hyperplasia?
 - a. Increased frequency of urination
 - b. Nocturia
 - c. Inability to completely empty the bladder
 - d. Stomach ache
9. Adenocarcinoma usually affects the age over?
 - a. 12 years
 - b. 20 years
 - c. 60 years
 - d. 30 years
10. Repositioning of the testis into scrotum is called?
 - a. Orchiopexy
 - b. Medical therapy
 - c. Ejaculatory duct resection
 - d. Vasectomy
11. A genetic disorder present in males in which XXY is present?
 - a. Parkinson disease
 - b. Huntington disease
 - c. Klinefelter syndrome
 - d. Triple X syndrome
12. Enlarged prostate may weigh around?
 - a. 20 grams
 - b. 50- 100 grams
 - c. 50 kilograms
 - d. 1 - 10 grams
13. Consequences of Cryptorchidism includes all except.
 - a. Testicular atrophy
 - b. Increased risk of germ cell tumor
 - c. Increased susceptibility to torsion
 - d. Gynaecomastia

14. Full form of TURP.
- Transdermal resection of the prostate
 - Transmural resection of prostate
 - Treatment of resection of prostate
 - Transurethral resection of prostate
15. Treatment of adenocarcinoma excludes?
- Aroma therapy
 - Radiation. therapy
 - Chemotherapy
 - Hormonal therapy

Q.LONG ANSWER QUESTION

1. Explain testicular atrophy in detail.
2. Explain benign prostatic hyperplasia.
Explain etiopathogenesis in detail.

Q.SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Explain etiopathogenesis of adenocarcinoma
2. Explain gross and microscopic changes in testis
3. Treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia

Q.VERY SHORT ANSWERS QUESTION

1. Etiology of testicular atrophy
2. Define Gleason
3. Carcinoma of penis

ANSWERS OF MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1.d 2.a 3.b 4.c 5.c 6.b 7.a 8.d 9.c 10.a
11.c 12.b 13.d 14.d 15.a

3. FEMALE GENITAL SYSTEM

Q.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1. Female genital system consist of.....
 - a. Ovaries, vagina, cervix
 - b. Ovaries, scrotum, testis
 - c. Ovaries, fallopian tube, epididymis
 - d. Testis, scrotum, foreskin
2. What is most widespread cancer in women in India?
 - a. Cervix
 - b. Breast
 - c. Uterine sac
 - d. Uterus
3. Uterine fibroids are also known as?
 - a. Lymphoma
 - b. Myeloma
 - c. Leukaemia
 - d. Leiomyoma
4. Leiomyomas occur at age group of?
 - a. Puberty
 - b. Menopause
 - c. Reproductive age
 - d. Old age
5. Which vaccination is recommended for prevention of cancer of cervix
 - a. Corona vaccination
 - b. HPV vaccination
 - c. Hepatitis vaccine
 - d. Polio vaccine
6. Which is not the type of uterine fibroid?
 - a. Intramural fibroids
 - b. Subserosa fibroids
 - c. Submucosal fibroids
 - d. Subdermal fibroids
7. Which are not the clinical manifestation if cancer of cervix?
 - a. Abnormal vaginal bleeding
 - b. Leg pain
 - c. Vomiting
 - d. Constant fatigue
8. Which is the fourth most cancer in female?
 - a. Penis cancer
 - b. Ovarian cancer
 - c. Vaginal cancer
 - d. Foreskin cancer
9. What is teratoma?
 - a. Germ cell tumor
 - b. Treatment for endometriosis
 - c. Fluid therapy
 - d. Menstruation period
10. Complications of ovarian tumors include.
 - a. Distractibility
 - b. Lack of spontaneity
 - c. Loss of sensation
 - d. Torsion
11. Treatment of ectopic pregnancy include.
 - a. Methotrexate
 - b. Salpingotomy
 - c. Salpingectomy
 - d. All of the above
12. Endometriosis is also known as?
 - a. Fibroid cyst
 - b. Brown cyst
 - c. Chocolate cyst
 - d. Blood cyst
13. Tumor of placental trophoblast is know as?
 - a. Gestational choriocarcinoma
 - b. Ovarian cyst
 - c. Ectopic pregnancy
 - d. Endometrial adenocarcinoma
14. Diagnosis for any female reproductive conditions do not include.
 - a. Serum beta hCG level
 - b. Urine analysis
 - c. Pap smear test
 - d. Laparoscopy

