

MA History (Private Registration)

Multiple Choice Questions

Elective

HY800401 - HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SYSTEMS IN MODERN INDIA

1. Who introduced Western medicine into India?
a. **Portuguese** b. Dutch c. British d. French
2. In 1822, the Native Medical Institution was established in ----- to provide medical training to Indians.
a. **Calcutta** b. Bombay c. Madras d. Trichy
3. In 1833 ----- appointed a committee to look into the state of medical education in Bengal.
a. Curzon b. **William Bentick** c. Canning d. Warren Hastings
4. Calcutta Medical College was established in -----
a. 1833 b. 1834 c. **1835** d. 1836
5. In 1840, the Portuguese started the Medicine and Pharmacy Licenciates. Now known as -----
a. Mahi Medical College b. Pondicherry Medical College c. **Goa Medical College** d. Calcutta Medical College
6. Ayurveda literally means the -----
a. **Science of life** b. Science of medicine c. Science of food d. Science of body
7. ----- Samhita primarily deals with different aspects of fundamental principles and theory of surgery.
a. **Sushruta** b. Charaka c. Rigveda d. Adarva Veda
8. Who wrote 'Ashtanga – Hridaya' ?
a. Charaka b. Sushruta c. **Vagabhata** d. None of these
9. Siddha system of medicine is practiced in -----
a. North India b. South India c. **Tamil Nadu** d. Bombay

10. The term Siddha has come from 'siddhi' which means -----
- a. Knowledge b. Wisdom c. Achievement d. All the above
11. Unani medicine has its origin in -----
- a. **Greece** b. Arabia c. Rome d. India
12. Unani is believed to have been established by the great physician and philosopher-----
- a. Galen b. Charaka c. Susruta d. **Hippocrates**
13. The first institution of Unani medicine was established in ----- as Oriental College at Lohore
- a. 1870 b. 1871 c. **1872** d. 1873
14. A red and white pole is often found outside a Barber shop. What do the red and white colors stand for?
- a. Hot and cold b. Blood and bones c. **Blood and bandages** d. Short hair and long hair
15. In the 17th century, barbers would be trained to carry out surgery as well as cut hair. What part of a patient's body would a barber surgeon remove with this instrument?
- a. Finger b. **tooth** c. appendix d. toe nail
16. In the 17th century an ornate bowl used in the most common procedure carried out by surgeons. Which substance would be collected in this bowl?
- a. Vomit b. urine c. kidney stones d. **blood**
17. In the medieval times, doctors would use the ancient Greek idea of balancing the four humours (liquids) found in the body to work out why a patient was ill. These included phlegm (snot), yellow bile, black bile and which other liquid?
- a. **Blood** b. urine c. vomit d. sweat
18. In 1846, Robert Liston, was the first surgeon in Britain to carry out an amputation on a patient using which new medical invention?
- a. Electric saw b. **anaesthetic (pain relief)** c. Rubber gloves d. x-ray
19. A surgical drill used to cut a hole in the human body. Where on the body would the surgeon use this drill?
- a. Ribs b. thigh c. **skull** d. shoulder

20. The first public dissection of a human body in Scotland took place in 1702 at the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. At the time what was the only legal way for a surgeon to obtain a dead human body for dissection?
- a. An organ donor b. dig up a buried body in a graveyard c. remove a body from a coffin d. **an executed criminal**
21. The world's first successful vaccine was for which disease?
- a. Cholera b. influenza c. rabies d. **smallpox**
22. Which of these drugs was used in antiquity and is still used today?
- a. Lidocaine b. diazepam c. **opium** d. penicillin
23. In modern medicine, what does a homeopath treat?
- a. Bones b. skin c. nerves d. **this is not a modern medical field**
24. Which instrument used for listening to the heart was invented in 1817?
- a. The caduceus b. the forceps c. the speculum d. **the stethoscope**
25. Henry Gray gave his name to a famous book on -----
- a. **Anatomy** b. cancer c. surgery d. tropical medicine
26. The Bayer company is best known for which product?
- a. **Aspirin** b. acetaminophen c. penicillin d. the modern MRI machine
27. Why is the term 'western medicine' a misnomer for modern medicine?
- a. It downplays the role of Eastern countries in evidence based medicine
- b. It overstates the role of science and rationality in early Western medicine
- c. Neither the East nor the West had a single prevailing form of medicine
- d. **All of these**
28. The oath that doctors still take is named for-----
- a. Galen b. **Hippocrates** c. Rogerius d. Osler
29. In the developed world, one of the fastest-growing health threats is -----
- a. HIV infection b. **obesity and diabetes** c. a scarcity of doctors d. tainted medications
30. Alexander Fleming discovered the basis for which medicine?
- a. Aspirin b. valium c. **penicillin** d. quinine

