



D.PHARMA EXIT EXAM

ARAMBH SERIES

SUBJECT

**HUMAN ANATOMY
& PHYSIOLOGY**

**TIME-
09:30 A.M**



40 QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED EXPLANATION

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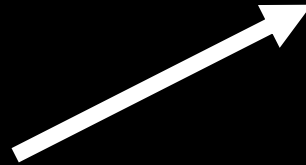


D.PHARMA
HUMAN ANATOMY
AND
PHYSIOLOGY
BEST
30 MCQS





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D.PHARMA EXIT EXAM





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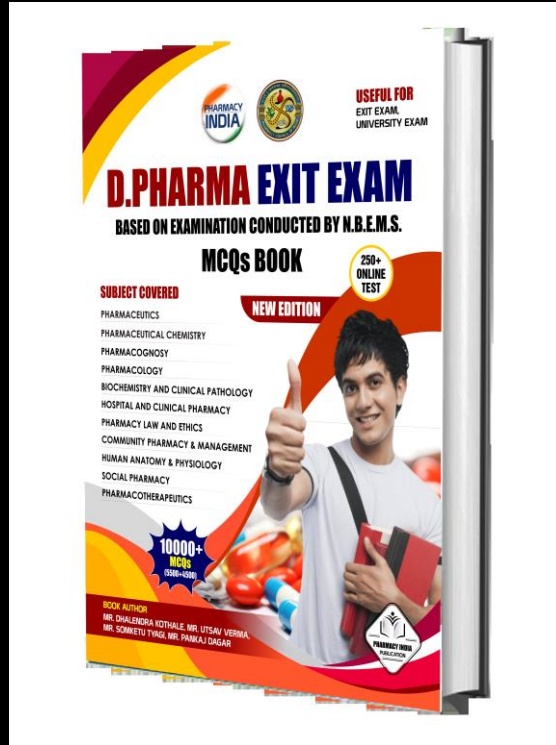
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1. Which of the following is considered the master gland of the endocrine system?

- a) Thyroid
- b) Pituitary
- c) Adrenal
- d) Pancreas





1. Which of the following is considered the master gland of the endocrine system?

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- b) Pituitary**
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2. Which gland is responsible for regulating metabolism, growth, and development?

- a) Adrenal gland
- b) Thyroid gland
- c) Pituitary gland
- d) Pineal gland





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3. Which hormone is secreted by the adrenal cortex?

- a) Epinephrine
- b) Aldosterone
- c) Insulin
- d) Calcitonin





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4. The pancreas has both endocrine and exocrine functions. Which hormone is secreted by the pancreas?

- a) Thyroxine
- b) Glucagon
- c) Prolactin
- d) Somatostatin





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5. What is the function of oxytocin?

- a) Regulates blood glucose
- b) Stimulates uterine contractions
- c) Increases metabolic rate
- d) Maintains blood pressure





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6. Cushing's syndrome is caused by excessive levels of which hormone?

- a) Insulin
- b) Cortisol
- c) Growth hormone
- d) Thyroxine





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- b) Cortisol**
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7. What hormone stimulates the production of sperm in males?

- a) Estrogen
- b) Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)
- c) Luteinizing hormone (LH)
- d) Testosterone





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8. The adrenal medulla primarily secretes:

- a) Cortisol
- b) Aldosterone
- c) Epinephrine
- d) Androgens





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- a) Cortisol
- b) Aldosterone
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- d) Androgens





9. Which hormone regulates sodium and water balance in the body?

- a) Aldosterone
- b) Adrenaline
- c) Thyroxine
- d) Insulin





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10. The hypothalamus regulates the pituitary gland through:

- a) Hormones
- b) Nerve impulses
- c) Blood flow
- d) Feedback loops





10. The hypothalamus regulates the pituitary gland through:

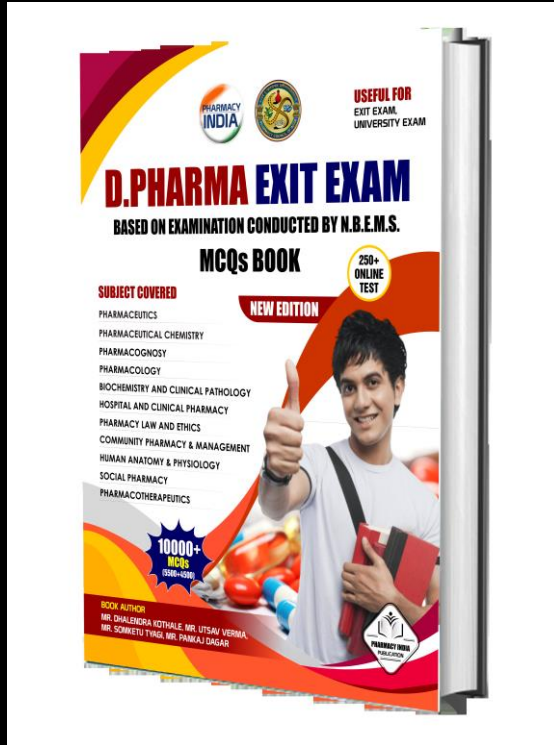
- a) Hormones
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11. What is the primary function of testosterone?

- a) Regulate metabolism
- b) Promote male secondary sexual characteristics
- c) Control blood glucose levels
- d) Stimulate milk production





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12. What role does luteinizing hormone (LH) play in females?

- a) Stimulates milk production
- b) Triggers ovulation
- c) Increases insulin production
- d) Regulates metabolism





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- a) Stimulates milk production
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- c) Increases insulin production
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13. What is the main effect of the hormone growth hormone (GH)?

- a) Increases blood glucose
- b) Stimulates growth and cell reproduction
- c) Regulates sleep cycles
- d) Manages stress responses





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- a) Increases blood glucose
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- c) Regulates sleep cycles
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14. The hormone adrenaline (epinephrine) is primarily associated with:

- a) Metabolism
- b) Stress response
- c) Growth
- d) Reproduction





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- a) Metabolism
- b) Stress response**
- c) Growth
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15. Which hormone is produced by the pancreas and helps regulate digestion?

- a) Insulin
- b) Somatostatin
- c) Glucagon
- d) Gastrin





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- b) Somatostatin
- c) Glucagon
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16. Which disorder is caused by an overproduction of cortisol?

- a) Addison's disease
- b) Cushing's syndrome
- c) Graves' disease
- d) Hashimoto's thyroiditis





16. Which disorder is caused by an overproduction of cortisol?

- a) Addison's disease
- b) Cushing's syndrome**
- c) Graves' disease
- d) Hashimoto's thyroiditis





17. What is the primary characteristic of diabetes mellitus?

- a) Excessive insulin production
- b) Impaired glucose metabolism
- c) High cortisol levels
- d) Low calcium levels





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- a) Excessive insulin production
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- c) High cortisol levels
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18. Which condition is characterized by low levels of thyroid hormones?

- a) Hyperthyroidism
- b) Hypothyroidism
- c) Goiter
- d) Addison's disease





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19. Graves' disease is associated with which of the following?

- a) Hypothyroidism
- b) Hyperthyroidism
- c) Addison's disease
- d) Cushing's syndrome





19. Graves' disease is associated with which of the following?

- a) Hypothyroidism
- b) Hyperthyroidism**
- c) Addison's disease
- d) Cushing's syndrome





20. What is a common symptom of hyperthyroidism?

- a) Weight gain
- b) Cold intolerance
- c) Fatigue
- d) Increased appetite





20. What is a common symptom of hyperthyroidism?

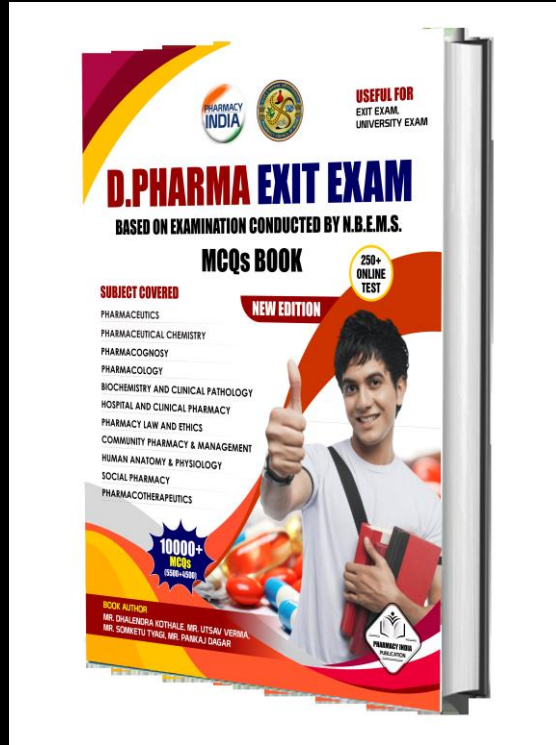
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21. Which disorder involves the autoimmune destruction of the thyroid gland?