15. Carcinoma is composed of signet ring cells in a fibrous background.

- a. Endometriosis
- b. Metastatic ovarian cancer
- c. Krukenberg tumor
- d. Ovarian neoplasia

Q. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Explain endometrial adenocarcinoma. Risk factors, pathogenesis, and pathology changes.
2. Explain diseases of carcinoma

Q. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Leiomyoma
2. Types of endometrial carcinoma
3. Ectopic pregnancy

Q. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Explain vesicular mole
2. Types of serous tumor
3. Location of uterine fibroids

ANSWER OF MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1.a 2.a 3.d 4.c 5.b 6.d 7.c 8.b 9.a 10.d
11.d 12.c 13.a 14.b 15.c

4. BREAST

Q. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- _____ is the most common disorder of the breast in women.
 - Fibrocystic disease
 - Fibroadenoma
 - Breast carcinoma
 - a&b
- What are the clinical features of fibrocystic disease.
 - Breast pain
 - Lumps
 - Clear or dark brown nipple discharge
 - All of the above
- Which is the most common benign tumor of the breast?
 - Breast cancer
 - Fibroadenoma
 - Fibrocystic disease
 - None of the above
- Mostly which age groups are affected with fibroadenoma
 - 40-45years
 - 50-60 years
 - 15 and 35 years
 - 70 and above
- Fibroadenoma is also known as
 - Lobular carcinoma
 - Ductal carcinoma
 - Mastitis
 - Breast mouse
- What is the gross pathology of fibroadenoma
 - Firm, well circumscribed, ovoid mass, bosselated surface
 - Cysts containing brownish fluid
 - Doomed cysts
 - b & c
- Which is the growth patterns shown in microscopic appearance of fibroadenoma?
 - Intracanalicular
 - Peri canalicular
 - Both a&b
 - only a
- Which is the two genes of breast cancer
 - BRCA-1 & BRCA-2
 - BRCA-3 & BRCA- 4
 - BRCA- 4 & BRCA- 5
 - a & b
- Which of the following can reduce the risk of breast cancer
 - Alcohol consumption
 - Breastfeeding and rigorous physical activity
 - High fat diet
 - Radiation
- What are the types of breast cancer
 - Benign and malignant
 - Acute and chronic
 - Ductal and lobular
 - None of the above
- What are methods of breast screening?
 - Breast awareness
 - Clinical breast examination
 - Mammogram
 - All of the above
- What is the signs of Paget's disease of nipple
 - Nipple crusted with reddish with oozing blood
 - Lumps and thickening
 - Inverted nipple
 - b & c
- Breast carcinoma arises in :
 - TDLU
 - Adipose tissue
 - DCIS
 - IDC

14. _____ is studied on breast biopsy to give specific therapy and prognosis.
- ER receptor
 - PR receptor
 - ER and PR receptor
 - HER2 receptor

15. Changes of overlying skin of the breast such as orange peel is also known as:
- Thick tissue
 - Peaud' orange
 - Redness
 - Swelling

Q. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

- 1.Explain in detail about fibrocystic disease
- 2.Explain:
 - (1) Etiology and risk factors of breast cancer
 - (2) Types of breast cancer
 - (3) Pathology of breast cancer

Q. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Write pathology of fibroadenoma
2. Difference between ductal and lobular breast cancer
3. Methods of screening of breast cancer

Q. VERY SHORT ANSWERS QUESTIONS

1. Which are the two genetic factors that is closely associated with breast cancer?
2. What are the diagnostic tests for breast cancer?
3. Clinical features of fibroadenoma

ANSWERS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- 1.a 2.d 3.b 4.c 5.d 6.a 7.c 8.a 9.b 10.c 11.d
12.a 13.a 14.c 15.b

5. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

Q. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Star shaped cells within the brain is known
 - a. Oligodendrocytes
 - b. Ependymal cells
 - c. Glial cells
 - d. Astrocytes
2. Which are the phagocytic cells that protect against infection
 - a. Neurons
 - b. Microglial
 - c. Astrocytes
 - d. Ependymal cell
3. Types of hydrocephalus
 - a. Acute and chronic
 - b. Communicating and non-communicating
 - c. Primary and secondary
 - d. Stage1 and Stage2
4. _____ is the inflammation of meninges
 - a. Brain abscess
 - b. Cerebrovascular stroke
 - c. Meninges
 - d. Encephalitis
5. Tuberculosis meningitis is caused by:
 - a. Streptococci
 - b. Escherichia coli
 - c. Haemophilus influenza
 - d. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
6. Tuberculosis of vertebra is called as
 - a. Pott's spine
 - b. Hydrocephalus
 - c. Neisseria meningitis
 - d. None of the above
7. Inability to extend the knee due to hamstrings stiffness is called as:
 - a. Stiff leg
 - b. Kernig's reflex
 - c. Brudzinski sign
 - d. flaccid paralysis
8. Temporary symptoms of stroke , resolves within 24 hours is called as:
 - a. Focal ischemia
 - b. Ischemia
 - c. Transient ischemic attack
 - d. Complete stroke
9. Thrombosis mainly affects which arteries:
 - a. Carotid arteries
 - b. MCA
 - c. ACA
 - d. b & c
10. Haemorrhage is caused due to:
 - a. Aneurysm
 - b. Atherosclerosis
 - c. Ischemia
 - d. Infarction
11. Microscopic view of cerebral infarct shows:
 - a. Hematoma
 - b. Red neuron
 - c. Cysts
 - d. Blood clot
12. Complete paralysis is known as:
 - a. Quadriplegia
 - b. Paraplegia
 - c. Paraparesis
 - d. Hemiplegia
13. In adults, the site of tumor occurrence is mostly:
 - a. Cerebellum
 - b. Right lateral ventricle
 - c. Parietal lobe
 - d. Cerebral cortex
14. The gliomas that occur in astrocytes is called as:
 - a. Oligodendrocytes
 - b. Meningioma
 - c. Astrocytoma
 - d. Ependymomas

15. Hyperactive reflexes or involuntary muscle tightness is called as:
- Complete quadriplegia
 - Spastic quadriplegia
 - Incomplete quadriplegia
 - Paraplegia

Q. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- Discuss the etiology, risk factors, and pathogenesis in detail.
- Write in detail about CVS.

Q. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- Define encephalitis. Explain the risk factors and causes of encephalitis.
- Classification of CVS
- Define paraplegia. Write causes of paraplegia.

Q. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

- Types of quadriplegias
- Causes of stroke
- Define Gliomas

ANSWERS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1.d 2.b 3.c 4.c 5.d 6.a 7.b 8.c 9.d 10.a 11.b
12.a 13.d 14.c 15.b

Q. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Ziehl- Nelsen stain done to rule out presence of

- a. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- b. Hemophilus Influenza
- c. Neisseria Meningitides
- d. a&b

2. In sputum analysis, the presence of Dittrich's plug indicates _____.

- a. Bronchiectasis
- b. Allergic rhinitis
- c. Tonsillar crypts
- d. Normal sputum

3. Lack of sperm cells in semen is called

- a. Polyspermy
- b. Azoospermia
- c. Oligospermia
- d. Asthenospermia

4. Normal glucose range in CSF of adult is

- a. 20-30 mg/dL
- b. 30-40 mg/dL
- c. 90-100 mg/dL
- d. 45-80 mg/dL

5. The presence of neutrophils in CSF indicates

- a. Bacterial meningitis
- b. Tuberculosis meningitis
- c. Fungal meningitis
- d. Viral meningitis

6. Blood-tinged peritoneal fluid is suggestive of

- a. Ruptured spleen
- b. Pancreatitis
- c. Congestive heart failure
- d. Infarcted Intestine

