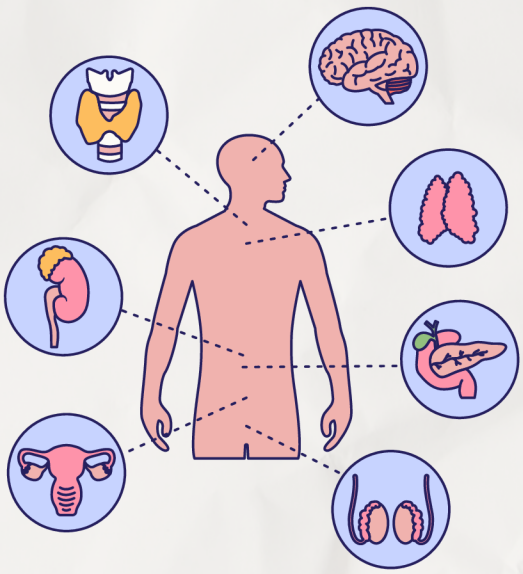
PHYSIOLOGY

LAB EXAM



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1. Which blood group is considered a universal donor?

+A. AB
+B. O
-C. O
-D. AB
-answer: C. O
?In case of Rh incompatibility between a Rh-negative mother and Rh-positive fetus, what is the possible risk .2
A. Hemophilia
B. Iron-deficiency anemia
C. Erythroblastosis fetalis
D. Sickle cell anemia
answer: C. Erythroblastosis fetalis
?What are the antigens present on the RBCs of blood group A .3
A. A antigens only
B. B antigens only
C. Both A and B
D. No antigens
answer: A. A antigens only
?What is the hematocrit value in a normal adult female .4
A. 42–48%
B. 47–52%
C. 37–40%
D. 33–36%
answer: C. 37–40%
?Which of the following individuals is expected to have a slightly decreased hematocrit value .5
A. Young male athlete
B. Elderly woman
C. Teenage boy
D. Healthy adult male
answer: B. Elderly woman

?In Sahli's method, hemoglobin is converted to which form .6
A. Oxyhemoglobin
B. Deoxyhemoglobin
C. Acid hematin
D. Carboxyhemoglobin
answer: C. Acid hematin

?What is the normal ESR value in females using Westergren's method .7
A. 0–10 mm/hr
B. 0–15 mm/hr
C. 0–20 mm/hr
D. 0–25 mm/hr
answer: C. 0–20 mm/hr

?What is the normal ESR value in females using Wintrobe's method .8
A. 0–15 mm/hr
B. 0–20 mm/hr
C. 0–10 mm/hr
D. 0–5 mm/hr
answer: B. 0–20 mm/hr

?ESR increases in females during which of the following conditions .9
A. After eating
B. During menstruation and pregnancy
C. During sleep
D. After exercise
answer: B. During menstruation and pregnancy

:ESR is not a diagnostic test, but rather a .10
A. Preventive test
B. Prognostic test
C. Definitive test
D. Screening test
answer: B. Prognostic test

?What is the normal bleeding time range .11
A. 1–4 seconds
B. 1–4 minutes
C. 5–10 minutes
D. 10–15 seconds
answer: B. 1–4 minutes
?A woman has an increased hematocrit (Hct) value. Which condition is most likely .12
A. Anemia
B. Polycythemia
C. Leukemia
D. Hemophilia
answer: B. Polycythemia
?Corrigan's pulse is an example of which type of pulse .13
A. Bounding pulse
B. Collapsing pulse
C. Irregular pulse
D. Weak pulse
answer: B. Collapsing pulse
:Second heart sound occurs during .14
A. Atrial systole
B. Isovolumetric contraction
C. Isovolumetric relaxation
D. Ventricular ejection
answer: C. Isovolumetric relaxation

?Which valve closures cause the second heart sound (S2) .15
A. AV valves
B. Semilunar valves
C. Tricuspid only
D. Pulmonary only
answer: B. Semilunar valves
:The best site for auscultation of heart sounds is .16
A. Carotid artery
B. Brachial artery
C. Apex of the heart
D. Popliteal artery
answer: C. Apex of the heart
:Auscultatory gap is defined as .17
A. A sharp heart murmur
B. Absence of sound between systolic and diastolic pressure
C. Intermittent pulse
D. Normal variation in heart rate
answer: B. Absence of sound between systolic and diastolic pressure
:Systolic pressure in Stage 1 hypertension is .18
A. 120–129 mmHg
B. 130–139 mmHg
C. 140–159 mmHg
D. 160–179 mmHg
answer: B. 130–139 mmHg
?Diastolic pressure is usually recorded at which Korotkoff sound .19
A. K1
B. K2
C. K4
D. K5
answer: D. K5

:Trousseau's sign is used to diagnose .20
A. Hypernatremia
B. Hyperkalemia
C. Hypocalcemia
D. Hypoglycemia
answer: C. Hypocalcemia
:Latent tetany occurs due to .21
A. Hypercalcemia
B. Hypocalcemia
C. Hyperkalemia
D. Hyponatremia
answer: B. Hypocalcemia

22. Chest lead V3 is placed at:

A. Right 2nd intercostal space
B. Left 4th intercostal space
C. Between V2 and V4
D. On the left clavicle
answer: C. Between V2 and V4

:ST segment depression in ECG is usually indicative of .23
A. Myocardial infarction
B. Ischemia
C. Bradycardia
D. Bundle branch block
answer: B. Ischemia

?Vital capacity is calculated using which of the following formulas .24
A. TV + RV
B. TV + IRV + ERV
C. TV + RV + ERV
D. TV + ERV + FRC
answer: B. TV + IRV + ERV
?Which of the following cannot be measured by spirometry .25
A. Tidal volume
B. Inspiratory reserve volume
C. Vital capacity
D. Residual volume
answer: D. Residual volume