1. What does BMI stand for?

A) Body Mass Index

B) Body Measure Indicator

C) Basal Metabolic Index

D) Body Muscle Index

1. What is BMI used for?

A) To measure body fat

B) To determine blood pressure

C) To assess body composition

D) All of the above

1. Which factors are used to calculate BMI?

A) Age and weight

B) Height and weight

C) Gender and height

D) Age and height

1. Which BMI range is considered "normal" for adults?

A) 15-18.4

B) 18.5-24.9

C) 25-29.9

D) 30-34.9

1. What does a BMI of 30 or above indicate?

A) Underweight

B) Normal weight

C) Overweight

D) Obesity

1. Which group of people might have misleading BMI results?

A) Athletes

B) Elderly people

C) Children

D) All of the above

1. What is one limitation of BMI?

A) It does not account for muscle mass

B) It requires complex calculations

C) It is not suitable for adults

D) It is inaccurate in measuring body fat

1. What is the formula for calculating BMI?

A) Weight (kg) / Height (m^2)

B) Weight (kg) / Height (cm)

C) Weight (lbs) / Height (in)

D) Height (m^2) / Weight (kg)

1. At what BMI range is a person considered overweight?

A) 18.5-24.9

B) 25-29.9

C) 30-34.9

D) 35-39.9

1. In which cases might BMI not be an accurate measure of health?

A) For people with high muscle mass

B) For people with low body fat

C) For pregnant women

D) All of the above

1. Calculate the BMI for a person who weighs 70 kg and has a height of 1.75 m.

A) 22.9

B) 23.1

C) 22.7

D) 24.0

1. If someone has a BMI of 27, which category do they fall into?

A) Underweight

B) Normal weight

C) Overweight

D) Obesity

1. A person has a height of 1.60 m and a weight of 52 kg. What is their BMI?

A) 20.3

B) 21.0

C) 22.5

D) 20.5

1. If a person is 1.8 m tall and has a BMI of 25, what is their weight?

A) 81 kg

B) 79 kg

C) 78 kg

D) 77 kg

1. What is the height in meters of someone who weighs 68 kg and has a BMI of 21.5?

A) 1.8 m

B) 1.77 m

C) 1.78 m

D) 1.75 m

1. A person is 1.65 m tall and weighs 54 kg. What is their BMI?

A) 19.8

B) 19.6

C) 20.0

D) 20.1

1. At what BMI does the risk of chronic disease generally increase?

A) 18.5

B) 25

C) 30

D) 35

1. If a person weighs 90 kg and has a height of 1.80 m, what is their BMI?

A) 27.8

B) 28.2

C) 27.7

D) 28.3

1. A person has a BMI of 22.5 and is 1.70 m tall. What is their weight?

A) 65 kg

B) 66 kg

C) 67 kg

D) 64 kg

1. A person has a height of 1.75 m and a weight of 80 kg. What is their BMI?

A) 26.1

B) 26.3

C) 26.5

D) 26.0

1. A person has a BMI of 24.9 and weighs 60 kg. What is their height in meters?

A) 1.56 m

B) 1.57 m

C) 1.58 m

D) 1.59 m

1. If a person is 1.80 m tall and has a BMI of 24, what is their weight in kg?

A) 77 kg

B) 78 kg

C) 79 kg

D) 80 kg

1. A person is 1.70 m tall and has a BMI of 30. What is their weight in kg?

A) 86 kg

B) 87 kg

C) 85 kg

D) 88 kg

1. A person weighs 100 kg and has a height of 1.85 m. What is their BMI?

A) 29.2

B) 29.1

C) 29.3

D) 29.4

1. A person has a BMI of 35 and weighs 98 kg. What is their height in meters?

A) 1.65 m

B) 1.66 m

C) 1.67 m

D) 1.68 m

1. If a person has a BMI of 19 and is 1.60 m tall, what is their weight in kg?

A) 48.5 kg

B) 48.4 kg

C) 48.3 kg

D) 48.2 kg

1. A person weighs 75 kg and has a BMI of 28. What is their height in meters?

A) 1.63 m

B) 1.62 m

C) 1.61 m

D) 1.64 m

1. What is the weight in kg of a person who has a BMI of 26 and is 1.70 m tall?

A) 75 kg

B) 76 kg

C) 74 kg

D) 73 kg

1. If a person has a BMI of 40, what is their classification?

A) Underweight

B) Obesity

C) Overweight

D) Severe obesity

1. A person has a BMI of 23.5 and weighs 68 kg. What is their height in meters?

A) 1.70 m

B) 1.71 m

C) 1.72 m

D) 1.73

**Pharmacy**

1. What type of medication is paracetamol?

A) Analgesic

B) Antihistamine

C) Antifungal

D) Antihypertensive

