

PHARMA MCQS

MCQS IN PHARMACOLOGY (/HOME/INDEX.PHP/ABOUT-US1/MCQS/MCQS-IN-PHARMA)

MCQs of Pharmacology

1. The science which deals with the drug and their action on human body is called-

- (a) Physiology
- (b) Pathology
- (c) Pharmacology
- (d) Microbiology

Ans. c

2. The study of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drug is known as-

- (a) Pharmacy
- (b) Pharmacokinetics
- (c) Pharmacodynamics
- (d) Pharmacopoeia

Ans. b

3. The science which is concerned with the study of mechanism of action of drug and pharmacological effects produced on the human body is known as-

- (a) Pharmacokinetics
- (b) Toxicology
- (c) Pharmacology
- (d) Pharmacodynamics

Ans. d

4. The substances produced by or derived from living organisms that are used to kill bacteria or prevent their multiplication is called-

- (a) Antibiotics
- (b) Antidotes
- (c) Hormones
- (d) Enzymes

Ans. a

5. Drugs are excreted from the body through-

- (a) Kidney
- (b) Breast milk, saliva, sweat & bile.
- (c) Intestine
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. d

6. Which of the following is a source for obtaining drugs-

- (a) Animals and plants
- (b) Micro-organisms
- (c) Synthetic origin

(d) All of the above

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7. The rate of absorption of a drug is affected by

- (a) Route of drug administration
- (b) Solubility of the drug
- (c) Site of administration
- (d) All of the above

Ans. d

8. Putting a drug in liquid form into a body cavity or body orifice, is known as-

- (a) Inhalation
- (b) Instillation
- (c) Insertion
- (d) Insufflation

Ans. b

9. Application of the drug to the skin usually by a friction is known as-

- (a) Insertion
- (b) Insufflation
- (c) Instillation
- (d) Inunction

Ans. d

10. Nitroglycerine is administered by which route

- (a) By sublingual route
- (b) By inhalation
- (c) By parenteral route
- (d) By insertion

Ans. a

11. When the drug is introduced in the bone h- marrow, this route is called-

- (a) Intra peritoneal
- (b) Intrathecal
- (c) Intramedullary
- (d) Intra arterial

Ans. c

12. When the medicine is administered into the spinal cavity, this route is known as-

- (a) Intrathecal
- (b) Intra osseous
- (c) Intra peritoneal
- (d) Intracardiac

Ans. a

13. Test dose of penicillin is administered by which of the following route-

- (a) Subcutaneous
- (b) Intravenous

(c) Intramuscular

(d) Intradermal  (/home/index.php)

Ans. d

14. When a drug is administered through the layers of skin into areolar tissue, this is known as-

- (a) Intradermal administration
- (b) Intra arterial administration
- (c) Subcutaneous administration
- (d) Intramuscular administration

Ans. c

15. In order to administer a drug safely, the nurse should know to read which of the following fact in the drug order-

- (a) Name of the patient and name of the drug
- (b) Dosage of the drug and route of administration
- (c) Date and signature of the physician
- (d) All of the above

Ans. d

16. Which of the following statement regarding drug administration is incorrect-

- (a) When drug is administered by injection, there is very rapid response of drug.
- (b) By parenteral route the drug go directly into the blood so no absorption is required.
- (c) Parenteral route can be used in case of a unconscious patient.
- (d) Parenteral route can not be used in case of a unconscious patient. administration which of the

Ans. d

17. Regarding drug administration which of the following statement is correct-

- (a) The child dose is less in comparison to the adult dose.
- (b) In administration of drugs to female patient the factors like pregnancy, lactation and menstruation are to be considered.
- (c) Five rights (Right Pt. Right Drug, right dose, right time, right method) ensures safety in giving drugs.
- (d) All of the above

Ans. d

18. Drugs used to relieve pain are-

- (a) Antipyretics
- (b) Analgesics
- (c) Antibiotics
- (d) Anti-pruritics

Ans. b

19. Drug which help in reducing fever are-

- (a) Analgesics
- (b) Anti-inflammatory
- (c) Antipyretic
- (d) Antiseptic

Ans. c

20. The drug used to prevent or treat convulsions in a epileptic patient is-

(a) Antihistamine

(b)  (/home/index.php)