31. Which of these figures is known as the ‘father of modern medicine’?
- a. Paracelsus b. Hippocrates c. William Osler d. **both b and c**
32. The first woman to practice medicine in the United States was named -----
- a. **Elizabeth Blackwell** b. Janet Snow c. Florence Nightingale d. Rebecca Lee Crumpler
33. In the 19th century germ theory replaced ----- theory as the prevailing explanation for disease.
- a. Paracelsic b. humoral c. **miasma** d. Galenic
34. How did John Snow halt a cholera epidemic in London?
- a. Invented a vaccine b. started a household-cleanliness campaign c. provided vitamin c tablets d. **broke the handle off water pump**
35. In modern medicine, what does an oncologist treat?
- a. **Cancer** b. bone diseases c. skin diseases d. psychiatric disorders
36. Microbiologist Rober Koch is best known for his research into which diseases?
- a. AIDS b. Cancer c. Lupus d. **Tuberculosis**
37. Which of these drugs was isolated in 1820 from the bark of the cinchona tree?
- a. Acetaminophen b. ketamine c. opium d. **quinine**
38. The sphygmomanometer invented in 1881 is used for what?
- a. **Taking blood pressure** b. defibrillating hearts c. examining the inner ear d. this is not a real word
39. In 1898 Ronald Ross demonstrated that malaria is spread by -----
- a. Fruit flies b. fruit bats c. **mosquitoes** d. sexual contact
40. The first x-ray for medical purposes was done in -----
- a. the 1850s b. **the 1890s** c. the 1920s d. the 1940s
41. In modern medicine what does a neurologist treat?
- a. **The brain and the nerves** b. the skin d. the bones d. the heart
42. South African doctor Christiaan Barnard was a pioneer in what procedure?
- a. X-ray imaging b. suturing c. tumor resection d. **transplantation**
43. Who created the earliest rabies vaccine

- a. Paracelsus b. Charles Drew c. **Louis Pasteur** d. William Osler
44. For what is warfarin used?
- a. As an anti-diarrheal b. **To prevent blood clots and embolism** c. to fight infection d. to shrink tumors
45. Which infectious disease, still a threat in the developing world, was once known as “roman fever”?
- a. Influenza b. small pox c. **malaria** d. scarlet fever
46. Which of these doctors is the namesake of an infectious disease?
- a. Elizabeth Blackwell b. Chrisiaan Barnard c. **Joseph Lister** d. Joseph Bell
47. Who is credited with creating the idea of residencies and specialties for doctors in training?
- a. James Wilson b. Florence Nightingale c. **William Osler** d. Galen
48. Which of these figures modernized nursing?
- a. Mary Putnam Jacobi b. Rebecca Crumpley c. **Florence Nightingale** d. Georgia E.L. Patton
49. Marry Mallon was an asymptomatic carrier of which disease?
- a. Ebola b. rubella c. malaria d. **typhoid fever**
50. In 1847 a Hungarian doctor reduced deaths from ‘childbed fever’ with what innovation?
- a. Use of aspirin b. use of opium c. the invention of forceps d. **handwashing**
51. Researcher Jonas Salk developed a vaccine for which disease?
- a. Cholera b. human papilloma virus c. measles d. **polio**
52. Salicylic acid is the active ingredient in which medicine?
- a. **Aspirin** b. paracetamol c. novocaine d. valium
53. Which of these diseases was unknown in 1970?
- a. Hepatitis B b. Hepatitis C c. ebola d. **both b and c**
54. Dr. David Ho was TIME’s 1996 Man of the year for his research into which disease?
- a. Ebola b. influenza c. **HIV infection/AIDS** d. Juvenile leukemia
55. Approximately how many people worldwide died in the 1918 flu pandemic?