7. Commonly used media for urine culture is

- a. Chocolate agar
- b. EMB agar
- c. MacConkey agar
- d. Broth Media

8) Most common causative organism of UTI is

- a. Serratia
- b. Pseudomonas
- c. Proteus mirabilis
- d. Escherichia coli

9) Test to detect ketone bodies in urine is

- a. Rothera's test
- b. Benedict's test
- c. Fehling's test
- d. Rosin test

10) Presence of ova and cyst on microscopic examination of stool indicates

- a. Inflammation
- b. Parasitic infection
- c. Carcinoma
- d. Crohn's disease

11) The presence of WBC in urine is called

- a. Pyuria
- b. Dysuria
- c. Azotaemia
- d. Uraemia

12) Specific gravity of transudate is

- a. 1.006 - 1.018
- b. 1.004 - 1.018
- c. 1.018 - 1.028
- d. 1.018 - 1.030

13) What test is done to see effectiveness of vasectomy surgery

- a. Semen Analysis
- b. Sputum Examination
- c. Paracentesis
- d. CSF Examination

Q. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. Explain about CSF Examination and Mention the findings of Meningitis
2. Write down the types of urine sample and urine sample collection procedure

Q. SHORT ANSWER
QUESTIONS

1. Gastric juice analysis
2. Microscopic Examination of semen
3. Urine Dipstick test

Q. VERY SHORT ANSWER
QUESTIONS:

1. Urine Pregnancy Test
1. Examination of sputum
2. 2. Wound discharge examination

ANSWERS FOR MULTIPLE
CHOICE QUESTIONS :

1.a 2.a 3.b 4.d 5.a. 6. a. 7. b 8.b. 9. d 10. a
11. a 12. b 13.a

Q MULTIPLE CHOICE **QUESTIONS**

1. Who is known as the father of Genetics?
 - a. Morgan
 - b. Bateson
 - c. Watson
 - d. Mendel

2. The alternate form of a gene is
 - a. Allele
 - b. Alternate type
 - c. Recessive type
 - d. Dominant character

3. The genotypic ratio of monohybrid cross
 - a. 3:1
 - b. 1:2:1
 - c. 9:3:3:1
 - d. 2:1:1

4. Loss or gain of the whole set of chromosomes is known as
 - a. Allele
 - b. Aneuploidy
 - c. Euploidy
 - d. None of the above

5. Which antibodies are present in A blood group?
 - a. No antibodies
 - b. Anti A
 - c. Anti A and Anti B
 - d. Anti B

6. Which is the second law of inheritance?
 - a. Law of segregation
 - b. Law of dominance
 - c. Law of independent assortment
 - d. Law of autosomal dominant inheritance

7. Which of the following is not an example of autosomal recessive inheritance?
 - a. Gaucher's disease
 - b. Cystic fibrosis
 - c. Sickle cell anaemia
 - d. Factor IX haemophilia

8. Both parents of an affected person are carriers; not typically seen in every generation is characteristic of
 - a. Autosomal dominant
 - b. Autosomal recessive
 - c. X linked dominant
 - d. X linked recessive

9. Trisomy 21 is known as
 - a. Edward syndrome
 - b. Down syndrome
 - c. Patau syndrome
 - d. Klinefelter syndrome

10. _____ is a form of cell division which results in the creation of gametes or sex cells.
 - a. Meiosis
 - b. Mitosis
 - c. Polyploid
 - d. None of the above

11. An individual carries mutations in a single gene is called
 - a. Mutation
 - b. Phenotype
 - c. Genotype
 - d. Chromosomal mutation

12. If a patient with blood group B requires an immediate blood transfusion this type can be given
 - a. AB and O
 - b. AB and A
 - c. AB and B
 - d. B and O

13. Inheritance of ABO blood group system is an example of
 - a. Dominance
 - b. Epistasis
 - c. Partial dominance
 - d. Multiple allelism

14. An individual who has antigen A and B but no antibodies belongs to a blood group or has no antibodies to a blood group.
 - a. O
 - b. AB
 - c. B

15 . A segment of DNA that can undergo mutation and consists of few nucleotides is called

- a. Recon
- b. Muton
- c. Cistron
- d. Unit of function

Q LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

- 1. Explain Mendelian theory of inheritance.

Q SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- 1. Practical application of genetics in nursing.
- 2. Characteristic and structure of genes.

Q VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- 1. Sex linked inheritance.
- 2. Errors in transmission.

