



Post Graduate Medical Diploma (Part-I)
Diploma in Anaesthesia (DA)
Paper-I
(Multiple Choice Questions)
MODEL PAPER

Signatures of Candidate

Roll No.

Total Marks: 100
Time Allowed: 2 hours

Instructions:

- i. Read the instructions on the MCQ Response Form carefully.
- ii. Attempt **all** questions.
- iii. Question Paper to be returned along with MCQ Response Form.
- iv. Candidates are strictly prohibited to give any identification mark except Roll No. & Signatures in the specified column only.

- Q.1 The internal carotid artery supply following percentage of cerebral blood flow:**
a) 100% d) 20%
b) 80% e) 40%
c) 50%
- Q.2 After road traffic accident patient develops loss of sensation over thumb, part of fore arm and arm, upto shoulder. The most likely nerve root involved is:**
a) C5 d) C6
b) C7 e) C4
c) C8
- Q.3 After road traffic accident patient develops loss of sensation from ring finger, small finger and inner portion of arm extending to axilla. The most likely nerve root involved is:**
a) C7 d) C4
b) C6 e) C8
c) C5
- Q.4 In Brachial plexus, which of the following nerves arises from posterior cord:**
a) Radial d) Musculocutaneous
b) Ulnar e) Thoracodorsal
c) Median
- Q.5 Which of the following is not pierced during midline lumbar puncture:**
a) Interspinous ligament d) Duramater
b) Supraspinous ligament e) Posterior longitudinal ligament
c) Ligamentum flavum
- Q.6 Which of the following is pierced during paramedian lumbar epidural technique:**
a) Interspinous ligament d) Duramater
b) Supraspinous ligament e) Posterior spinal ligament
c) Ligamentum flavum
- Q.7 In adults spinal cord extends to the lower border of:**
a) L1 d) L4
b) L2 e) L5
c) L3
- Q.8 The nerves blocked during ankle block include following except:**
a) Sural nerve d) Tibial nerve
b) Saphenous nerve e) Common peroneal nerve
c) Deep peroneal nerve
- Q.9 First stage of labor pain is transmitted via**
a) T8 to T12 d) T10 to S1
b) T10 to L3 e) L1 to S3
c) T10 to L1
- Q.10 A 25 years male has undergone thyroidectomy. During surgery Recurrent laryngeal nerve was damaged. Which of the following muscles will not be affected due to nerve damage:**
a) Thyroarytenoid d) Lateral cricoarytenoid
b) Interarytenoid e) Posterior cricoarytenoid
c) Cricothyroid
- Q.11 Vomiting centre is located in:**
a) Pons d) Junction of pons and medulla
b) Medulla oblongata e) Thalamus
c) Corpus callosum