(c) Anaesthetics

(d) Anticonvulsants

Ans. d

21. Substances used to counteract the effects of poison are-

(a) Antitussives

(b) Antidotes

(c) Anti-inflammatory

(d) Anaesthetics

Ans. b

22. Drugs used to destroy and expel worms are-

(a) Antibiotics

(b) Anti-inflammatory

(c) Anthelmintics

(d) Antipruritics

Ans. c

23. A drug that relieves itching is-

(a) Antiseptic

(b) Antipruritic

(c) Anti-infective

(d) Anti-inflammatory

Ans. b

24. Drugs which are used to prevent or relieve nausea and vomiting-

(a) Emetics

(b) Antiemetics

(c) Anti diarrhetics

(d) Steroids

Ans. b

25. An agent used to increase the level of haemoglobin content in the blood is-

(a) Haematinics

(b) Haemostatic

(c) Oxytocics

(d) All of the above

Ans. a

26. Drugs which are used to increase the urine output are-

(a) Antihypertensive

(b) Diuretics

(c) Anti diuretic hormone

(d) None of the above

Ans. b

27. Drugs which dilate the blood vessels and used to lower blood pressure-

(a) Vasodilators

(b) Vasoconstrictor

(c) Mydriatics

(d) Myotics

Ans. a

28. Cardiotonics are the drugs used to-

(a) Treat dysrhythmias

(b) Treat inflammatory disease of the heart

(c) Increase heart rate and cardiac muscle contractions

(d) All of the above

Ans. c

29. Anxiolytics are drugs used-

(a) To treat depression

(b) To relieve anxiety

(c) To induce sleep

(d) None of the above

Ans. b

30. Mydriatics are drugs which-

(a) Constrict the pupil of the eye

(b) Dilate the pupil of the eye

(c) Dilate the blood vessels

(d) Contract the blood vessels

Ans. b

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31. Myotics are drugs which-

(a) Constrict the pupil of the eye

(b) Constrict the blood vessels

(c) Dilate the blood vessels

(d) Dilate the pupil of the eye

Ans. a

32. Hypnotics are the drug which-

(a) Relieve anxiety

(b) Induce sleep

(c) Reduce muscle tone and cause muscle relaxation

(d) all of the above

Ans. b

33. Galactagogue is the drug which-

(a) Increase breast milk secretion

(b) Increase blood glucose level

(c) Decrease blood glucose level

(d) Increase appetite 198.

Ans. a

 (/home/index.php) as anti-sterility vitamin-

- (a) Vitamin C
- (b) Vitamin E
- (c) Vitamin K
- (d) Vitamin A

Ans. b

35. In following which is the advantage of intravenous (I.V.) drug administration-

- (a) Useful in emergency conditions
- (b) Large volume of solution can be administered.
- (c) There is very rapid response of drug.
- (d) All of the above

Ans. d

36. In 'Intra-articular' route of drug administration injection is given into-

- (a) Arteries
- (b) Atria
- (c) Joints
- (d) Areolar tissue

Ans. c

37. In following which is the disadvantage of I.V. route-

- (a) If excess dose once injected, the drug can not be taken back.
- (b) Only trained persons can use this method.
- (c) Possibility of introduction of infection.
- (d) All of the above

Ans. d

38. In an unconscious patient which is the preferred route of drug administration-

- (a) Oral ingestion
- (b) Inhalation
- (c) Enteral route
- (d) Intravenous

Ans. d

39. Which of the following is a complication of injections-

- (a) Infections
- (b) Pyrogenic reactions
- (c) Tissue trauma
- (d) All of the above

Ans. d

40. Repeated injections on the same spot can cause-

- (a) Induration of the skin and scar formation
- (b) Injury to the nerves
- (c) Injury to the walls of the blood vessels

(d) All of the above

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41. Selection of the site of injection depends upon-

- (a) Route ordered by the physician
- (b) The quantity of medication to be given
- (c) The characteristics of medication to be given
- (d) All of the above

