

S.No.	Diseases / Disorders	Causes / Clinical manifestations / Characteristics
1	Acromegaly	The excessive GH in adults also results in the increase in thickness of lower jaw and disproportionate over growth of bones of the face, hands and feet. The above condition is known as acromegaly.
2	Acute bronchitis	It is by viral infection or by the effect of air pollutants. Bacterial infection may cause acute bronchitis. Attacks more often in winter.
3	African sleeping sickness	It is due to the infection by Trypanosoma gambiens
4	Agammaglobulinemia	It is a recessive gene disease, wherein r-globulin synthesis fails to occur. Agammaglobulinemian patient shows a great deficiency or total absence of plasma cells. This disease mostly affects boys.
5	AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome is another example for immunodeficiency disease. It is caused by a retrovirus, known as Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV).
6	Albinism	It is an inherited disorder of melanin metabolism characterized by the absence of melanin in the skin, hairs and eyes.
7	Albinism	Albinism is an extreme degree of generalized hypo pigmentation in which tyrosinase activity of the melanocytes is genetically defective and no melanin is formed.
8	Albinism - Chr5	milk-white coloured skin and marked photophobia.
9	Alzheimer's disease	It is called as Chronic brain syndrome. It is by progressive loss of memory followed by general loss of cognitive functions and death.
10	Amnesia	Amnesia means memory loss. It is the inability to recall memories from the past.
11	Amoebiasis	It is due to the infection by the protozoan endoparasite (Sarcodina) Entamoeba histolytica.
12	Aneurysm	The arterial wall bulges and forms a sac like structure and ruptures later.
13	Angina	A term that describes a strangling or constrictive pain. Angina has known (called) as the heart disorder called Angina pectoris
14	Angina pectoris	This heart disorder refers to chest pain caused by insufficient supply of oxygen to the heart muscle, usually by poor blood supply.
15	Anthrax	It is a bacterial disease is due to β anthracis which causes sudden death in cattle.
16	Anthrax - Symptoms	High temperature (41-41.50c), swelling of the neck, thorax, flanks and lumbar regions which are neither hot nor painful. Blood discharges from natural openings, the affected animal dies in 10 to 36 hrs.



17	Appendicitis	It is the inflammation of the appendix, leading to severe abdominal pain.
18	Appendicitis - Symptoms	A sudden pain in the upper abdomen, nausea with or without vomiting, mild fever.
19	Arthritis	Arthritis is the inflammation of all the components and structures of the joints. It involves synovium, articular surfaces and capsule.
20	Atherosclerosis	It is narrowing of the arteries caused by plaques (composed mainly of fats deposited from the blood stream) on their inner linings.
21	Atrophy	A decrease in size of an organ caused by disease or disuse
22	Benign Tertian Malaria	Also known as Vivax malaria and Caused by Plasmodium vivax
23	Beri beri	Vitamin B deficiency - affects nervous and cardiovascular systems
24	Black water fever	Caused by Plasmodium falciparum
25	Brain haemorrhage	It is bleeding of brain vessels may be caused by hypertension which results in bursting of blood vessels or due to aneurysm.
26	Bronchitis	It is the inflammation of the bronchi, the air ways, trachea (wind pipe) resulting in cough and produces the sputum (Phlegm).
27	Bubble Boy Syndrome	SCID is also called Bubble Boy Syndrome. Child is kept in sterile bubble. Unless given bone marrow transplant, the child's life span is short lived.
28	CAD	Damage to the coronary blood vessel or narrowing of the coronary vessel leads to coronary artery disease (CAD).
29	Cataract	Cataract is the opacity in the lens of the eye.
30	Cerebral thrombosis.	A thrombus within arteries supplying the brain is known as cerebral thrombosis.
31	Cholera	Cholera is caused by Vibrio cholere. Symptoms are vomiting, profuse diarrhoeal stool (rice water stool).
32	Chronic bronchitis	Bronchitis which is persistent over a long period and recurring over several years is known as Chronic bronchitis.
33	COLD	Chronic bronchitis and emphysema together are called chronic obstructive lung disease (COLD) or chronic obstructive airways disease
34	Conjunctivitis:	Infection in the conjunctiva is called conjunctivitis. Due to the infection the invisible blood vessels within the conjunctiva become engorged.



