

1. Which of the chemicals is the main component of cell membranes?
2. Which molecule is prostaglandin precursor?
3. Where is AA found in the body?
4. Which enzyme releases AA from phospholipids
5. Which medication blocks utilization of AA?
6. What is another name of corticosteroid class?
7. What two pathways (enzymes) can AA be affected by?
8. Cyclooxygenase pathway products are:
9. What are the prostaglandins involved in menstrual cycle?
10. PGF₂α actions during menstruation are:
11. Prostaglandins elevated in dysmenorrhea are:
12. Lipoxygenase pathway products are:
13. COX inhibitors like Celebrex work on which pathway?
14. COX inhibitors belong to which drug class?
15. Prostaglandins are part of what immune system
16. Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) is essential for the growth and functional development of

17. What chemical is derived from cell membrane phospholipids that produces mediators of acute inflammation?
18. Which one of these strengthens cell membrane?
19. How is cholesterol delivered to tissue cells from the liver?
20. Cholesterol is used to strengthen cell membranes and is a precursor to which of the following hormones produced in the skin?
21. What is the name of the chemical produced in the skin from cholesterol?
22. What is the active form of vitamin D called?
23. Which hormone is made of cholesterol and helps absorb dietary calcium?
24. Which organs will not produce hormones if there is a lack of cholesterol?
25. Which hormones are made from cholesterol?
26. Which one of the following is the preferred source of energy in the body?
27. What is the name of the process that produces glucose in the body?
28. Gluconeogenesis takes place in:
29. Glucose is released from storage via:
30. Glycogenolysis takes place primarily in:
31. Which one of the following is the preferred source of energy of the sperm cell?
32. Glucose is stored in liver as:

33. Preferred storage molecule of energy is:

34. Proteins are made of:

35. What is a primary protein?

36. What are the secondary proteins?

37. What is tertiary protein?

38. What is quaternary protein?

39. All hereditary information is transmitted from parent to offspring through the inheritance of:

40. Sequence of purine and pyrimidine bases in DNA determines:

41. Bases in DNA are arranged in groups of three and are called:

42. How many codons are there?

43. How many codons code for amino acids?

44. A gene represents:

45. What is the other way to call primary protein?

46. The genes are arranged in linear sequence of DNA that with histone proteins form rod shaped bodies called:

47. Each somatic cell has how many chromosomes:

48. Genetic locus is:

49. Allele is:

50. If both genes at locus are identical then individual is:

51. Each normal human is homozygous at what percentage of genetic loci:

52. Genotype is:

53. Phenotype is:

54. Which cells have lots of lysosomes?

55. What is the most likely content of lysosomes?

56. Muscle cells store calcium in:

57. Most body ATP is used to:

58. Transitional epithelium allows

59. Most common type of tissue in the body is:

60. Most common protein in the body is:

61. How many types of tissue there is in the body?

62. Vitamins in the body are mostly:

63. Proteins are made of which chemical elements:

64. Word ending with – ase means:

65. Largest organ in the body is:

66. What are the layers that make up the skin?

67. Most of the skin is how thick?

68. Thinnest skin is found over:

69. Thickest skin is found at:

70. What are the skin functions?

71. Protein that fills cells in stratum corneum of the epidermis is

72. Diseases involving keratin are

73. Stratum corneum is:

74. Stratum basale is:

75. Non keratinized stratified squamous epithelium is found in:

76. Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium is found in:

77. Small intestine is lined with:

78. Most abundant cell in small intestinal epithelium is:

79. Dendritic cells (Langerhans cells) originate in:

80. Dead cells when they exfoliate from the skin as white flakes are called:

81. Skin color is made up from combination of:

82. Skin eccrine sweat gland function is:

83. Apocrine sweat gland secretion is controlled by:

84. Insensible sweating is:

85. Sensible sweating (diaphoresis) is:

86. Sweat pH is:

87. Sebaceous glands produce:

88. Ceruminous glands are found in:

89. Ceruminous glands are:

90. What type of glands are Mammary glands?

91. Free nerve endings receptors detect:

92. Tactile (Merckel's) disc detects:

93. Hair receptors detect:

94. Tactile (Meissner's) corpuscle is found in _____ and detect _____:

95. Bulbous (Ruffini) corpuscle function is:

96. Lamellar (Pacinian) corpuscle function is:

97. ABCDE is used for detection of _____ and meaning is _____

98. Bronze skin is seen in which conditions?

99. Blue (cyanosis) color of skin is seen due to _____ and seen in _____

100. Red (erythema) color of skin is seen in:

101. Yellow color of skin is seen due to _____ and in _____

102. Pale/Pallor is seen in:

103. Leukonychia is:

104. Beau's lines are _____ and indicate _____

105. Koilonychia – spoon shaped nails, lateral edges turn upwards indicate:

106. Pitting in nails are seen in:

107. Onycholysis is _____ and indicates _____

108. Axial Skeleton and Appendicular skeleton have how many bones:

109. How many bones are in the head?

110. How many bones are in the skull?

111. How many bones are in the cranium?
112. How many bones in the face?
113. Which bone connects to all other cranial bones?
114. What is the smallest bone in the body?
115. What is the largest foramen in the head?
116. How many teeth in child?
117. How many teeth in adult?
118. Which bone houses the ear?
119. Which bone is on the top of piriform aperture?
120. Only mobile bone in the skull is:
121. Most facial bones are connected to each other with:
122. TMJ is what type of joint:
123. What movements are allowed in TMJ:
124. How many vertebrae are in adults?