Ans. d

42. 5% glucose saline means-

- (a) Each 100 ml contains 5 gms glucose and 5 gm sodium chloride
- (b) Each 100 ml. contains 5 gms. glucose and 0.9 gm, sodium chloride.
- (c) Each 100 ml contains 5 gms. glucose and 0.4 gms sodium chloride.
- (d) Each 100 ml contains 0.5 gms. glucose ana 0.9 gm. sodium chloride

Ans. b

43. Before giving an injection the nurse should be able-

- (a) To select equipment appropriately.
- (b) To select the site quickly and accurately.
- (c) To prepare the medications as desired.
- (d) All of the above

Ans. d

44. Which of the following is the advantage of plastic syringes-

- (a) Plastic syringes are disposable and cheaper.
- (b) Plastic syringes do not break easily.
- (c) There is decreased risk of air embolism.
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. d

45. In following which factor should be considered in the selection of syringes and needles-

- (a) The route ordered
- (b) Viscosity of medication solution.
- (c) Amount of medication to be administered
- (d) All

Ans. d

46. Which of the following is not a part of syringe-

- (a) Barrel
- (b) Plunger or piston
- (c) Shaft
- (d) None of the above

Ans. c

47. In selecting the needles, the nurse should see that-

- (a) The bevel should be sharp and without hooks
- (b) Needle size should be of smallest gauge appropriate for medication.

(c) Needle should fit tightly to the syringe,

(d) Any of the above

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Ans. d

48. Which fact is true about paracetamol-

(a) It has analgesic and antipyretic drug.

(b) It has weak anti-inflammatory property.

(c) It is hepatotoxic in large dose.

(d) All of the above.

Ans. d

49. 5% dextrose in normal saline (NS) is-

(a) Isotonic fluid

(b) Hypotonic fluid

(c) Hypertonic fluid

(d) None of the above

Ans. c

50. Which of the following statement is not true about aspirin (Acetyl salicylic acid)-

(a) Aspirin has analgesic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory actions.

(b) Aspirin can cause gastric ulceration and GI bleeding.

(c) Aspirin increases platelet aggregation and help in blood coagulation

(d) Aspirin provides symptomatic relief in rheumatoid arthritis.

Ans. c

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51. What is true about normal saline solution (NS)-

(a) It is also known as 0.9% sodium chloride

(b) NS is a isotonic solution.

(c) NS should be avoided in congestive heart failure and pulmonary oedema.

(d) All of the above facts are true.

Ans. d

52. In the following which fluid solution is a isotonic solution-

(a) Ringer's lactate solution (RL).

(b) 0.45% sodium chloride solution

(c) Normal saline solution (NS).

(d) Both (a) and (c)

Ans. d

53. Which of the following I.V. fluid solution is a hypotonic solution- .

(a) 0.25% sodium chloride solution.

(b) 2.5% dextrose solution.

(c) 0.45% sodium chloride solution.

(d) All of the above.

Ans. d

54. The symbol of grain is-

(a) grn

(d) gn

Ans. b

55. The standard unit of weight in metric system is-

- (a) Kilogram
- (b) Gram
- (c) Miligram
- (d) Pound

Ans. a

56. 1 kilogram is equal to-

- (a) 2 pounds
- (b) 0.2 pounds
- (c) 10 pounds
- (d) 2.2 pounds

Ans. d

57. Quantity of adrenalin in 100 ml of 1 in 1000 solution is-

- (a) 1 gm.
- (b) 10 gm.
- (c) 0.1 gm
- (d) 100 gm

Ans. c

58. 1 fl. ounce is same as-

- (a) 60 ml
- (b) 40 ml
- (c) 25 ml
- (d) 50 ml

Ans. c

59. 1 ounce (O,) is equal to-

- (a) 30 grams
- (b) 50 grams
- (c) 15 grams
- (d) 45 grams

Ans. a

60. 1 gallon is same as-

- (a) 6000 ml
- (b) 4000 ml
- (c) 2000 ml
- (d) 1500 ml

Ans. b

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61. 1 gallon is equal to-

(a) 30 fl. ounce

(b) 4 fl. ounce

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(c) 100 fl. ounce

(d) 160 fl. ounce

Ans. d

62. What quantity of sodium chloride is required to make 1 litre of normal saline (NS) is-

(a) 0.9 gm

(b) 90 grams

(c) 9 um

(d) 900 gm

Ans. c

63. 1 pint is equal to-

(a) 500 ml

(b) 300 ml

(c) 100 ml

(d) 150 ml

Ans. a

64. 1 pint is equal to-

(a) 40 oZ (ounce)

