

Q. 1

(25 Points)

Complete the following statements (write your answer in next table):

- a-Respiration is the process by which living organisms take in.....(1)..... and release(2)..... The human respiratory system, working in conjunction with the(3)..... system.
- b-The human respiratory system consists of the respiratory tract and the(4).....
- c-(5)..... is the main cause of lung cancer.
- d-In human body, the endocrine system secretes(6).....
- e- Pituitary gland is called the(7)..... gland as it produces hormones, which control the functioning of the other(8)..... system organs.
- f-The circulatory system is an organ system that passes(9)....., gases, hormones, blood cells, etc. to and from(10).....in the body to help fight diseases and help stabilize body temperature and pH to maintain homeostasis.
- g-This system may be seen strictly as a blood distribution network, but some consider the circulatory system as composed of the(11)..... system, which distributes blood, and the lymphatic system, which distributes.....(12)..... .
- h-The Pulmonary circulation is the portion of the cardiovascular system which transports oxygen-depleted blood(13)..... from the heart, to the lungs, and returns(14).....blood back to the heart.
- i-The CNS contains the majority of the nervous system and consists of the(15)..... and the(16).....
- j-The(17)..... is a vital organ that secretes bile juice for digestion of fats..
- k- Insulin is a hormone that is secreted by the pancreas that regulates(18)..... Metabolism in the body.
- l- The inability to digest significant amounts of lactose is known as(19).....
- m-Urine is a liquid produced by the(20)....., collected in the(21)..... and excreted through the.....(22).....
- n-Hematuria (or "haematuria") is the presence of(23)..... in the urine.
- o-The gonads mainly secrete(24)..... hormones
- p- Testosterone, the(25)..... sex hormone

Column A		Column B	
1	Brand Name F	A 15	require a prescription for sale and are provided to the public by the pharmacist following the diagnosis and professional intervention of a licenced practitioner.
2	Elixirs H	B 20	process by which a physician or other health-care professional determines the nature of a disease condition by examination of a patient's symptoms
3	anti-inflammatory D	C 19	refers to a disease, having a sudden onset and a short course
4	Analgesic N	D 18	any condition accompanying or resulting from a disease, disorder, or other abnormality that provides evidence for the existence of the abnormality
5	drug interaction P	E 17	the effective elimination of a diseased or disordered condition
6	Contraindication Q	F 1	the proprietary name under which a manufacturer markets a drug or a particular dosage form of a drug
7	Tablets R	G 14	the nonproprietary name of a drug
8	Suppositories S	H 2	sweetened, flavored, hydroalcoholic solutions intended for oral administration.
9	Suspensions M	I 12	a type of disperse system in which one liquid is dispersed throughout another liquid in the form of fine droplets.
10	Spirits K	J 11	semisolid preparations intended for topical application.
11	Ointments J	K	alcoholic or hydroalcoholic solutions of volatile substances.
12	Emulsion I	L 13	preparation containing no therapeutic active ingredient and is given for its psychological effect
13	Placebo L	M 9	preparations containing finely divided, undissolved drug particles dispersed throughout a liquid vehicle.
14	Generic Name G	N 4	= an agent that relieves pain without causing loss of consciousness. e.g. aspirin (ASA), paracetamol
15	Schedule I drugs A	O 3	= an agent that counteract or suppress inflammation. e.g. ASA, ibuprofen
16	Schedule II drugs T	P 5	= the action of one drug upon the effectiveness or toxicity of another (or others).
17	Cure E	Q 6	any condition which renders a particular line of treatment improper or undesirable.
18	Symptom D	R 7	solid dosage forms containing one or more medicinal substances with or without added pharmaceutical ingredients.
19	Acute C	S 8	solid dosage forms intended for insertion into body orifices where they melt, soften, or dissolve and exert localized or systemic effect
20	Diagnosis B	T 16	these drugs do require a pharmacist to be present at the point of sale and possibly the referral to a practitioner.

n-Hematuria (or "haematuria") is the presence of(۲۳)..... in the urine.

o- The gonads mainly secrete(۲۴)..... hormones

p- Testosterone, the(۲۵)..... sex hormone

Table for Q. ۱ Answers:

Word Number	Answer	Word Number	Answer
۱	oxygen	۱۴	oxygenated
۲	Carbon dioxide	۱۵	brain
۳	circulatory	۱۶	Spinal cord
۴	lungs	۱۷	liver
۵	smoking	۱۸	carbohydrate
۶	Hormones	۱۹	Lactose intolerance
۷	Master	۲۰	Kidneys
۸	Endocrine	۲۱	Bladder
۹	Nutrients	۲۲	Urethra
۱۰	Cells	۲۳	Blood
۱۱	cardiovascular	۲۴	Sex
۱۲	lymph	۲۵	Male