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- Q.12 A young patient is undergoing abdomino-perineal resection. He needs central venous line for haemodynamic monitoring. Which of the following veins carries more chances for pneumothorax:**
- a) Left Internal jugular vein
 - b) Left External jugular vein
 - c) Right Subclavian vein
 - d) Right Internal jugular vein
 - e) Right External jugular vein
- Q.13 The most frequently involved nerve in trigeminal neuralgia is:**
- a) Mandibular nerve.
 - b) Maxillary nerve.
 - c) Ophthalmic nerve.
 - d) Nasociliary nerve.
 - e) Frontal nerve.
- Q.14 Afferent limb of corneal reflex is formed by:**
- a) Facial nerve.
 - b) Oculomotor nerve.
 - c) Trigeminal nerve.
 - d) Abducent nerve.
 - e) Trochlear nerve.
- Q.15 Protrusion of the tongue is produced by:**
- a) Genioglossus muscles.
 - b) Superior longitudinal.
 - c) Styloglossus.
 - d) Hyoglossus.
 - e) Palatoglossus.
- Q.16 The structure present at the junction of ear, nose and throat:**
- a) Palatine tonsils.
 - b) Lingual tonsils.
 - c) Adenoids.
 - d) Aryepiglottic fold.
 - e) Internal acoustic meatus.
- Q.17 Horner's syndrome is characterized by:**
- a) Complete ptosis.
 - b) Exophthalmosis.
 - c) Mydriasis.
 - d) Loss of accommodation.
 - e) Anhydrosis.
- Q.18 When external carotid or subclavian arteries are ligated to control bleeding, the following artery provides main collateral circulation:**
- a) Internal carotid artery.
 - b) Facial artery
 - c) Occipital artery.
 - d) Maxillary artery.
 - e) Spinal arteries.
- Q.19 Inferior cervical ganglion gives gray rami communicates to:**
- a) Sixth and seventh cranial nerves.
 - b) Seventh and eighth cranial nerves.
 - c) Fifth, sixth and seventh cranial nerves.
 - d) Lower four cervical nerves.
 - e) 7th cervical nerve only.
- Q.20 Paralysis of recurrent laryngeal nerve on both sides leads to:**
- a) Aphonia.
 - b) Dysphonia.
 - c) Dysphonia with inspiratory stridor.
 - d) Mild hoarseness of voice.
 - e) No effect on voice
- Q.21 Endplate potential is:**
- a) Localised hyperpolarization.
 - b) Due to K^+ influx.
 - c) Of low voltage in myasthenia gravis.
 - d) Self propagating.
 - e) Produced in the motor nerve terminal.
- Q.22 The sensory pathway conducting fast pain impulses is unlikely to include:**
- a) A-delta fibers.
 - b) Medial lemniscus.
 - c) Neospinothalamic tract.
 - d) Sensory cortex.
 - e) Thalamic relay nuclei.
- Q.23 In a person performing exercise, sympathetic stimulation leads to various responses. The response involving stimulation of beta adrenergic receptors is:**
- a) Increase in the heart rate.
 - b) Sweating.
 - c) Renal vasoconstriction.
 - d) Pupillary dilation.
 - e) Vasoconstriction in the splanchnic area.
- Q.24 Normally in the cerebrospinal fluid, as compared to the plasma:**
- a) Chloride is less.
 - b) Glucose concentration is lower.
 - c) Proteins are higher.
 - d) Potassium concentration is higher.
 - e) Sodium concentration is lower.
- Q.25 A man has a habit of shallow breathing. The disadvantage of this is that it decreases:**
- a) Airway resistance.
 - b) Dead space volume.
 - c) Lung compliance.
 - d) Stimulation of the respiratory center.
 - e) Volume of air reaching the alveoli.

- Q.26 At rest, work of breathing is done to overcome mainly:**
- Elastic recoil tendency of lungs.
 - Large airway resistance.
 - Medium airway resistance.
 - Small airway resistance.
 - Tissue resistance.
- Q.27 A middle aged man has forced vital capacity 4.6 L and FEV₁/FVC ratio=50%. The man is most likely suffering from:**
- Bronchial asthma.
 - Respiratory muscle paralysis.
 - Kyphosis.
 - Pulmonary fibrosis.
 - Pleural effusion.
- Q.28 Forceful expiration is associated with:**
- Contraction of external intercostals.
 - Contraction diaphragm.
 - Contraction of abdominal muscles.
 - Increase in size of the thoracic cavity.
 - Elastic recoil of chest alone.
- Q.29 Most of the CO₂ transport in the blood is:**
- As HCO₃⁻ in the plasma.
 - As carbaminohemoglobin in red blood cells.
 - As carbaminoproteins in the plasma.
 - Bound to chloride.
 - Dissolved in the plasma.
- Q.30 For spontaneous breathing, inspiratory ramp signals originate from:**
- Apneustic center in the pons.
 - Dorsal respiratory neurons in the medulla oblongata.
 - Pneumotaxic center in the upper pons.
 - Precentral gyrus of the cerebral cortex.
 - Ventral respiratory neurons in the medulla oblongata.
- Q.31 Ventilation perfusion (VA/Q) ratio is increased:**
- In hypoventilation.
 - In lower parts of the lungs.
 - When pulmonary blood flow increases.
 - When there is physiological dead space.
 - When there is shunted blood.
- Q.32 Cyanosis occurs when concentration of the deoxy-hemoglobin in blood in the capillaries is:**
- 1g/dl.
 - Between 1-2 g/dl.
 - Between 3-4 g/dl.
 - More than 5 g/dl.
 - More than 8 g/dl.
- Q.33 Hypoxic hypoxia is characterized by:**
- Decreased O₂ carrying capacity of the blood.
 - Inability of tissues to utilise O₂.
 - Inadequate blood flow to tissues.
 - Increased arteriovenous O₂ concentration difference.
 - Low PO₂ in the arterial blood.
- Q.34 The vagal stimulation results into slowing of the heart rate. it is due to increased permeability of the SA nodal fibers membrane to:**
- Calcium.
 - Chloride.
 - Magnesium.
 - Potassium.
 - Sodium.
- Q.35 A patient with an electrolyte disturbance shows tall and peaked T-wave, deformed QRS complex in the ECG. He is most likely having:**
- Hyponatremia.
 - Hypercalcemia.
 - Hyperkalemia.
 - Hypocalcemia.
 - Hypokalemia.
- Q.36 At rest, more than 70% of oxygen from its arterial blood is extracted by:**
- Brian.
 - Cardiac muscle.
 - Kidney.
 - Liver.
 - Skeletal muscle.
- Q.37 When intracranial pressure becomes very high, the mechanism which tends to maintain the cerebral blood flow is:**
- Cushing's reaction or reflex.
 - Increased impulse discharge from aortic baroreceptors.
 - Increased impulse discharge from carotid baroreceptors.
 - Impulse discharge from low pressure stretch receptors.
 - Secretion of catecholamines from the adrenal medulla.
- Q.38 The second heart sound is produced by vibrations due to:**
- Closure of mitral and tricuspid valves.
 - Closure of aortic and pulmonary valves.
 - Retrograde blood flow in the aorta.
 - Ventricular filling.
 - Ventricular diastole.

