

U.G. 5th Semester Examination - 2021**ZOOLOGY****Course Code : BZOOSERT504****Course Title : Medical Diagnostic Techniques**

Full Marks : 50

Time : 2 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

*Each question four alternatives or responses are given.
Only one of these alternatives is the correct option to the
question.* 2×25=50

1. Which of the following is a cause of increased reticulocytes?
 - a) Aplastic anaemia
 - b) Iron deficiency anaemia
 - c) Haemolytic anaemia
 - d) Drug induced bone marrow suppression
2. Which of the following is an important cause of a reduced neutrophil count?
 - a) Viral infection
 - b) Bacterial infection
 - c) Corticosteroids
 - d) Splenectomy

3. What is thrombocytosis?
 - a) Increased red blood cells
 - b) Reduced Red blood cells
 - c) Increased platelets
 - d) Reduced platelets
4. What does neutrophilia refer to?
 - a) Increased white blood cells
 - b) Reduced white blood cells
 - c) Increased neutrophils
 - d) Reduced neutrophils
5. The urine dipstick is most sensitive for which ketone?
 - a) Acetone
 - b) Acetoacetic acid
 - c) Beta hydroxybutyrate
 - d) Propanone
6. What does the presence of nitrites in urine suggest?
 - a) Presence of protein
 - b) Excessively alkaline urine
 - c) An indirect marker of blood in urine
 - d) Urinary tract infection
7. Type-2 diabetes is characterized by –
 - a) Insuline resistance
 - b) Insuline lack
 - c) Beta cell destruction
 - d) None of the above

8. Type-1 diabetes is primarily treated with –
- Diet & exercise
 - Stress management
 - Insulin injection
 - Insuline capsules
9. The renal threshold for glucose is _____ mg/dl.
(a) 180 (b) 120 (c) 200 (d) 140
10. Which of the following slows glucose absorption from the digestive tract?
- fiber
 - fat
 - water
 - (a) and (b)
11. Recommended method for diabetes diagnosis is –
- Oral glucose tolerance test
 - Fasting blood glucose
 - Post pandial blood glucose
 - None of the above
12. What is Pyuria?
- Red cells in urine
 - White blood cells in urine
 - Squamous epithelial cells in urine
 - Lipids in urine
13. The causative agent of tuberculosis –
- Virus
 - Bacterium
 - Malnutrition
 - Protozoan
14. The BCG vaccine is administered for immunity against-
- Malaria
 - Tuberculosis
 - Jaundice
 - Hepatitis
15. For tuberculosis, the drugs used to combat it are –
- Streptomycin, Pyrazinamide
 - Isoniazid, Rifampicin
 - (a) and (b)
 - None of these
16. Which is the infective form of the malaria parasite?
- Oocyst
 - Sporozoite
 - Bradyzoite
 - Tadyzoite
17. Blackwater fever is a special manifestation of malaria caused by –
- P. Palciparum*
 - P. Malariae*
 - P. Ovale*
 - P. Vivax*

18. This organ is majorly affected by hepatitis –
- a) Liver
 - b) Heart
 - c) Kidneys
 - d) Brain
19. This nucleic acid is found in hepatitis B virus –
- a) ds RNA
 - b) SS DNA
 - c) SS RNA
 - d) dS DNA
20. This is cancerous state of blood –
- a) Uremia
 - b) Chloremia
 - c) Leukemia
 - d) Proteinemia
21. Benign tumour is the one which –
- a) differentiated and capsulated
 - b) shows metastasis
 - c) differentiated and not capsulated
 - d) undifferentiated and non capsulated
22. What does "MRI" stand for?
- a) Megneto-Ray Idometry
 - b) Medical Radiometry Instrument
 - c) Magnetic Resonance Imaging
 - d) Maximal Radiology Imaging
23. What is a major health concern with MRI?
- a) Reaction to applied drugs
 - b) Extreme cold
 - c) Radiation dose
 - d) Localized burns due to metallic implants
24. In X-Ray emission tubes, X-ray is emitted by the acceleration of –
- a) atoms
 - b) protons
 - c) electrons
 - d) neutrons
25. What does PET stand for?
- a) Photon Emission Tomography
 - b) Positron Emission Tomography
 - c) Proton Emission Tomography
 - d) P-orbital Emission Tomography