- a. 750000 b. 1.2 million c. 5 million d. **at least 50 million**
56. How many Americans were vaccinated against the flu in the 2015-16 season?
- a. 10 percent b. 22 percent c. **47 percent** d. 23 Percent
57. The Royal Army Medical Corps was formed in -----
- a. 1896 b. 1897 c. **1898** d. 1899
58. ----- was the first institution in India imparting a systematic education in Western Medicine.
- a. Indian Medical Service b. Royal Army Medical Corps c. **Calcutta Medical College** d. Madras Medical College
59. The English East India Company established the Indian Medical Service (IMS) -----to look after Europeans in British India.
- a. **1764** b. 1765 c. 1766 d. 1767
60. The establishment of The Native Medical Institution (NMI) in Calcutta happened in the year?
- a. **21 June 1822** b. 19 July 1823 c. 20 August 1824 d. 21 September 1825
61. Who was the first superindendent of the NMI?
- a. Curzon b. Bentick c. **John Tyler** d. Canning
62. The establishment of ----- in 1835 ushered in a new era in the history of medical education in India.
- a. Indian Medical Service b. Royal Army Medical Corps c. **Calcutta Medical College** d. Madras Medical College
63. The year ----- was a land mark in the history of the growth of western medicine in British India since it witnessed the first dissection of a human corpse by Indian students
- a. 1834 b. 1835 c. **1836** d. 1837
64. ----- a Bengali Brahmo became the first woman admitted to the Calcutta Medical College in 1883.
- a. Rosamma Chacko b. Sucheta Kripalani c. **Kadambini Ganguly** d. None of these
65. An ancient book of 1000 BC deals with health, hygiene, longevity etc?
- a. Sushruta Samhita b. **Atharvaveda** c. Bhela Samhita d. Charaka Samhita

66. Name a concise and scientific exposition of Ayurveda in verse form. It is distinguished by its knowledge of chemical reactions and laboratory processes etc.
- a. Vrdukhunta b. **Vagbhata** c. Kasyapa Samhita d. None of these
67. Name an ancient book which describes difficult surgical operations like opening of a brain etc.
- a. Celsus b. Bhela Samhita c. **Chivaravastu** d. Agnivesa Samhita
68. Which ancient book of 600 BC deals with paediatrics?
- a. **Kasyapa Samhita** b. Agnivesa Samhita c. Bhela Samhita d. None of these
69. A treatise on the rasa chikitsa system of ancient medicine which considers mercury as the king of all medicines
- a. Vaghata b. Tristia c. Gandavadha d. **Vrdukhunta**
70. A treatise on medicine and surgery from Alexandria and Rome?
- a. **Celsus** b. Hippocratic Oath c. Georgics d. Aeneid
71. Which of the following ancient book is the codification of medicine scattered in the vedas?
- a. **Bhela Samhita** b. Charaka Samhita c. Sushruta Samhita d. None of the Above
72. Who is considered as the father of western medicines?
- a. Hesiod b. **Hippocrates** c. Both a and b d. Neither a nor b
73. Name the first book on medicine in China?
- a. **Huangdi Neiching** b. Celsus c. Vagbhata d. None of the above
74. A classical exposition of Indian medicine. It deals with almost all branches of medicine?
- a. Madhavacharya b. Kasyapa Samhita c. **Charaka Samhita** d. Agnivesa Samhita
75. Who founded the Western Scientific Therapy?
- a. Hansen b. **Hippocrates** c. Plato d. Herodotus
76. Which is one of the following is the modern tool for imaging brain tumors?
- a. X-rays b. **Magnetic resonance** c. Electron spin resonance d. Ultrasound