(b) 20 oz

(c) 15 oZ

(d) 30 oZ

Ans. b

65. 5 pints is same as-

(a) 1500 ml

(b) 1000 ml

(c) 3500 ml

(d) 2500 ml

Ans. d

66. 1 tea spoonful is same as

(a) 5 ml

(b) 2 ml

(c) 10 ml

(d) 15 ml

Ans. a

67. 1 tablespoon is same as-

(a) 5 ml

(b) 10 ml

(c) 15 ml

(d) 2.5 ml

Ans. c

- (a) 5 pints
- (b) 1 pints
- (c) 10 pints
- (d) 2 pints

Ans. d

69. Analgesics are used to-

- (a) Induce sleep
- (b) Relieve anxiety
- (c) Relieve vomiting
- (d) Relieve pain

Ans. d

70. 5% dextrose is a-

- (a) Isotonic solution
- (b) Hypotonic solution
- (c) Hypertonic solution
- (d) None of the above

Ans. a

71. 5% dextrose in NS (Normal Saline) is a-

- (a) Isotonic solution
- (b) Hypotonic solution
- (c) Hypertonic solution
- (d) None of the above

Ans. c

72. Mannitol is a-

- (a) Isotonic solution
- (b) Hypotonic solution
- (c) Hypertonic solution
- (d) None of the above

Ans. a

73. In following which fluid solution is hypertonic-

- (a) 5% dextrose in NS
- (b) 5% dextrose in ½ NS.
- (c) 5% dextrose in RL
- (d) All of the above

Ans. d

74. Which of the following is a antiemetic drug-

- (a) Metoclopramide
- (b) Domperidone
- (c) Ondansetrone
- (d) All of the above.

Ans. d

75. The poison is based on - (/home/index.php)

- (a) 1875
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1940
- (d) 1930

Ans. b

76. Meaning of abbreviation 'gtt' is-

- (a) Gallon
- (b) Gram
- (c) A drop
- (d) Mailligram.

Ans. c

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77. The symbol of gallon is-

- (a) gal
- (b) g
- (c) ga
- (d) gln

Ans. a

78. Ung. abbreviation is used for-

- (a) Lotion
- (b) Spirit
- (c) Oil
- (d) Ointment

Ans. d

79. In following which is the symbol of powder-

- (a) Pul.
- (b) Pod.
- (c) Pulv.
- (d) None of these

Ans. c

80. Mist. abbreviation is used for-

- (a) Minim
- (b) Measure
- (c) Mixture
- (d) Milligram

Ans. c

81. Which of the following is the symbol of water-

- (a) dil.
- (c) aq.
- (b) fl.

(d) aq. dest.

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82 Lin. is abbreviation for-

- (a) Liquid
- (b) Lotion
- (c) Oil
- (d) Liniment

Ans. d

83. Meaning of abbreviation stat. is-

- (a) Alternate days
- (b) At once
- (c) At night
- (d) Repeat

Ans. b

84. Prn. abbreviation is used for-

- (a) When required
- (b) Each hour
- (c) Tomorrow morning
- (d) Each morning

Ans. a

85. If a physician prescribe a drug with h.s. Symbol, the nurse understand that the drug is to be given-

- (a) Tonight
- (b) At bed time
- (c) Alternate days
- (d) At once

Ans. b

86. The abbreviation h.n. is used for-

- (a) Each night
- (b) Tonight
- (c) Alternate night
- (d) None of the above

Ans. b

87. Meaning of abbreviation S.O.S. is-

- (a) Before meals
- (b) after meals
- (c) Each morning
- (d) if necessary in emergency

Ans. d

88. When a drug is prescribed with symbol a.c. it means-

- (a) The drug should be given after meals
- (b) The drug should be given before meals
- (c) The drug should be given in empty stomach

(d) The drug should be given each night.