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- Q.39 Stimulation of preganglionic sympathetic neurons leads to:**
- a) Norepinephrine release.
 - b) Acetylcholine release.
 - c) Contraction of ciliary muscles.
 - d) Sweat production by eccrine sweat glands.
 - e) Bronchospasm.
- Q.40 A patient with chronic renal failure shows in the arterial blood pH 7.3, bicarbonate 16 mEq/L PCO₂-32 mmHg. This patient is most likely to have:**
- a) Metabolic alkalosis.
 - b) Metabolic acidosis.
 - c) Normal acid base status.
 - d) Respiratory alkalosis.
 - e) Respiratory acidosis.
- Q.41 The most common term used for the process by which presystemic metabolism of a drug leads to reduced bioavailability is called:**
- a) Elimination.
 - b) Metabolism.
 - c) First pass effect.
 - d) Zero-order kinetic.
 - e) First-order kinetic.
- Q.42 When a given drug was studied on a population, its variation in sensitivity was best described by:**
- a) Graded dose-response curve.
 - b) Quantal dose-response curve.
 - c) Therapeutic index.
 - d) Maximum efficacy.
 - e) Drug potency.
- Q.43 A 35 year old male has recently started a drug therapy for his mild hypertension but he is complaining of early tiredness while playing his routine tennis at evening. Which of the following drugs is most likely to be responsible for his complaint:**
- a) Atenolol.
 - b) Prazosin.
 - c) Ephedrine.
 - d) Amphetamine.
 - e) Albuterol.
- Q.44 A 38 year old male received a vasodilator for his hypertension but that provokes anginal attacks in him. Which of the following drugs may be responsible for this attack:**
- a) Terbutaline.
 - b) Dobutamine.
 - c) Nimodipine.
 - d) Isosorbide mononitrate.
 - e) Hydralazine.
- Q.45 Succinylcholine can cause postoperative muscular pain in the body , which may be prevented by giving pre-operatively:**
- a) Diazepam.
 - b) Lidocaine.
 - c) Dantrolene.
 - d) Tubocurarine.
 - e) Ibuprofen.
- Q.46 A 25 year old lady being much concerned about her nauseating nature is requesting repeatedly to the anesthetist who assured her about the "nonoccurrence" of postoperative vomiting because he was going to use:**
- a) Propofol.
 - b) Ketamine.
 - c) Enflurane.
 - d) Morphine.
 - e) Remifentanil.
- Q.47 Ketamine is notorious for " emergence phenomenon" but it can be blocked by giving immediately before ketamine:**
- a) Fentanyl.
 - b) Diazepam.
 - c) Propofol.
 - d) Desflurane.
 - e) Nitrous oxide.
- Q.48 An experienced anesthetist does not want to use nitrous oxide for longer time because he knows that prolonged exposure to nitrous oxide may produce:**
- a) Severe respiratory depression.
 - b) Extreme skeletal muscle relaxation.
 - c) Malignant hyperthermia.
 - d) Megaloblastic anemia.
 - e) Explosiveness.
- Q.49 An amide local anesthetic was given intravenously in a large dose to a young patient of 15 years; the most important affect which may be observed is:**
- a) Bronchospasm.
 - b) Seizures.
 - c) Hepatic damage.
 - d) Renal failure.
 - e) Nerve damage.
- Q.50 A vial is containing 4 ml of 2% lidocaine. How much lidocaine is present in 1 ml:**
- a) 5mg.
 - b) 10mg.
 - c) 20mg.
 - d) 40mg.
 - e) 200mg.