Q. ۲

(۲۰ Points)

Correlate the words in column A with the appropriate meaning in column B (write your answer in next table):

Table for Q.۲ Answers

No.	Letter	No.	Letter	No.	Letter	No.	Letter
۱	F	۶	Q	۱۱	J	۱۶	T
۲	H	۷	R	۱۲	I	۱۷	E
۳	O	۸	S	۱۳	L	۱۸	D
۴	N	۹	M	۱۴	G	۱۹	C
۵	P	۱۰	K	۱۵	A	۲۰	B

You MUST select The Letter Of ONE Best Answer In The Following Answer Sheet

(Answer Sheet)

	A	B	C	D	e
1					
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45					

1-Rickets is a

a-endocrine system disorder that causes bowed legs in children.

b-blood system disorder that causes bowed legs in children.

☒ c-skeletal system disorder that causes bowed legs in children.

d-all of them

e-none of them

2-Osteoarthritis is a

☒ a-degenerative joint disease.

c-degenerative kidney disease

b-degenerative lung disease.

d-all of them

e-none of them

3- Arthritis is a

a-degenerative joint disease.

c-degenerative kidney disease

b-degenerative lung disease.

d-all of them

☒ e-none of them

4-Osteomyelitis is an

a-infection of blood that occurs due to a certain strain of the Staphylococcus bacteria, transported by the blood to the bones from infected areas

b-inflammation of blood

☒ c-infection of bone marrow that occurs due to a certain strain of the Staphylococcus bacteria, transported by the blood to the bones from infected areas

d-inflammation of bone marrow

e-none of them

5-Spina Bifida is a

☒ a-spinal defect present at the time of childbirth.

b-spinal defect present at the time of infection.
c-blood defect present at the time of childbirth d-all of them e-none of them

6-The lymphatic system can be broadly divided into the

a-nerve system and the lymphoid tissue. b-skeletal system and the lymphoid tissue.
c-conducting system and the urinary system
d-conducting system and the lymphoid tissue e-none of them

7-Congestive Heart Failure

a-common cardiovascular system disease that is characterized by chest pain and discomfort.
b-the medical term used for localized dilation or bulge of blood vessels, most commonly found to occur in arteries.
c-irregular heartbeat or heart rhythm, where the heart can beat too fast or slow.
d-the inability of the heart to pump sufficient amount of blood required by the body
e-none of these

8-Atherosclerosis is hardening of the arteries due to formation of plaque, caused by the deposition of fats and cholesterol.

a-True b-False

9-Cardiomyopathy is a disorder of the heart muscles, where they become
a-enlarged b-dilated c-hard d-inflamed e-none of them

10-Cardiomegaly is the medical term used to refer to

a- enlarged heart b-inflamed heart c- congestive heart d-all of them e-none of them

11-Myocardial infarction is more commonly known as

a- hypertension b-hypotension c-heart attack d-none of these

12- Alzheimer's disease is

a- an infectious disease b- an inflammatory disease
c-neurodegenerative disease d-none of them

13-Insulin is a

a- enzyme secreted by the pancreas b-Hormone secreted by the pancreas
c-enzyme secreted by the gall bladder d-Hormone secreted by the liver e-none of them

14-Arrhythmia is

a-common cardiovascular system disease, that is characterized by chest pain and discomfort
b-the medical term used for localized dilation or bulge of blood vessels, more commonly found to occur in arteries.
c-irregular heartbeat or heart rhythm, where the heart can beat too fast or slow.
d-the inability of the heart to pump sufficient amount of blood required by the body
e-none of these

15-Angina or angina pectoris is

a-common cardiovascular system disease, that is characterized by chest pain and discomfort

b-the medical term used for localized dilation or bulge of blood vessels, more commonly found to occur in arteries.

c-irregular heartbeat or heart rhythm, where the heart can beat too fast or slow.

d-the inability of the heart to pump sufficient amount of blood required by the body

e-none of these

16-Gastroparesis also called

a-delayed gastric emptying b-rapid gastric emptying c-delayed gastric filling

d-rapid gastric filling e-none of them

17-Respiration is the process by which living organisms

a-take in carbon dioxide and release oxygen. b-take in oxygen c- release carbon dioxide

d-take in oxygen and release carbon dioxide e-none of them

18-Peptic ulcer is

a- A sore in the mucosal lining of the esophagus

b- A sore in the mucosal lining of the stomach c- all of them d-none of them

19-Hepatitis is the inflammation of the

a- kidney b- lung c- heart d-liver e- none of them

20-Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) Is a Fatty inflammation of the liver related to

a-insulin resistance b-obesity c-type II diabetes d- all of them e-none of them

21-Urinary System is a group of organs in the body concerned with

a-filtering out excess fluid and other substances from the bloodstream

b-filtering out excess fluid and other substances from the stomach

c-filtering out excess drugs from the bloodstream

d-filtering out excess drugs from the stomach e-none of them

22-Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in men.

