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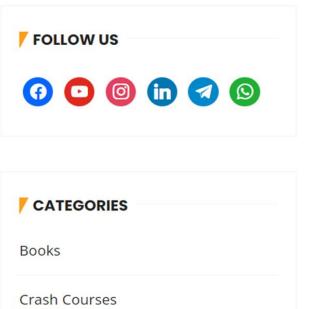


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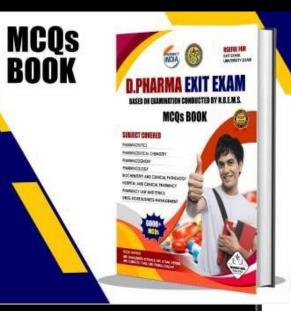
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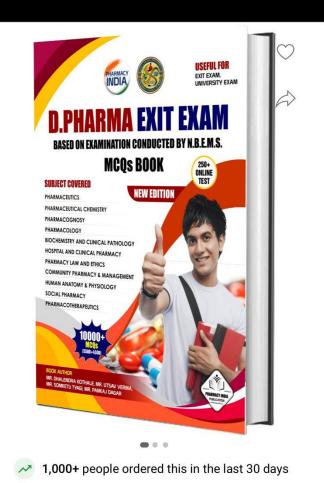
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1. What is the role of albumin in the blood?

- A) Transport of oxygen
- B) Regulation of blood volume and pressure
- C) Immune response
- D) Energy storage







- 1. What is the role of albumin in the blood?
- A) Transport of oxygen
- B) Regulation of blood volume and pressure
- C) Immune response
- D) Energy storage





2. What is the primary role of monocytes in the blood?

- A) Antibody production
- B) Phagocytosis
- C) Clot formation
- D) Oxygen transport



INDIA

2. What is the primary role of monocytes in the blood?

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- **B)** Phagocytosis
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INDIA



3. Which type of white blood cell is primarily involved in the response to parasites?

- A) Neutrophils
- B) Eosinophils
- C) Lymphocytes
- D) Basophils







- 3. Which type of white blood cell is primarily involved in the response to parasites?
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4. Which type of white blood cell is the most abundant in the bloodstream?

- A) Eosinophils
- B) Lymphocytes
- C) Neutrophils
- D) Monocytes







- 4. Which type of white blood cell is the most abundant in the bloodstream?
- A) Eosinophils
- B) Lymphocytes
- C) Neutrophils
- D) Monocytes







5. Which component of blood helps in maintaining osmotic pressure?

- A) Hemoglobin
- B) Platelets
- C) Plasma proteins
- D) Red blood cells







5. Which component of blood helps in maintaining osmotic pressure?

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- B) Platelets
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- D) Red blood cells







6. Which type of white blood cell is primarily involved in the allergic response?

- A) Neutrophils
- B) Basophils
- C) Lymphocytes
- D) Monocytes







- 6. Which type of white blood cell is primarily involved in the allergic response?
- A) Neutrophils
- B) Basophils
- C) Lymphocytes
- D) Monocytes







7. Which component of blood is crucial for hemostasis?

- A) Plasma
- B) Red blood cells
- C) White blood cells
- D) Platelets







7. Which component of blood is crucial for hemostasis?

- A) Plasma
- B) Red blood cells
- C) White blood cells
- D) Platelets







8. Which type of leukocyte is primarily involved in the adaptive immune response?

- A) Neutrophils
- B) Eosinophils
- C) Lymphocytes
- D) Basophils







8. Which type of leukocyte is primarily involved in the adaptive immune response?

- A) Neutrophils
- B) Eosinophils
- C) Lymphocytes
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9. What substance is primarily responsible for the viscosity of blood?

- A) Plasma
- B) Red blood cells
- C) White blood cells
- D) Platelets



9. What substance is primarily responsible for the viscosity of blood?

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- B) Red blood cells
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INDIA





10. What is the lifespan of platelets in circulation?

- A) 3-5 days
- B) 7-10 days
- C) 30 days
- D) 120 days







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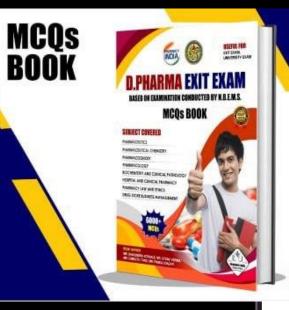
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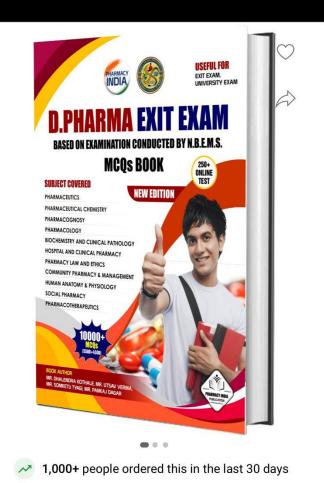
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11. Which component of blood is responsible for the transport of carbon dioxide from tissues to lungs?

