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Brainware University
398, Ramkrishnapur Road, Barasat
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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025
Programme – MBA(HM)-2022/MBA(HM)-2023
Course Name – Medical Terminology
Course Code - MBAHM304
(Semester III)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) What is the importance of nervous system in the human body?
- a) The nervous system provides the muscular structure to the body. b) The nervous system gives the skeletal structure to the human body.
- c) The nervous system transmits signals throughout the body. d) None of these
- (ii) Label the following parts of the digestive system in the correct order through which food passes: I. Stomach. II. Large Intestine (Colon). III. Small Intestine. IV. Esophagus.
- a) IV, I, III, II b) IV, III, I, II
- c) I, II, III, IV d) IV, III, II, I
- (iii) Outline the role of enzymes in the digestive system.
- a) Enzymes provide structural support to the digestive organs. b) Enzymes regulate the pH levels in the stomach.
- c) Enzymes help in the mechanical breakdown of food in the mouth. d) Enzymes facilitate the chemical breakdown of food into smaller nutrients.
- (iv) Contrast mechanical digestion and chemical digestion in the digestive system.
- a) Mechanical digestion involves the use of enzymes, while chemical digestion involves physical movements. b) Mechanical digestion occurs in the stomach, while chemical digestion occurs in the mouth
- c) Mechanical digestion breaks down food into smaller pieces through physical actions, while chemical digestion involves the use of enzymes to break down complex molecules into simpler substances. d) Mechanical digestion primarily takes place in the small intestine, while chemical digestion occurs in the large intestine
- (v) Outline the role of the diaphragm in the respiratory system.
- a) The diaphragm helps in the filtration of air entering the lungs. b) The diaphragm regulates the flow of oxygen to different body parts.

- c) The diaphragm aids in the expansion and contraction of the lungs during breathing. d) The diaphragm produces mucus to protect the respiratory tract.
- (vi) Select from the following options the primary reason for using medical terms in the healthcare field.
- a) To create complexity and confusion among healthcare professionals. b) To simplify communication and ensure clarity in medical documentation.
- c) To make patients feel intimidated during medical consultations. d) To increase the workload of medical professionals.
- (vii) Choose from the following options, the benefit of using standardized medical terminology in research and clinical practice.
- a) It allows for easier communication among healthcare professionals. b) It increases medical expenses for patients.
- c) It hinders the progress of medical research. d) It encourages experimental treatments without proper documentation.
- (viii) Select from the following options the reason why medical terms are essential for accurate diagnosis and treatment.
- a) Medical terms help in promoting alternative and unproven treatments b) Medical terms enhance communication between patients and healthcare providers
- c) Medical terms can be used to exploit patients by charging exorbitant fees. d) Medical terms ensure patients have limited access to medical information.
- (ix) Explain how medical terms can contribute to efficient medical coding and billing processes.
- a) Medical terms are not relevant to medical coding and billing processes. b) Medical terms are used to increase medical expenses for patients.
- c) Medical terms provide a standardized language for accurate documentation, which is crucial for coding and billing purposes. d) Medical terms are primarily used to intimidate patients during billing discussions.
- (x) Contrast the use of medical terms in medical education and public health awareness campaigns.
- a) Medical terms are used extensively in public health awareness campaigns but not in medical education. b) Medical terms are reserved for medical professionals and not used in public health awareness campaigns.
- c) Medical terms are equally essential in medical education and public health awareness campaigns to ensure clarity and consistency. d) Medical terms are not relevant for public health awareness campaigns.
- (xi) What is epidemiology?
- a) The study of the structure and functions of the human body. b) The study of how diseases spread among individuals in a community.
- c) The study of mental health disorders and their treatment. d) The study of the social determinants of health.
- (xii) Tell the difference between incidence and prevalence in epidemiology.
- a) Incidence refers to the total number of cases in a population, while prevalence represents the number of new cases during a specific time. b) Incidence represents the number of new cases during a specific time, while prevalence refers to the total number of cases in a population.
- c) Incidence and prevalence are synonymous terms in epidemiology. d) Incidence measures the severity of a disease, while prevalence measures its contagiousness.
- (xiii) Relate from the following options, the concept of herd immunity.
- a) Herd immunity occurs when a single individual is immune to a disease. b) Herd immunity refers to the immunity of a group or community against a disease,

- c) Herd immunity indicates the resistance of livestock to infectious diseases. making the spread of the disease less likely.
- d) Herd immunity is the immunity of a specific animal species to a particular pathogen.
- (xiv) Contrast observational studies and experimental studies in epidemiological research.
- a) Observational studies involve the manipulation of variables to establish cause and effect, while experimental studies only observe natural occurrences.
- b) Observational studies are conducted in controlled laboratory settings, while experimental studies are carried out in real-world conditions.
- c) Observational studies do not involve the manipulation of variables, while experimental studies do.
- d) Observational studies can establish cause and effect, while experimental studies cannot.
- (xv) Select from the following options the commonly used method to investigate disease outbreaks.
- a) Experimental studies
- b) Observational studies
- c) Cross-sectional studies
- d) Descriptive epidemiology

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. What is the role of diaphragm and intercostal muscles in the respiratory process? (3)
3. Contrast between internal and external respiration. (3)
4. Contrast the different components of medical terminology. (3)
5. What does the term Edema, Inflammation and Ischemia mean in medical terminology? (3)
6. Explain briefly the key components of health. (3)

OR

Explain herd immunity. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. What are the basic functions and importance of various systems in Human body? (5)
8. Contrast the functions of the Circulatory System. (5)
9. What is the importance of medical terminology in the healthcare field, highlighting examples of how it facilitates effective communication among healthcare professionals and reduces the risk of misunderstandings? (5)
10. Explain the following terms- i. Mammography ii. MCC iii. MRA (Magnetic Resonance Angiogram) iv. Mastectomy v. Magnesium Level as a medical term. (5)
11. What are the determinants of health? (5)
12. Explain briefly the types of epidemiological studies. (5)

OR

Explain briefly the phases of clinical trials. (5)

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