- a) Graves' disease
- b) Cushing's syndrome
- c) Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- d) Addison's disease





21. Which disorder involves the autoimmune destruction of the thyroid gland?

- a) Graves' disease
- b) Cushing's syndrome
- c) Hashimoto's thyroiditis**
- d) Addison's disease





22. Diabetes insipidus is primarily caused by a deficiency of which hormone?

- a) Insulin
- b) Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
- c) Cortisol
- d) Thyroid hormones





22. Diabetes insipidus is primarily caused by a deficiency of which hormone?

- a) Insulin
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23. What is the hallmark symptom of Addison's disease?

- a) Weight loss
- b) Weight gain
- c) High blood pressure
- d) Increased appetite





23. What is the hallmark symptom of Addison's disease?

- a) **Weight loss**
- b) Weight gain
- c) High blood pressure
- d) Increased appetite





24. Which disorder is characterized by excessive secretion of growth hormone?

- a) Dwarfism
- b) Acromegaly
- c) Gigantism
- d) Hyperparathyroidism





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- a) Dwarfism
- b) Acromegaly**
- c) Gigantism
- d) Hyperparathyroidism





25. Which of the following is a complication of uncontrolled diabetes mellitus?

- a) Hypoparathyroidism
- b) Diabetic neuropathy
- c) Addison's disease
- d) Hyperthyroidism





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- a) Hypoparathyroidism
- b) Diabetic neuropathy**
- c) Addison's disease
- d) Hyperthyroidism





26. Hypoparathyroidism leads to which of the following symptoms?

- a) Hypercalcemia
- b) Hypocalcemia
- c) Hyperglycemia
- d) Hyperthyroidism





26. Hypoparathyroidism leads to which of the following symptoms?

- a) Hypercalcemia
- b) Hypocalcemia**
- c) Hyperglycemia
- d) Hyperthyroidism





27. What is the primary symptom of pheochromocytoma?

- a) Hypotension
- b) Hyperglycemia
- c) Paroxysmal hypertension
- d) Weight gain





27. What is the primary symptom of pheochromocytoma?

- a) Hypotension
- b) Hyperglycemia
- c) Paroxysmal hypertension**
- d) Weight gain





29. Which condition is marked by a rapid and severe increase in thyroid hormone levels?

- a) Cushing's syndrome
- b) Thyroid storm
- c) Addison's crisis
- d) Hypoglycemia





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a) Cushing's syndrome

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30. What is the primary treatment for hyperthyroidism?

- a) Insulin therapy
- b) Thyroidectomy
- c) Radioactive iodine
- d) Corticosteroids





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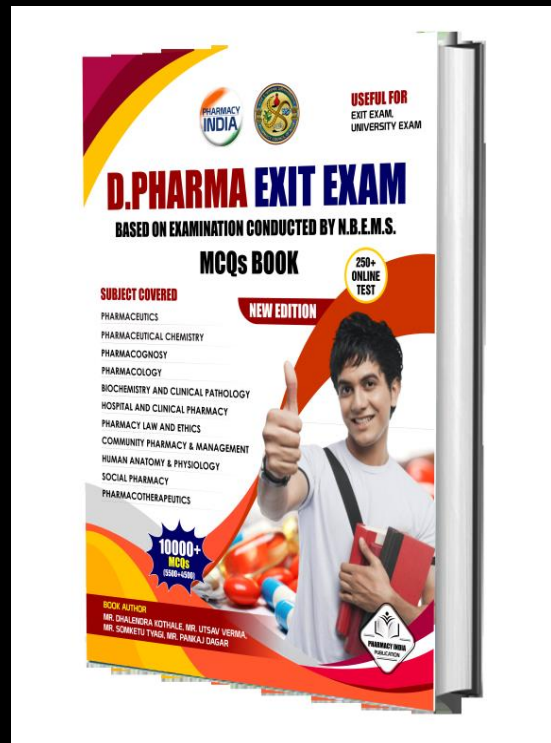
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