- A) Plasma
- B) White blood cells
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- D) Red blood cells







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12. Which blood component is crucial for maintaining acid-base balance?

- A) Plasma
- B) Red blood cells
- C) White blood cells
- D) Platelets







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13. What is the primary role of lymphocytes in the immune system?

- A) Clotting
- B) Transport of nutrients
- C) Immune surveillance and response
- D) Oxygen transport







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14. If a patient has Rh-negative blood, what does this mean?

- A) They have Rh antigens
- B) They lack Rh antigens
- C) They can receive any blood type
- D) They are blood type AB







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15. In a transfusion reaction, what happens if a person receives incompatible blood?

- A) Nothing happens
- B) Red blood cells may agglutinate
- C) Blood pressure increases
- D) Plasma volume decreases





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- A) Nothing happens
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17. What is the primary risk associated with Rh incompatibility during pregnancy?

- A) Maternal anemia
- B) Hemolytic disease of the newborn
- C) Gestational diabetes
- D) Blood clotting disorders





- PHARMACY
- 17. What is the primary risk associated with Rh incompatibility during pregnancy?
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18. In an emergency, which blood type can safely be given to a patient with unknown blood type?

- A) Type A
- B) Type B
- C) Type O
- D) Type AB



INDIA

18. In an emergency, which blood type can safely be given to a patient with unknown blood type?

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INDIA



19. What happens when a Rh-negative person is exposed to Rh-positive blood?

- A) They remain unaffected
- B) They develop Rh antibodies
- C) They immediately reject the blood
- D) They cannot donate blood







19. What happens when a Rh-negative person is exposed to Rh-positive blood?

- A) They remain unaffected
- B) They develop Rh antibodies
- C) They immediately reject the blood
- D) They cannot donate blood







20. Which blood group is at the highest risk for transfusion reactions?

- A) Type A
- B) Type B
- C) Type O
- D) Type AB







20. Which blood group is at the highest risk for transfusion reactions?

- A) Type A
- B) Type B
- C) Type O
- D) Type AB







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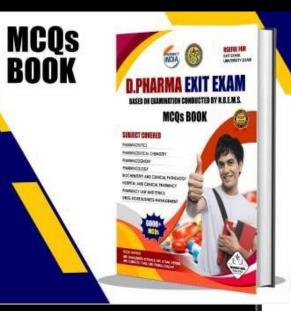
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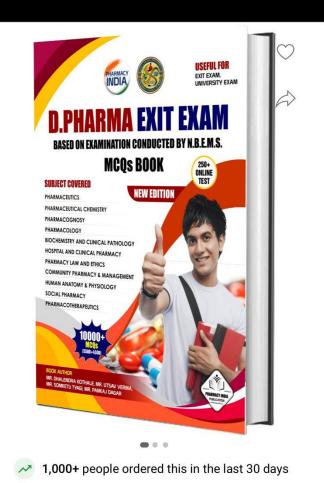
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21. Which disorder is characterized by the presence of abnormal hemoglobin, leading to distorted red blood cells?

- A) Thalassemia
- B) Sickle cell anemia
- C) Hemophilia
- D) Polycythemia vera







21. Which disorder is characterized by the presence of abnormal hemoglobin, leading to distorted red blood cells?

- A) Thalassemia
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22. Which blood disorder is inherited and affects the body's ability to clot?

- A) Hemophilia
- B) Thalassemia
- C) Anemia
- D) Leukemia



INDIA

22. Which blood disorder is inherited and affects the body's ability to clot?

- A) Hemophilia
- B) Thalassemia
- C) Anemia
- D) Leukemia



INDIA



23. What is the characteristic finding in patients with polycythemia vera?

- A) Decreased red blood cell mass
- B) Increased platelet count
- C) Increased red blood cell mass
- D) Abnormal white blood cell count







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- A) Decreased red blood cell mass
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24. What is the primary treatment for sickle cell disease?

- A) Blood transfusion
- B) Iron supplements
- C) Bone marrow transplant
- D) Antibiotics







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25. Which of the following is a common symptom of anemia?

