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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following cells are part of the body's immune system and help fight infections?

Options:

- A- Erythrocytes
- B- Leukocytes
- C- Thrombocytes
- D- Osteocytes

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Leukocytes, or white blood cells (WBCs), are crucial components of the immune system, protecting the body against infections and foreign invaders. There are several types of leukocytes, including neutrophils, lymphocytes, monocytes, eosinophils, and basophils, each with specific functions in the immune response. Neutrophils, for example, are the first responders to bacterial infections, while

lymphocytes (such as T cells and B cells) are involved in adaptive immunity. Thrombocytes (platelets) are involved in blood clotting, erythrocytes (red blood cells) carry oxygen, and osteocytes are bone cells.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The medical term for high blood sugar is:

Options:

- A- Hypoglycemia
- B- Hyperglycemia
- C- Hypertension
- D- Hyperlipidemia

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Hyperglycemia refers to elevated levels of glucose in the blood, commonly associated with diabetes mellitus. It occurs when the body does not produce enough insulin or cannot effectively use the insulin it produces. Symptoms of hyperglycemia include increased thirst, frequent urination, fatigue, and blurred vision. Chronic hyperglycemia can lead to serious complications such as cardiovascular disease, nerve damage, kidney failure, and retinopathy. Management of blood glucose levels is crucial for individuals with diabetes to prevent these complications.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which type of joint is found in the shoulder and hip, allowing for a wide range of movement?

Options:

- A-** Hinge joint
- B-** Ball and socket joint
- C-** Pivot joint

D- Saddle joint

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Ball and socket joints, like those in the shoulder (glenohumeral joint) and hip (acetabulofemoral joint), allow for rotational movement and a wide range of motion in multiple directions. These joints consist of a spherical head (ball) that fits into a cup-like cavity (socket). The design of ball and socket joints permits movements such as flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, and rotation. This extensive range of motion makes them critical for various daily activities and athletic movements.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The process by which cells divide to form two identical daughter cells is called:

Options:

A- Meiosis

B- Mitosis

C- Cytokinesis

D- Apoptosis

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Mitosis is the process of cell division that results in two genetically identical daughter cells from a single parent cell. It is essential for growth, development, and tissue repair in multicellular organisms. Mitosis consists of several stages: prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase, followed by cytokinesis, which divides the cytoplasm and organelles into two daughter cells. Unlike meiosis, which produces four genetically diverse gametes (sperm or egg cells), mitosis ensures that each daughter cell receives an identical set of chromosomes.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which blood type is considered the universal donor?

Options:

A- A

B- B

C- AB

D- O-

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Blood type O negative is considered the universal donor because it can be transfused to patients of any blood type. This is due to the absence of A and B antigens on the surface of red blood cells, which reduces the risk of an immune reaction. However, type O negative individuals can only receive blood from other O negative donors. Universal donors are crucial in emergency situations where there may not be time to determine the recipient's blood type. Type AB positive is considered the universal recipient because individuals with this blood type can receive red blood cells from any blood type.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The outer layer of the skin is known as the:

Options:

- A- Dermis
- B- Epidermis
- C- Hypodermis
- D- Subcutaneous layer

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The epidermis is the outermost layer of the skin, providing a protective barrier against environmental damage from pathogens, UV radiation, and water loss. It is composed of multiple layers of keratinocytes, which produce the protein keratin, giving the skin its strength and resilience. The epidermis is avascular (contains no blood vessels) and relies on the dermis for nutrient and waste exchange. The

outermost layer of the epidermis, the stratum corneum, consists of dead, flattened cells that are continuously shed and replaced by new cells from the deeper layers.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The structure that connects muscles to bones is called:

Options:

- A- Ligament
- B- Tendon
- C- Cartilage
- D- Joint

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Tendons are strong, fibrous connective tissues that attach muscles to bones, enabling movement. They transmit the force generated by muscle contractions to the bones, allowing the skeleton to move. Tendons are composed mainly of collagen fibers, which give them strength and flexibility. Unlike ligaments, which connect bones to other bones, tendons connect muscles to bones. Common tendons include the Achilles tendon, which connects the calf muscles to the heel bone, and the patellar tendon, which connects the quadriceps muscle to the patella (kneecap).

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What does the prefix "brady-" mean in medical terminology?

Options:

- A-** Fast
- B-** Slow
- C-** Large

D- Small

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In medical terminology, the prefix 'brady-' means slow. It is commonly used in terms related to heart rate, such as bradycardia, which refers to a slower than normal heart rate. A normal resting heart rate for adults ranges from 60 to 100 beats per minute. Bradycardia is typically defined as a heart rate of fewer than 60 beats per minute. It can be a sign of a healthy, well-conditioned heart, but it can also indicate underlying health issues if it causes symptoms such as fatigue, dizziness, or fainting.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is a blood clotting disorder?

Options:

- A- Anemia
- B- Hemophilia
- C- Leukemia
- D- Thrombocytopenia

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Hemophilia is a genetic disorder that impairs the body's ability to make blood clots, a process needed to stop bleeding. This disorder is caused by the deficiency of specific clotting factors, such as factor VIII (hemophilia A) or factor IX (hemophilia B). People with hemophilia may bleed for a longer time after an injury, and they may experience spontaneous internal bleeding, especially in the joints and muscles. Hemophilia is typically inherited in an X-linked recessive pattern, affecting mostly males. Treatment involves replacing the missing clotting factors.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The hormone insulin is produced by which organ?

Options:

- A- Liver
- B- Kidney
- C- Pancreas
- D- Thyroid

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Insulin is a hormone produced by the beta cells of the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas. Insulin plays a critical role in regulating blood glucose levels by facilitating the uptake of glucose into cells, particularly in muscle and adipose tissue. It also inhibits the production of glucose by the liver. When blood glucose levels rise after eating, insulin is released to help lower glucose levels back to a normal range. Insufficient insulin production or action leads to diabetes mellitus, characterized by hyperglycemia (high blood sugar).

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