ANSWER OF MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1.d 2.a 3.b 4.c 5.d 6.a 7.d 8.b 9.b 10.a 11.c
12.d 13.d 14.b 15.b

Q. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Complications from Severe infections during pregnancy may include
 - a. Preterm birth
 - b. Low birth weight
 - c. Learning problems
 - d. All of the above
2. What is the route of transmission of mumps?
 - a. Body fluids
 - b. Saliva
 - c. Droplet infection
 - d. b and c
3. What is the incubation period of Pertusis?
 - a. 7-14 days
 - b. 3-4 days
 - c. 6-72 hours
 - d. 3 weeks
4. Which is the disease that spreads by Droplet infection?
 - a. Mumps
 - b. Measles
 - c. Rubella
 - d. All of the above
5. Which of the following are the transmitted disease
 - a. Syphilis
 - b. Listeria
 - c. Rubella
 - d. Granular fever
6. During pregnancy, common infection that occurs except
 - a. Influenza
 - b. Purpura
 - c. Vaginal yeast infection
 - d. Herpes
7. Which of the signs must be observed in Newborn
 - a. Rash
 - b. Fever
 - c. Sepsis
 - d. None of the above
8. _____ is defined as marriage between close relatives:
 - a. Consanguinity
 - b. Maternal
 - c. Paternal
 - d. None of the above
9. Which of these are the impact of consanguinity on different health parameters
 - a. Reproductive health
 - b. Birth defects
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
10. Which age increases the adverse Maternal perinatal outcomes?
 - a. Less than 18 years
 - b. More than 19
 - c. Less than 35
 - d. All of the above
11. Odd man out: -common chromosome condition associated with advanced mother's age
 - a. Trisomy 18
 - b. Blindness
 - c. Down syndrome
 - d. Trisomy 13
12. Which of the following is not used as a drug in FDA pregnancy labelling?
 - a. Androgenic
 - b. Levothyroxine
 - c. Amoxicillin
 - d. Diazepam
13. Which are the methods used in prenatal Diagnosis?
 - a. Amniocentesis
 - b. Preimplantation
 - c. Ultrasonography
 - d. All the above
14. In cordocentesis, how much foetal blood is obtained?
 - a. 1.5 mL
 - b. 0.5-1.5 mL
 - c. 2mL
 - d. 5mL

15. _____ is a disease of Reproductive system defined by the failure to achieve a clinical pregnancy

- a. Ectopic pregnancy
- b. IVF
- c. Infertility
- d. Abortion

Q. LONG ANSWER

QUESTIONS:

1. Describe in detail about Spontaneous Abortion.
2. Explain what is Infertility. Describe in detail about its contributing factors and its diagnostic evaluation.

Q. SHORT ANSWER

QUESTIONS:

1. Neural tube defects
2. Down syndrome
3. Effects of Radiation in Genetics

Q. VERY SHORT ANSWER

QUESTION:

1. Enlist the methods used in prenatal diagnosis of congenital disorders
2. Role of a nurse while prescribing for women of reproductive age
3. Risk for miscarriage.

ANSWER OF MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1.d. 2. d 3. a 4.d. 5. a. 6.b. 7 c 8.a 9.c. 10.a
11. b. 12.a. 13.d 14. b. 15.c

Q. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Genetic tests targeting suspected DNA variants or _____ have been used for decades.

- a. chromosome abnormalities.
- b. RNA variants.
- c. cellular structure.
- d. transcription problem.

2. The infant's blood for genetic testing shall be collected not earlier than _____ after the first feeding.

- a. 48 hours
- b. 72 hours
- c. 24 hours
- d. 12 hours

3. Phenylketonuria is caused by mutation in which of the following gene.

- a. Phenylalanine hydroxylase.
- b. Phenyl ketone oxygenase.
- c. P120
- d. phenylephrine.

4. Which of the following is diseases caused by methionine metabolism.

- a. Trysinemia.
- b. Thalassemia.
- c. Homocystinuria.
- d. None of the above.

5. Which of the following is not a congenital disorder of central nervous system.

- a. Hydrocephaly.
- b. Hydrometrical.
- c. Anencephaly.
- d. Spina bifida.

6. Cystic fibrosis is caused by mutation in the _____ gene.

- a. PAH gene.
- b. A2M gene.
- c. CFTR gene.
- d. CAT gene.

7. Which of these is a absolute genetic disorder.

- a. Thalassemia.
- b. AIDS.
- c. Hypertension.
- d. Type-2 Diabetes mellitus.