125. How many separate bones are in the adult spine?
126. Vertebra that has no body, is made anterior and posterior arch, and has no spinous process is called
127. Odontoid (dens, tooth) process is found on:
128. Joints that connect vertebral arches are called:
129. We are born with what spinal curve:
130. What curve is created by picking up head?
131. What curve is created by walking?
132. True ribs are
133. False ribs are:
134. Floating ribs are:
135. Human foot has how many bones
136. The human hand, including the wrist, contains how many bones
137. The longest and strongest bone of the human skeleton is
138. The smallest and lightest bone of the human skeleton is
139. The only bone in the human body not connected to another bone is the
140. Lowest vertebral segment that contains spinal cord

141. Raisin your arms to the side and overhead is:
142. Raising arms to shoulder level, bending elbows to 90 degrees, and moving hand towards ceiling is:
143. Placing your hands behind back and touching your shoulder blades is
144. Raise your arms in front of you and overhead
145. Raise your arms out and overhead
146. Inspection and palpation of elbow in identifying sensitive ulnar nerve can be felt between which bony landmarks
147. Which joint you would palpate one inch in front of external auditory meatus
148. Which joint type has the greatest ROM
149. Which carpal bone articulates with radius, trapezium, trapezoid, capitate
150. Tenderness in anatomic snuff box after hand injury could suggest
151. Which of the bones have pterygoid process?
152. Which of the bones has middle and superior conchae?
153. Which suture is between fontal and parietal bones?
154. Which bone is the most fractured in Basillary skull fracture?
155. Ecchymosis behind the ear is called
156. Ecchymosis in the periorbital area is called

- 157. Basilar skull fracture would cause what presentation?
- 158. Which sulcus separated frontal and parietal lobes?
- 159. Which sulcus separates parietal from temporal lobes?
- 160. Which muscle is innervated by trochlear nerve?
- 161. Which muscle is innervated by abducens nerve?
- 162. Which cranial nerves are the only motor?
- 163. Which cranial nerves are only sensory?
- 164. Which cranial nerves are mixed?
- 165. Which cranial nerves carry PSNS innervation?
- 166. Which nerve innervates facial expression?
- 167. Which nerve provides sensation to the skin of lower jaw area?
- 168. Anterior superior alveolar nerve innervates the _____ and is the branch of the _____?

- 169. Which is the muscle of smile?
- 170. Which is the muscle of the worry?
- 171. Which is the muscle that helps to keep food between teeth?
- 172. Which muscle can show a person's dislike of bad smells?
- 173. Sensation from skin of the forehead is provided by:
- 174. Sensation of lower lip is carried by:
- 175. C2 dermatome covers which area of the body?
- 176. Which muscle constricts pupils
- 177. M3 receptor stimulation in the eye will cause contraction of:
- 178. Miosis is:
- 179. Stimulation of M3 receptors causes ciliary muscle contraction that causes:
- 180. What pulls away iris from the anterior chamber?

181. Parasympathetic innervation to sphincter pupillae and ciliary muscle to constrict pupil and provide accommodation is provided by:
182. Which drug class constricts ciliary muscles, reduces intracranial pressure through activation of M receptors?
183. Touch sensation of anterior two third of the tongue is provided by
184. Taste from anterior two third of the tongue are provided by
185. Parasympathetic innervation to submandibular and sublingual salivary glands, lacrimal glands, and gland of nose and palate is provided by:
186. Which drugs can be used to increase salivation and lacrimation in the patient with Sjogren syndrome?
187. Cerebrum is separated from cerebellum by
188. Visceral sensory innervation from tongue, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, heart, esophagus, stomach, intestines is carried by
189. Extrinsic and intrinsic tongue muscles are innervated by:
190. Which lobe has primary motor cortex?
191. Which lobe has primary sensory cortex?

192. Which part of the cortex is considered personality center
193. Which is the area that is responsible for patient abstract thinking and intelligence
194. Which area of the brain is responsible for direct control of skeletal muscles:
195. Premotor cortex is responsible for
196. Which area modulates the social and emotional behavior
197. Abstract thought, explicit memory, motor regulation, motivation, mood, decision making, planning, social judgment
198. Taste, somatic sensation, special perception, visual processing
199. Hearing smell, emotion, learning, visual memory, auditory memory, verbal memory, memory consolidation
200. Which class of the drugs can be used in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease?
201. Pain, consciousness, empathy centers are found in:

202. Control of voluntary motor movements, procedural learning, habit learning, conditional learning, eye movements, cognition, and emotion centers are found in

Basal nuclei

203. Substantia nigra that is affected in Parkinson's disease is found in:

Midbrain

204. This part of the brain consciously monitors movement sequence to coordinate steps to reach the desired goal:

Premotor cortex

205. Which area is damaged if the patient cannot form the words during the speech

Broca's area

206. Motion sickness can be reduced by:

Scopolamine, dimenhydrinate