a- True

b-False

23-Renal failure would be a condition of

a- liver

b-stomach

c-brain

d-blood

e-none of them

24-nephritis is also a condition, or inflammation, of

a-the kidneys

b-stomach

c-brain

d-blood

e-none of them

25-The portion of the cardiovascular system which transports oxygen-depleted blood away from the heart, to the lungs, and returns oxygenated blood back to the heart is known as

a-pulmonary circulation

b-systemic circulation

c-cardiac circulation

d-all of them

e-none of them

26- the portion of the cardiovascular system which transports oxygenated blood away from the heart, to the rest of the body, and returns oxygen-depleted blood back to the heart

a-pulmonary circulation

b-systemic circulation

c-cardiac circulation

d-all of them

e-none of them

27-Aortic Aneurysm is

a-common cardiovascular system disease, that is characterized by chest pain and discomfort

b-the medical term used for localized dilation or bulge of blood vessels, more commonly found to occur in arteries.

c-irregular heartbeat or heart rhythm, where the heart can beat too fast or slow.

d-the inability of the heart to pump sufficient amount of blood required by the body

e-none of these

28-Most side effects

a-are not serious and go away on their own. b-are serious and go away on their own.

c-are not serious and go away after taking other drug.

d-are serious and go away after taking other drug. E-none of these

29-Acute refers to a disease having a

a-sudden onset and a long course b-sudden onset and a short course

c-slow onset and a short course d-slow onset and a long duration e-none of these

30-All drugs have a generic name, but not all drugs have a generic equivalent available

a- True

b-False

31- Prescription is a direction for the preparation and use of a medication for a particular patient to be dispensed by

a- physician b-a pharmacist c-nurse d-patient e-none of these

32-Implants

a-semisolid preparations containing one or more drug substances dissolved or dispersed in a suitable base.

b-sweetened, flavored, hydroalcoholic solutions intended for oral administration. They may be nonmedicated or medicated and are used in the same manner as syrups

c- a type of disperse system in which one liquid is dispersed throughout another liquid in the form of fine droplets.

d-small, sterile, solid dosage forms containing concentrated drug for implantation in the body where they continuously release their medication over prolonged periods

e- none of these

33-Drugs may be injected into most any vessel or tissue of the body, but the most common routes is

- a- IV b- IM c- subcutaneous (SC). d- all of them e- none of them

34-Syrups are

- a- diluted, aqueous solutions of salt or salt substitute.
b- concentrated, aqueous solutions of salt or salt substitute.
c- diluted aqueous solutions of a sugar or sugar substitute.
d- concentrated, aqueous solutions of a sugar or sugar substitute. e- none of these

35-Antipyretic is

- a- an agent that relieves pain with loss of consciousness.
b- an agent that relieves pain without causing loss of consciousness.
c- an agent that relieves or reduces fever
d- a drug that counteracts the effect of histamine e- none of these

36-Antihistamine is

- a- an agent that relieves pain with loss of consciousness.
b- an agent that relieves pain without causing loss of consciousness.
c- an agent that relieves or reduces fever
d- a drug that counteracts the effect of histamine e- none of these

37-Antitussive is an

- a- agent that suppresses coughing, b- agent which causes dilatation of the bronchi
c- agent that promotes expectoration. d- agent that causes contraction e- none of them

38-Bronchodilator is an

- a- agent that suppresses coughing, b- agent which causes dilatation of the bronchi
c- agent that promotes expectoration. d- agent that causes contraction e- none of them

39-Expectorant is an

- a- agent that suppresses coughing, b- agent which causes dilatation of the bronchi
c- agent that promotes expectoration. d- agent that causes contraction e- none of them

40-Antidote is

- a- an agent that acts as a poison. b- an agent that counteracts a poison.
c- an agent that prevents a disease d- an agent that cause a disease. e- none of these

41-Shelf-life is

- a- the length of time a product can be stored without deterioration
b- the length of time a product can be absorbed
c- the length of time a product can be manufactured
d- the length of time a product can be dissolved e- none of these

42-Antineoplastic is a drug that

- a- kills bacteria b- kills fungi c- kills virus d- kills insects e- none of these

which is a member of

43- Diuretic is a drug that

- a- increase sugar in blood b-decrease sugar in blood
c-increases output of water in kidneys d-decreases output of water in kidneys
e-none of them

44-B.P. is the abbreviation of

- a-Blood pressure b- body pulse c-British Pharmacopoeia. d-none of these

45-Parietal pertains to

- a- the structures inside the body b-the wall of a structure
c- the structure outside the body d- none of these

Good Luck