Q1. Name the longest bone in the human body.

Ans: The femur.

Q2. What is the function of the cerebellum?

Ans: Coordination of voluntary movements and balance.

Q3. Which organ is responsible for filtering blood in the human body?

Ans: The kidneys.

Q4. Name the layers of the heart wall.

Ans: Epicardium, myocardium, and endocardium.

Q5. What is the normal number of ribs in the human body?

Ans: 24 ribs (12 pairs).

Q6. What is the normal pH range of blood?

Ans: 7.35 to 7.45.

Q7. Which hormone regulates the sleep-wake cycle?

Ans: Melatonin.

Q8. Define tidal volume.

Ans: It is the amount of air inhaled or exhaled during normal breathing (~500 mL).

Q9. Name the pacemaker of the heart.

Ans: Sinoatrial (SA) node.

Q10. Which part of the brain controls body temperature?

Ans: The hypothalamus.

Q11. What is the antidote for heparin overdose?

Ans: Protamine sulfate.

Q12. What class of drug is amlodipine?

Ans: Calcium channel blocker.

Q13. Name a common side effect of opioids.

Ans: Constipation.

Q14. Which drug is used in the treatment of tuberculosis?

Ans: Isoniazid.

Q15. What is the mechanism of action of NSAIDs?

Ans: Inhibition of cyclooxygenase enzymes (COX-1 and COX-2).

Q16. What is anemia?

Ans: A condition where there is a decrease in the number of red blood cells or hemoglobin.

Q17. Name a common type of leukemia in children.

Ans: Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL).

Q18. What is the hallmark of acute inflammation?

Ans: Neutrophilic infiltration.

Q19. Define necrosis.

Ans: Uncontrolled cell death due to injury.

Q20. What is the primary cause of myocardial infarction?

Ans: Occlusion of coronary artery due to atherosclerosis.

Q21. What type of microorganism causes tuberculosis?

Ans: Bacteria - Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

Q22. Name a gram-positive cocci.

Ans: Staphylococcus aureus.

Q23. What is the mode of transmission of Hepatitis B?

Ans: Bloodborne (also via sexual contact and perinatal).

Q24. Which staining technique is used for Mycobacterium?

Ans: Ziehl-Neelsen stain.

Q25. What is an opportunistic infection?

Ans: An infection caused by pathogens that take advantage of a weakened immune system.

Q26. What is hypertension?

Ans: A condition where blood pressure is consistently above 140/90 mmHg.

Q27. Name the valve between the left atrium and left ventricle.

Ans: Mitral valve.

Q28. Define bradycardia.

Ans: Heart rate less than 60 beats per minute.

Q29. What is ECG used for?

Ans: To assess the electrical activity of the heart.

Q30. Name a drug used to treat angina.

Ans: Nitroglycerin.

Q31. What is diabetes mellitus?

Ans: A metabolic disorder characterized by high blood glucose levels.

Q32. Which vitamin deficiency causes scurvy?

Ans: Vitamin C.

Q33. What is the normal body temperature?

Ans: 98.6°F or 37°C.

Q34. What does BMI stand for?

Ans: Body Mass Index.

Q35. Name a symptom of hypothyroidism.

Ans: Fatigue or weight gain.

Q36. Which organ produces insulin?

Ans: Pancreas.

Q37. Name a broad-spectrum antibiotic.

Ans: Amoxicillin.

Q38. What is the function of hemoglobin?

Ans: To transport oxygen in the blood.

Q39. What is jaundice?

Ans: Yellowing of the skin and eyes due to high bilirubin.

Q40. Name the universal donor blood group.

Ans: O negative.

Q41. Which vitamin is synthesized in the skin by sunlight?

Ans: Vitamin D.

Q42. What is the first-line treatment for anaphylaxis?

Ans: Epinephrine.

Q43. Which cranial nerve is responsible for vision?

Ans: Optic nerve (CN II).

Q44. What is the incubation period of COVID-19?

Ans: 2 to 14 days.

Q45. Name the fluid that surrounds the brain and spinal cord.

Ans: Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).