8. Dismorphism syndromes include.

- a. Frontonasal dysplasia
- b. Marshall- Smith
- c. Weaver- Smith
- d. All of the above.

9. A newborn holds his head steady on month of his development.

- a. 4th month.
- b. 18th month.
- c. 12th month.
- d. 9th month.

10. In maple syrup urine disease there is deficiency of enzyme required to break down which of the below mentioned amino acid.

- a. Alanine.
- b. Glutamine.
- c. Arginine.
- d. Isoleucine.

11. Which of the pathogen causes congenital hearing loss when infected to mother during pregnancy.

- a. Mycobacterium.
- b. Klebsiella.
- c. Rubella.
- d. Shigella.

12. Down's Syndrome is a _____ disorder.

- a. Single gene.
- b. Chromosomal.
- c. Polygenic.
- d. Acquired.

13. _____ are special service for infants and toddlers at risk for developmental delays.

- a. Delay intervention service
- b. Development delay service
- c. Early intervention service
- d. Toddler intervention service

14. Any congenital structural or developmental defect is known as.

- a. Polymorphism.
- b. Dysmorphism.
- c. Chromosomal defect.
- d. morphological defect.

15. Genetic testing is done to know the _____ of people suspect.

- a. Risk status.
- b. Family status.
- c. Generational status.
- d. Genetic status.

Q. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Common disorder to be screened in newborn.
2. Dysmorphism.

Q. SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

1. Application of genetic testing.
2. Types of congenital disorder.
3. Write down the risk factors of developmental delays.

Q. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Enlist the cytogenetic and molecular genetic investigations.
2. Any two screening of developmental delays.
3. Types of Dysmorphism.

ANSWERS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1.a 2.c 3.a 4.c 5.b 6.c 7.a 8.d 9.a 10.d
11.c 12.b 13.c 14.b 15.d

Q.MULTIPLE CHOICE **QUESTION**

1. _____ is the disease of unconditional division of cell having ability to spread.
 - a. Fibrosis.
 - b. Mitotic dysfunction.
 - c. Tuberculosis.
 - d. Cancer.
2. Which is the term used for deviation in DNA sequence from normal.
 - a. Sequencing.
 - b. Mutation.
 - c. Transcription.
 - d. Translocation.
3. HBOC Syndrome stands for.
 - a. Hereditary bilateral orthogonal cancer
 - b. Herniating benign ovarian cancer.
 - c. Hereditary breast and ovarian Cancer
 - d. Hyperactive Blood occlusive cause.
4. Lych Syndrome increases a person's risk for _____.
 - a. Rectal cancer.
 - b. Colon cancer.
 - c. Intestinal obstructions.
 - d. Gastroenteritis.
5. Which of the below mentioned disorder is metabolic defect of amino acid.
 - a. Glucosuria.
 - b. Oliguria.
 - c. Phenylketonuria.
 - d. Polyuria.
6. Which of the following is not the sign and symptom of inborn metabolic errors.
 - a. Seizure.
 - b. Dehydration.
 - c. Hepatomegaly.
 - d. Inguinal hernia.
7. Which of the following syndrome is caused by mutation in TP53 gene.
 - a. Li-Fraumeni Syndrome.
 - b. Lynch Syndrome.
 - c. Down's Syndrome.
8. Which of these is not a Haemolytic disease of newborn.
 - a. Thalassemia.
 - b. Sickle cell Anaemia.
 - c. Haemophilia.
 - d. Megaloblastic Anaemia.
9. Glucose-6-phosphate is the _____ linked recessive disorder.
 - a. X linked.
 - b. Y linked.
 - c. Both a & b.
 - d. none of the above.
10. Mediterranean anaemia or Cooley's anaemia is referred name of _____.
 - a. Haemophilia.
 - b. Sickle cell anaemia.
 - c. Thalassemia.
 - d. none of the above.
11. Which of the haemolytic disease below is due to absence of certain element in bone marrow.
 - a. Von Willbrand disease.
 - b. A megakaryocytic thrombocytopenia.
 - c. Hereditary spherocytosis.
 - d. Thalassemia.
12. Huntington's disease is a neurodegenerative disorder involving which parts of brain.
 - a. Corpus callosum & Lateral ventricle.
 - b. Hypothalamus and medulla.
 - c. Basal ganglia & Cerebral cortex.
 - d. All of the above.
13. Which of these is not a type of Mental disorder.
 - a. Huntington's disease.
 - b. Bipolar disorder.
 - c. Autistic spectrum disorder.
 - d. Schizophrenia.
14. Polymorphism in combination with environmental triggers can increase the risk of developing _____.
 - a. Down's Syndrome.
 - b. Haemophilia.
 - c. Schizophrenia.