- A) Hyperactivity
- B) Fatigue
- C) Weight gain
- D) Jaundice







25. Which of the following is a common symptom of anemia?

- A) Hyperactivity
- B) Fatigue
- C) Weight gain
- D) Jaundice







26. What is the main characteristic of thalassemia?

- A) Decreased white blood cell count
- B) Abnormal hemoglobin production
- C) Increased platelet aggregation
- D) Bone marrow hyperactivity







26. What is the main characteristic of thalassemia?

- A) Decreased white blood cell count
- B) Abnormal hemoglobin production
- C) Increased platelet aggregation
- D) Bone marrow hyperactivity







27. What is the typical treatment for hemophilia?

- A) Vitamin B12 injections
- B) Iron supplements
- C) Factor replacement therapy
- D) Bone marrow transplant







27. What is the typical treatment for hemophilia?

- A) Vitamin B12 injections
- B) Iron supplements
- C) Factor replacement therapy
- D) Bone marrow transplant







28. Which of the following can cause hemolytic anemia?

- A) Autoimmune disorders
- B) Blood loss
- C) Nutritional deficiencies
- D) All of the above







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- A) Autoimmune disorders
- B) Blood loss
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- D) All of the above







29. Which disorder involves the inability to produce sufficient red blood cells due to damage to bone marrow?

- A) Sickle cell anemia
- B) Aplastic anemia
- C) Iron deficiency anemia
- D) Thalassemia







29. Which disorder involves the inability to produce sufficient red blood cells due to damage to bone marrow?

- A) Sickle cell anemia
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30. What is the common laboratory test used to evaluate hemoglobin levels?

- A) Complete blood count (CBC)
- B) Blood smear
- C) Coagulation profile
- D) Urinalysis







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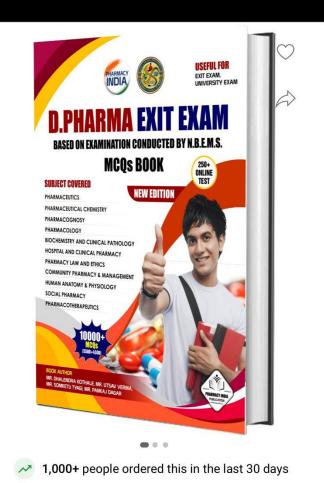




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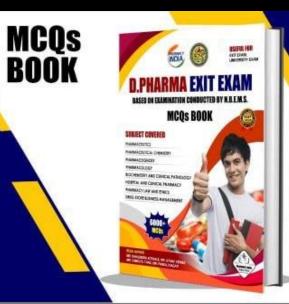
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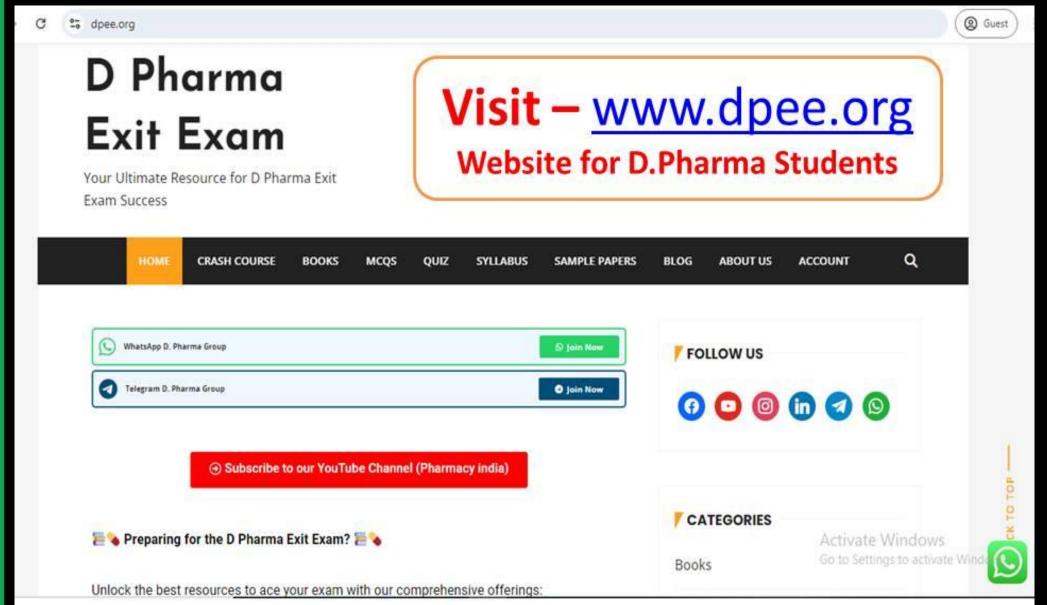


















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