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- Q.51 In acute inflammation certain morphological changes take place in the tissue. What is the immediate response to acute inflammation?**
- a) Emigration of the leucocytes. d) Phagocytosis.
 b) Leakage of plasma proteins. e) Vasodilation.
 c) Increased blood flow at site of inflammation.
- Q.52 Preformed histamine is present in one of the following cell:**
- a) Basophil. d) Platelets.
 b) Macrophages. e) Plasma cells.
 c) Mast cells.
- Q.53 An exudate is characterized by:**
- a) Presence of red blood cells. d) High glucose content.
 b) High protein content. e) Lymphocytes.
 c) Specific gravity less than 1.
- Q.54 Nitric oxide is the primary mediator of:**
- a) Vasodilation. d) Leucocyte activation.
 b) Leucocyte adhesion. e) Wound healing by fibrosis.
 c) Chemo taxis.
- Q.55 Which of the following is a mediator for pain in acute inflammation?**
- a) Bradykinin. d) Substance P.
 b) Nitric oxide. e) P. A. F (Platelet Activating Factor).
 c) Histamine.
- Q.56 Which interleukin causes histamine release from mast cells?**
- a) IL - 1. d) IL - 4.
 b) IL - 2. e) IL - 5.
 c) IL - 3.
- Q.57 The coagulation factor secreted by macrophages is:**
- a) Factor V. d) Prothrombin.
 b) Christmas factor. e) Fibrinogen.
 c) Stuart factor.
- Q.58 Steroids have an anti-inflammatory effect because they:**
- a) Inhibit histamine release. d) Inhibit vasodilation.
 b) Inhibit phospholipase A₂. e) Prevent killing of bacteria by leucocytes.
 c) Suppress chemotaxis.
- Q.59 Which of the following lymphocytes is a part of innate immunity?**
- a) Helper T cells. d) Memory B cells.
 b) Immature B cells. e) Natural killing cells.
 c) Cytotoxic T cells.
- Q.60 Which of the following characteristics defines Type IV hypersensitivity reactions?**
- a) Soluble Ig G/Ig M + antigen complexes. d) Ig G/Ig M Ab against cell surface Ag.
 b) Allergen/Ig E Ab triggers mast cells. e) Ig E/Ig D against red blood cells.
 c) Cell mediated immunity.
- Q.61 Which one of the following is the characteristic feature of angioneurotic edema:**
- a) Depression. d) Menstruation.
 b) Complimentary deficiency. e) NSAID's poisoning.
 c) Rise in IgE level.
- Q.62 Which one of the following organs have two different systems of blood supply:**
- a) Spleen. d) Intestine.
 b) Liver. e) Prostate.
 c) Kidney.
- Q.63 Which one of the following is the most common type of emboli:**
- a) Amniotic fluid emboli. d) Air emboli.
 b) Fat emboli. e) Parasitic emboli.
 c) Thrombo emboli.
- Q.64 Which one of the following factors cause thrombosis:**
- a) Prostacyclin. d) Thrombomodulin.
 b) Tissue plasminogen activator. e) Nitric oxide.
 c) Von Willebrand's factor.