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89. Meaning of abbreviation c.m.

(a) Each morning

(b) Tonight

(c) Tomorrow morning

(d) Each night

Ans. c

90. Maximum amount of a drug can be given through I.M. route-

(a) 5 ml

(b) 20 ml

(c) 15 ml

(d) 10 ml

Ans. a

91. In following which is not a natural opium alkaloid-

(a) Morphine

(b) Codeine

(c) Pethidine

(d) Noscapine

Ans. c

92. Which of the following is not a synthetic opium alkaloid-

(a) Pethidine

(b) Methadone

(c) Morphine

(d) None of the above

Ans. c

93. A patient suffering from severe pain due to acute pancreatitis, which analgesic is preferred to relieve pain-

(a) Acetyl salicylic acid (Asprin)

(b) Morphine hydrochloride

(c) Meperidine hydrochloride (pethidine)

(d) All of the above

Ans. c

94. Which of the following is a synthetic opioid-

(a) Pethidine

(b) Tramadol

(c) Methadone

(d) All

Ans. d

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95. Fentanyl is a – JAIIMS Staff Nurse Exam-2011-

(a) Antiemetic drug.

(b) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug

(c) Anti tubercular drug

(d) Synthetic opioid analgesic

Ans. d

96. Opioid analgesics (Narcotic analgesics) can produce-

(a) Sedation and analgesia.

(b) Euphoria and respiratory depression.

(c) Nausea, vomiting and constipation.

(d) All of the above.

Ans. d

97. Morphine is contraindicated in a patient with head injury because it can cause-

(a) Respiratory depression

(b) Increased intracranial pressure

(c) Mental clouding and vomiting

(d) All of the above

Ans. d

98. What is true about pethidine-

(a) Pethidine is a synthetic derivative of morphine.

(b) Pethidine is preferred to morphine as analgesic.

(c) It is used as an analgesic in visceral pain.

(d) All of the above are true.

Ans. d

99. What is incorrect about tramadol-

(a) It is a synthetic opioid.

(b) It is a naturally occurring opium alkaloid.

(c) It is an effective analgesic.

(d) It is used in acute and chronic pain.

Ans. b

100. The antidote of morphine overdose is-

(a) N - acetyl cysteine

(b) Naloxone

(c) Atropine sulphate

(d) Esmolol

Ans. b

101. Which of the following is a natural penicillin-

(a) Benzyl penicillin - G

(b) Procaine penicillin - G

(c) Benzathine penicilline

(d) All of the above

Ans. d

102. Which of the following natural penicilline has longest duration of action-

(a) Benzyl penicillin - G

(b) Procaine penicillin - G

(c) Benzathine penicillin (Penidura)

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Ans. c

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103. Which penicillin is effective both orally and parenterally-

- (a) Amoxicillin
- (b) Cloxacillin
- (c) Ampicilline
- (d) Ofloxacin

Ans. a

104. Which of the following route is included in enteral route-

- (a) Oral
- (b) Sublingual
- (c) Rectal
- (d) All

Ans. d

105. Which of the following antibiotic have bactericidal action-

- (a) Gentamycin
- (b) Vancomycin
- (c) Chloramphenicol
- (d) Penicillin

Ans. a, d

106. In following which statement is true-

- (a) The penicillin are bactericidal drug that inhibit cell wall synthesis and thereby kills bacteria.
- (b) Penicillin in high dose is neurotoxic
- (c) The enzyme penicillinase destroys the natural penicillins.
- (d) All of the above are true

Ans. d

107. The following is a first generation cephalosporin-

- (a) Cefuroxime
- (b) Ceftazidime
- (c) Cefadroxil
- (d) Ceftriaxone

Ans. c

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ARTERIAL AND VENOUS DISORDERS OF LIMBS

- Arterial disorders of limbs
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 - Venous disorders of limbs
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ABOUT US

Dr. Pawan Lal

Dr. Pawan Lal is currently Professor of Surgery, in Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi and specializing in minimally invasive surgery, colonoscopy, treatment of Fistula in ano, Vesico-vaginal fistula and recto-vaginal fistulas. He also is doing research in stem cell therapy and PRP in ischemic limbs.

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