1. Which of the following is an example of a beta-blocker?

A) Metoprolol

B) Aspirin

C) Loratadine

D) Insulin

1. What is the purpose of an antacid?

A) To neutralize stomach acid

B) To increase stomach acid

C) To lower blood pressure

D) To reduce inflammation

1. What type of medication is ibuprofen?

A) NSAID

B) Beta-blocker

C) Antifungal

D) Opioid

1. What is the function of diuretics?

A) To increase urine production

B) To decrease blood pressure

C) To treat infections

D) To reduce cholesterol

1. Which of the following is an opioid medication?

A) Morphine

B) Amoxicillin

C) Omeprazole

D) Loratadine

1. What type of medication is used to treat bacterial infections?

A) Antibiotics

B) Antivirals

C) Antifungals

D) Antihistamines

1. What is the most common side effect of antihistamines?

A) Drowsiness

B) High blood pressure

C) Increased heart rate

D) None of the above

1. What is the use of anticoagulants?

A) To prevent blood clots

B) To treat pain

C) To lower cholesterol

D) To reduce inflammation

1. Which of the following medications is used to treat high blood pressure?

A) ACE Inhibitors

B) NSAIDs

C) Antacids

D) Antibiotics

1. What class of drugs is commonly used to lower cholesterol?

A) Statins

B) Opioids

C) Diuretics

D) Antibiotics

1. What is a common side effect of statins?

A) Muscle pain

B) Diarrhea

C) Hair loss

D) None of the above

1. Which type of medication is used to treat fungal infections?

A) Antifungals

B) Antibiotics

C) Antivirals

D) Antihistamines

1. A patient needs a 500 mg dose of a medication. If the stock solution contains 250 mg/mL, how much solution should be given?

A) 2 mL

B) 1 mL

C) 1.5 mL

D) 0.5 mL

1. A child requires 200 mg of medication. If the medication is available in 100 mg/mL, how much should the child receive?

A) 2 mL

B) 1 mL

C) 1.5 mL

D) 0.5 mL

1. A patient needs 1 gram of medication, and the stock solution has 500 mg/mL. How much solution should be given to the patient?

A) 2 mL

B) 1 mL

C) 2.5 mL

D) 1.5 mL

1. A prescription calls for a 250 mg dose. If the stock solution is 50 mg/mL, how much solution should be administered?

A) 5 mL

B) 3 mL

C) 2 mL

D) 4 mL

1. A prescription calls for 750 mg of medication, and the stock solution is 250 mg/mL. How much solution is required?

A) 3 mL

B) 2 mL

C) 2.5 mL

D) 4 mL

1. A patient needs a medication dose of 0.5 grams. If the stock solution is 100 mg/mL, how much solution is needed?

A) 5 mL

B) 2.5 mL

C) 1.5 mL

D) 0.5 mL

1. A prescription requires a dose of 1.2 grams. If the stock solution has 400 mg/mL, how much should be administered?

A) 3 mL

B) 2.5 mL

C) 2 mL

D) 3.5 mL

1. A patient needs 100 mg of a medication. If the stock solution is 25 mg/mL, how much should be given?

A) 4 mL

B) 2 mL

C) 3 mL

D) 5 mL

1. If a prescription requires 600 mg of medication, and the stock solution is 300 mg/mL, how much solution is required?

A) 2 mL

B) 1 mL

C) 3 mL

D) 4 mL

1. A prescription requires 800 mg of medication. If the stock solution is 200 mg/mL, how much solution is needed?

A) 4 mL

B) 3 mL

C) 2 mL

D) 5 mL

1. A patient requires 300 mg of medication. If the stock solution has 150 mg/mL, how much solution should be given?

A) 2 mL

B) 1 mL

C) 2.5 mL

D) 1.5 mL

1. A patient requires a 900 mg dose. If the stock solution is 300 mg/mL, how much solution is needed?

A) 3 mL

B) 2 mL

C) 4 mL

D) 3.5 mL

1. If a prescription calls for 750 mg of medication, and the stock solution contains 100 mg/mL, how much solution should be given?

A) 7.5 mL

B) 5 mL

C) 6 mL

D) 8 mL

1. A patient requires 500 mg of medication. If the stock solution is 125 mg/mL, how much should be administered?

A) 4 mL

B) 5 mL

C) 3 mL

D) 6 mL

1. If a prescription requires 450 mg of medication, and the stock solution is 150 mg/mL, how much solution should be given?

A) 3 mL

B) 3.5 mL

C) 2 mL

D) 2.5 mL