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- Q.65 In purpura:**
a) Clotting time is prolonged.
b) Bleeding time is normal.
c) Platelet count is always decreased.
d) Spontaneous bleeding can occur.
e) Treatment is done by plasma transfusion.
- Q.66 Immunoglobulin E:**
a) Is secreted by mast cells and basophils.
b) Constitute 75% of antibodies.
c) Is responsible for graft rejection.
d) Is composed of light and heavy chains.
e) Has 10 antigen binding sites.
- Q.67 In severe hemolytic jaundice urine shows:**
a) Hemoglobinuria.
b) Increased free bilirubin.
c) Decreased urobilinogen.
d) Increased stercobilin.
e) Decreased conjugated bilirubin.
- Q.68 Bleeding time is prolonged in a person who:**
a) Lacks factor VIII.
b) Cannot absorb vitamin K.
c) Has liver disease.
d) Takes large quantities of aspirin.
e) Takes oral anticoagulants.
- Q.69 Citrate is a useful anticoagulant because of its ability to:**
a) Buffer basic groups of coagulation factors.
b) Bind factor XII.
c) Bind vitamin K.
d) Chelate calcium.
e) Increase heparin level.
- Q.70 A pale looking young girl of 16 years complains of palpitation, her blood examination shows, ESR – 90mm at end of 1st hour, Microcytic hypochromic red blood cells. Most likely diagnosis is?**
a) Thrombocytopenia.
b) Hemophilia.
c) Iron deficiency anemia.
d) Leukemia.
e) Pernicious anemia.
- Q.71 The structure of hemoglobin is abnormal in:**
a) Sickle cell anemia.
b) Hemolytic anemia.
c) Iron deficiency anemia.
d) Pernicious anemia.
e) Thrombocytopenia.
- Q.72 Enzyme carbonic anhydrase is maximally present in:**
a) Plasma.
b) Subcutaneous tissue.
c) Red blood cells.
d) Bones.
e) Lymphocytes.
- Q.73 Hemophilia:**
a) Occurs exclusively in females.
b) In 20% of cases occurs due to deficiency of factor VIII.
c) Mainly occurs due to deficiency of factor IX.
d) Is a bleeding disorder mostly occurs in males.
e) Can occur due to deficiency of plasminogen.
- Q.74 Vitamin K dependant clotting factor is:**
a) Von Willebrand factor.
b) Prothrombin.
c) Factor VIII.
d) Tissue thromboplastin.
e) Fibrinogen.
- Q.75 First transfusion of 'Rh-Positive' blood to Rh-negative individual will produce:**
a) Development of anti-Rh agglutinins during the next two to four weeks.
b) Rapid formation of Rh factor in the recipient blood.
c) Hemolysis within two days.
d) Immediate reaction.
e) Cell mediated immunity.
- Q.76 "E" Type oxygen cylinder when full contains approximately :**
a) 660 litres of oxygen.
b) 330 litres of oxygen.
c) 500 litres of oxygen.
d) 1000 litres of oxygen.
e) 2000 litres of oxygen.
- Q.77 In pin index safety system Pin position of oxygen is:**
a) 1-5.
b) 2-5.
c) 3-5.
d) 2-6.
e) 1-4.
- Q.78 Color coding for Nitrous oxide cylinder is:**
a) Blue body blue shoulder.
b) Blue body white shoulder.
c) Blue body white and blue shoulder.
d) Black body white shoulder.
e) Grey body white shoulder.

- Q.79 The gas law that governs during low flow in flowmeter:**
- a) Avogadro's law. d) Charles law.
 b) Poiseuille's law. e) Graham's law.
 c) Boyle's law.
- Q.80 The gas law that governs during high flow in flowmeter:**
- a) Avogadro's law. d) Charles law.
 b) Poiseuille's law. e) Graham's law.
 c) Boyle's law.
- Q.81 Flow is said to be turbulent when Reynold number exceeds:**
- a) 1000. d) 1800.
 b) 1400. e) 2000.
 c) 1600.
- Q.82 Regarding Laminar flow, Following are true except:**
- a) Flow is directly related to pressure difference. d) Flow is directly related to fourth power of radius.
 b) Flow is indirectly related to density. e) Flow is indirectly related to length.
 c) Flow is indirectly related to viscosity.
- Q.83 Which of the following is the least efficient breathing circuit during controlled ventilation?**
- a) Mapleson A. d) Mapleson D.
 b) Mapleson B. e) Bain circuit.
 c) Mapleson C.
- Q.84 The SI units for force is**
- a) Joules. d) Watt.
 b) Newton. e) m/sec.
 c) Kg/m.
- Q.85 The potency of an inhalation anesthetic correlates best with its:**
- a) Vapor pressure. d) Brain/gas partition coefficient.
 b) Blood/gas partition coefficient. e) Oil/gas partition coefficient.
 c) Molar volume.
- Q.86 George Engel put forward the concept of Biopsychosocial perspective of health and disease which stresses on the understanding of:**
- a) Holistic medicine. d) Personality of the patient.
 b) Social milieu of the patient. e) Psychosocial environment of patient in the same way as pathophysiological processes.
 c) Better communication skills.
- Q.87 While the physician is expected to know the patient's language, the patient is often unaware of the medical jargon. Therefore :**
- a) The responsibility lies with the physician to bridge the communication gap d) Medical jargon must be banned.
 b) The physician must first simplify and explain the medical terminology. e) The physician must learn other languages.
 c) The physician must explore the psychosocial background of each patient.
- Q.88 Active listening is a complex process which involves a simultaneous focus on patient's words as well as:**
- a) Body language. d) Adequate eye contact.
 b) Paralinguistic aspects e) Open ended questions.
 c) Active prompting
- Q.89 Empathy building refers to the statements of the doctor that:**
- a) Conveys to the patient that his feelings have been well-understood. d) Reflect his good upbringing.
 b) Show his sincere sympathy for the patient. e) Indicate good communication skills.
 c) Relaxes the patient
- Q.90 Empathic skills are essential for better therapeutic relationship and include reflection, validation, support, respect and:**
- a) Exclusivity. d) Partnership.
 b) Unconditional positive regard. e) Friendship.
 c) Informational care.
- Q.91 Counselling is a technique which aims at:**
- a) Making people less emotional. d) Giving sincere advice and solutions to the patients problems
 b) Achieving a greater depth of understanding and clarification of the problem e) Breaking bad news in a professional manner.
 c) Comparing the patient's experiences with one's own.