35	Cow pox	Cow pox is a contagious viral disease attacking cows and buffaloes
36	Cow pox - Symptoms	Retarded rumination, swelling of udder and teats, rise in temperature, eruptions on skin and udder and teats developing into vesicles, pustules and scabs by stages ultimately leading to mastitis and loss of milk.
37	Cretinism	Deficiency of Thyroxine in Children usually from the time of birth.
38	Cretinism - Chr\$	retardation in mental growth and skeletal growth, dwarf stature, protruding tongue and abdomen, low BMR, subnormal body temperature, arrest of pubertal sexual maturity etc.,
39	Dental Caries	Dental caries (Tooth decay) is the gradual erosion of enamel and dentine. Plaque formation is the main cause of tooth decay.
40	Dermatitis	Inflammation of the skin; skin becomes itchy and may develop blisters
41	Dermatitis	It is inflammation of the skin, sometimes due to an allergy but in many cases it occurs without any known cause.
42	Diabetes insipidus	Anti Diuretic Hormone deficiency leads to diabetes insipidus.
43	Diabetes insipidus - symptoms	Excretion of large volumes of dilute urine (polyurea), combined with an intense thirst leading to the consumption of large quantities of liquids (polydipsia).
44	Diabetes mellitus.	The excess of glucose is eliminated along with the urine resulting in a disease called diabetes mellitus
45	Diarrhoea in children.	Giardia intestinalis.
46	Dwarfism	Deficiency of growth hormone in children results in retarded growth. The premature arrest of skeletal development causes dwarfism.
47	Dwarfism - Chr\$	The dwarfs will grow to a height of only 0.9 to 1.2 meter. They never attain puberty or do not develop secondary sexual characters
48	Emphysema	Widening of alveoli. (usually by chronic bronchitis)
49	Fasting hypoglycemia	This concentration of plasma glucose drop to very low values during fasting. It is termed as fasting hypoglycemia.
50	Fasting hypoglycemia - symptoms	hunger, increased heart rate, tremulousness, weakness, nervousness and sweating. Other symptoms such as headache, confusion, uncoordination and slurred speech are due to availability of too little glucans to the brain.
51	Gall stones	The Gall stones are formed by bile. The stones are mostly formed of cholesterol.



52	Gall Stones	These are formed by bile which is made up of cholesterol, pigments and several salts. Any alteration in the composition of the bile causes the gall stones.
53	Gastroenteritis	It is most commonly by Salmonella choleraesuis. It causes recurring high fever, chills, loss of appetite and weight loss.
54	Gigantism	Excessive secretion of GH results in over growth of the skeletal structures, such person may reach a height of 7 to 9 ft (gigantism).
55	Gingivitis	Trichomonads are found in the mouth and cause gingivitis.
56	Glaucoma	Glaucoma is a serious disorder of the eye and is a common cause of blindness.
57	Glaucoma - Chr\$	Increased IOP (Increased Occular Pressure) compresses the optic nerve at the optic disc with degeneration of optic nerve fibres and cupping of the optic discs with progressive loss of visual acuity starting with peripheral vision.
58	Glycosuria	Above a certain limit the tubules cannot reabsorb all the glucose. The surplus glucose appears in urine and this condition is known as glycosuria
59	Goiter	Deficiency of Iodine in the diet leads to impaired synthesis of thyroxine causes goiter. The thyroid enlarges to enormous proportions.
60	Gonorrhoea	Gonorrhoea is a sexually transmitted disease caused by Neisseria gonorrhoea
61	Gonorrhoea - Chr\$	In the males the primary site of infection of gonorrhoea is the urethra. In the female it is the cervix.
62	Gonorrhoea - symptoms	Causes pain during urination and a yellowish discharge from the urethra of males. In females also it causes painful urination and vaginal discharge. Other symptoms are fever, abdominal pain, arthritis, meningitis etc.
63	Gout	Onset of pain, swelling and reddening of joints. Deposition of Sodium Urate crystals (uric acid) on the articular cartilage, synovial, periarticular tissues
64	Grave's disease	The hyper function of thyroid gland results in Grave's disease or exophthalmic goiter. (Hyperthyroidism or thyrotoxicosis)
65	Grave's disease - Chr\$	increased BMR, pulmonary ventilation, protrusion of eye balls from the sockets (exophthalmas), increased heart beat rate, nervousness, emotional instability, weight loss, increased blood glucose and decreased serum cholesterol, derangement of sexual function etc.
66	Haemolytic anaemia	Sickle cell persons with the genotype Hbs Hbs suffer from a fatal haemolytic anaemia. The patient dies due to damaged heart, kidney, spleen and brain as a result of clogged blood vessels or vascular obstruction.
67	Heart block	Complete failure of the system that conducts electrical impulses from the upper to the lower heart chamber is called