77. An important herb, found in the forests of Northern Kashmir, Dehradun, Himachal Pradesh and now in cultivation in many other States of India, widely used in cough, sore throat and bronchitis is -----
- a. **Emblica** b. Liquorice c. Worm seed d. Chhatim
78. Of the four landmarks in medical history given below, which one was the first to take place?
- a. Organ b. Bypass surgery c. Test tube baby d. **Plastic surgery**
79. The first cancer treatment in the US was in -----
- a. **1896** b. 1897 c. 1898 d. 1899
80. The first nuclear magnetic resonance was developed in -----
- a. **1950s** b. 1940s c. 1930s d. 1920s
81. Who introduced a vaccine to prevent small pox?
- a. Koch b. **Edward Jenner** c. Nightingale d. Banting
82. Edward Jenner developed a vaccine to prevent small pox in the year -----
- a. **1796** b. 1797 c. 1798 d. 1799
83. Who built the first portable x-ray machine
- a. Wilhem Roentgen b. Thomas Edison c. **Marie Pierre** d. Banting and Best
84. Who is considered to have laid the foundation of Modern Physiology?
- a. Leeuwenhoek b. Withering c. Jenner d. **Harvey**
85. When were CT's developed and by whom?
- a. Wilhelm Roentgen b. Thomas Edison c. **Sir Godfrey Hounsfield** d. Marie Curie
86. When did surgery become an experimental science?
- a. 16th century b. 17th century c. **18th century** d. 19th century
87. When was the first angiography first developed?
- a. 1895 b. 1950 c. 1971 d. **1927**
88. Who worked on improving the microscope and came up with a description of bacteria?
- a. Harvey b. Pasteur c. Withering d. **Anton Van Leeuwenhoek**

89. What was the first medicine in history?
- a. **Morphine** b. paracetamol c. aspirin d. none of the above
90. The first modern pharmaceutical medicine was invented in ----- by Friedrich Sertuner
- a. 1801 b. 1802 c. 1803 d. **1804**
91. Who was the first founder of medicine?
- a. **Hippocrates** b. Plato c. Aristotle d. Herodotus
92. Who was the father of medicine in India?
- a. Charaka b. Sushruta c. **Hippocrates** d. Manu
93. Which is the first medicine in India?
- a. Unani b. Siddha c. **Ayurveda** d. None of the above
94. Who is the mother of medicines?
- a. **Henrietta Lacks** b. Greek God of Sleep (Morphine) c. Helen d. None of the above
95. Who was the first known doctor in the world?
- a. **Imhotep** b. Vagbhata c. Charaka d. Sushruta
96. Who is the God of medicine in India?
- a. Charaka b. Sushruta c. **Dhanwantari** d. None of the above
97. Who is the first famous female doctor of Western Medicine in India?
- a. **Dr. Anandibai Gopalrao Joshi** b. Dr. Sucheta Kripalani c. Dr. Henrietta Lacks d. None of the above
98. Which country made medicine first?
- a. **The ancient Middle East and Egypt** b. India c. China d. Japan
99. Who is called the father of surgery?
- a. **Sushruta** b. Charaka c. Dhanwantari d. Vagbhata
100. In ----- to offer Indians the opportunity to learn and practice Western medicine, an Indian Medical School was started in southern Bombay with surgeon John McLennan as the superintendent.
- a. **1826** b. 1827 c. 1828 d. 1829

Answer Key

1 A, 2 A, 3 B, 4 C, 5 C, 6 A, 7 A, 8 C, 9 C, 10 D, 11 A, 12 D, 13 C, 14 C, 15 B,
16 D, 17 A, 18 B, 19 C, 20 D, 21 D, 22 C, 23 D, 24 D, 25 A,

26 A, 27 D, 28 B, 29 B, 30 C, 31 D, 32 A, 33 D, 34 D, 35 A, 36 D, 37 D, 38 A,
39 C, 40 B, 41 A, 42 D, 43 C, 44 B, 45 C, 46 C, 47 C, 48 C, 49 D, 50 D

51 D, 52 A, 53 D, 54 C, 55 D, 56 C, 57 C, 58 C, 59 A, 60A, 61 C, 62 C, 63 C,
64 C, 65 B, 66 B, 67 C, 68 A, 69 D, 70 A, 71 A, 72 A, 73 C, 74 C, 75 B

76 B, 77 A, 78 D, 79 A, 80 A, 81 B, 82 A, 83 C, 84 D, 85 C, 86 C, 87 D, 88 D,
89 A, 90 D, 91 C, 92 C, 93 C, 94 A, 95 A, 96 C, 97 A, 98 A, 100 A