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- Q.92 A doctor aiming to adopt the role of a counsellor must exhibit and develop attributes such as:**
- a) Wide ranging knowledge base.
 - b) Charismatic personality.
 - c) Mastery of the local dialect.
 - d) Unconditional positive regard.
 - e) Honest and simple life style.
- Q.93 A 56 years old male patient has just been diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus. His physician is concerned about his treatment compliance with the prescribed regimen of medication and dietary changes. The patient is most likely to follow the instructions given by the physician if the conversation with the physician makes the patient:**
- a) Calm and collected.
 - b) Calm and questioning.
 - c) Concerned and attentive
 - d) Worried and distracted.
 - e) Fearful and self absorbed.
- Q.94 Consent is the agreement of the patient to an examination, procedure, treatment or intervention. Which of the following pillars of medical ethics does it represent?**
- a) Justice
 - b) Beneficence
 - c) Autonomy
 - d) Non-maleficence
 - e) Confidentiality.
- Q.95 A patient constantly defying prohibitions by the doctors in spite of repeated warnings of serious consequences is displaying the phenomena of:**
- a) Transference
 - b) Resistance
 - c) Counter-transference
 - d) Non-compliance
 - e) Emotional instability.
- Q.96 A researcher wishes to start a research topic in a community. He opts for a 'need driven' plan. Which of the following would be his / her best option:**
- a) Selecting a disease which is most difficult to manage.
 - b) Testing a drug which can be commercially important.
 - c) Finding an additional management for a problem which already has three modes.
 - d) Selecting a problem which is self limiting.
 - e) Selecting a problem by its seriousness of chronicity, complications and mortality.
- Q.97 A physician follows up 100 patients exposed to a risk factor and 200 subjects not exposed to the factor. At the end of the study he / she observes the number of cases developing a disease in both the groups. What type of risk analysis does he / she get at the end:**
- a) Prevalence rate.
 - b) Odd's ratio.
 - c) Coefficient of correlation.
 - d) Incidence rates.
 - e) Standard error.
- Q.98 Qualitative research is an important investigation in many health fields. If a physician was to undertake this form of research, which of the following steps would he / she undertake:**
- a) Observations and in-depth interviews.
 - b) Finding mean, median and modes of the problem.
 - c) Following up a group of say hypertensives to record improvement in blood pressure readings.
 - d) An advanced laboratory test to know the levels of a continuous variable.
 - e) Identifying confounding variables which are likely to disturb the research.
- Q.99 A physician undertakes a 'screening' study to test a new technique in a problem for which an invasive 'gold standard' test is available. Which of the following statement would be valid in this study:**
- a) Finding the confirmatory role of the test against the gold standard.
 - b) Assessing the power of the test to diagnose both positive and negative cases.
 - c) Assessing cost-effectiveness of the new test.
 - d) Identifying the flaws of the gold standard test for improvement.
 - e) Assessing the acceptability of the test by community.
- Q.100 In a desire to find the association of levels of cholesterol with different ages a physician examines a large population of different ages and records their cholesterol levels. Which of the following procedure will help in this study in final analysis:**
- a) Calculating standard deviation and mean to develop a normal curve.
 - b) Calculating regression value to find the critical value by which the cholesterol behaves with age.
 - c) Calculating coefficient of correlation (r value) to find the type of correlation.
 - d) Calculating coefficient of variation.
 - e) Calculating standard error.