15. Which of the following is disorder of purine metabolism.

- a. Gout.
- b. Zellweger syndrome.
- c. Galactosemia.
- d. Mannosidosis

Q. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Discuss about the inborn errors in metabolism.
2. Write down the Haemolytic disorder of newborn and their screening tests.

Q. SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

1. Explain Huntington's disease.
2. Types of Mental disorders.
3. Write in detail about the Li-Fraumeni Syndrome.

Q. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Write the symptoms of genetic hemochromatosis.
2. Which are the different alleles of human blood group.
3. Define Thalassemia.

ANSWERS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS .

1.d 2.b 3.c 4.b 5.c 6.d 7.a 8.d 9.a 10.c 11.b 12.c 13.a 14.c 15.a

Q. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Which of the following is not a genetic disorder.
 - a. Dermatitis
 - b. Sickle cell anaemia
 - c. Haemophilia
 - d. Trisomy 21
2. _____ is one of the diagnostic tests for genetic disorder.
 - a. Preimplantation testing.
 - b. Research testing
 - c. DNA testing
 - d. Paternity testing
3. Forensic testing is done for.
 - a. Ethical purpose
 - b. Legal purpose
 - c. Casual purpose
 - d. Moral purpose
4. What does a negative result in genetic testing indicate.
 - a. Error in the gene coding
 - b. Gene was not detected
 - c. Chromosomal defect
 - d. Improper technique used.
5. Genetic testing sample does not include.
 - a. Blood sample
 - b. Chorionic villus sample
 - c. Amniotic sample
 - d. None of the above
6. What is the full form of HGP?
 - a. Human gonadotropin project
 - b. Human glycerine project
 - c. Human glucose prediction
 - d. Human genome project
7. Sequencing is a process of determining
 - a. Valproic acid
 - b. Amino acid
 - c. Nucleic acid
 - d. Citric acid
8. Human genome project has benefitted which of the disorders.
 - a. retinoblastoma
 - b. Cystic fibrosis
 - c. Neurofibromatosis
 - d. All of the above.
9. Maxam-Gilbert is the method of _____.
 - a. genetic mapping
 - b. Physical mapping
 - c. Smearing
 - d. Sequencing
10. Which of these is not a type of genetic therapy.
 - a. in vivo therapy
 - b. Germ line therapy
 - c. Somatic therapy
 - d. Chemotherapy
11. The vector formed by _____ DNA has two genes 'rep' and 'cap'.
 - a. Double stranded
 - b. Single stranded
 - c. Mutated
 - d. Cloned
12. _____ is the science which deals with all factors that influence and improve the innate qualities of a race.
 - a. Transposon
 - b. Nanoparticles
 - c. Eugenics
 - d. Genetics
13. The purpose of genetic testing is _____.
 - a. Testing for communicable disease.
 - b. Detecting infertility.
 - c. To stop cross-infection.
 - d. To detect genetic defects.
14. While taking informed consent, which of the following items should be carefully discussed.
 - a. Voluntary nature of testing
 - b. Privacy of tests
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above

15. Which gene prevents tumor growth.

- a. BRCA1
- b. p53
- c. p52
- d. Transgene.

Q. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

- 1. Explain the types of genetic testing and indications for genetic testing.
- 2. Describe gene therapy, types, benefits, and different techniques.

Q. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- 1. Eugenics movement
- 2. Genetic counselling
- 3. Human genome project

Q. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- 1. Enlist the classification of vectors used for gene therapy
- 2. Methods of transgene transfer into cells
- 3. Role of nurse in genetic evaluation and counselling of families

ANSWERS FOR MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

- 1.a 2.a
- 3.b 4.b 5.d 6.d 7.c 8.d 9.d 10.d 11.b 12.c
- 13.d 14.c 15.d