		the heart block
68	Hepatic carcinoma	Cancer in liver caused by Hepatitis B virus (HBV) with a double stranded DNA.
69	Hepatitis - Symptoms	The symptoms include fatigue, poor appetite, nausea, vomiting, fever and discomfort in upper right side of the abdomen.
70	Hepatomegaly	Fluid accumulation in Liver and enlargement (It is a symptom for graft rejection - Allograft)
71	Hernia (Ruptures)	Due to increased pressure in the abdomen, the muscles become stretched at the weak point. hernia occurs at a weaker spot.
72	Huntington's chorea	This is a fatal and first completely dominant human genetic disease caused by an autosomal dominant gene (located on chromosome 4).
73	Hyperglycemia	High sugar in Blood / body fluids - due to Less secretion of Insulin (Over secretion of Glucagon also results to hyperglycemia)
74	Hyperparathyroidism	It is increased amount of parathyroid hormone in circulation. Excess secretion of parathormone brings demineralization of bones.
75	Hypertension	Abnormally high blood pressure is known as hyper tension. It is the "Systolic pressure \geq 160 mm Hg and (or) the diastolic pressure equal to or greater than 95 mm Hg"
76	Hypertension - ChrS	It puts a strain on the heart and blood vessels, increases the risk of having a stroke or developing heart failure or CAD, cause kidney damage and retinopathy
77	Hypoglycemia	Low sugar in Blood / Body fluids - due to Excess secretion of Insulin
78	Hypoglycemia	It means a low plasma glucose concentration.
79	Hypotension	Abnormally low blood pressure is termed hypotension.
80	Kala azar	It is due to the infection by Leishmania donovani
81	Keratomalacia	Vitamin A deficiency - Cornea may get necrosed and get infected.
82	Ketosis	Accumulation of ketone bodies in blood.
83	Kidney stones (Calculus)	It is caused by the Chronic dehydration, precipitation, from the solution of the substances in urine.
84	Kwashiorkar	Protein deficiency - wastage of muscles, Face and feet will have oedema, belly region will appear enlarged.



85	Leucoderma	Leucoderma is a form of partial albinism and is an inherited disorder.
86	Malaria - symptoms	In Malaril fever, the patient suffers from shaking chills, and sweating. As the chills subside, the body temperature may rise to 106 F.
87	Malignant Tertian malaria	Knownas Pernicious Malaria and Caused by Plasmodium falciparum
88	Marasamus	Protein deficiency - child loses weight, also causes severe diarrhoea, body muscles get wasted. It will appear as though the bones are covered the skin.
89	Meningitis (Brain fever)	It refers to the inflammatory condition of the brain membranes and the sub-arachnoid space. Meningitis may be caused by bacterial infection, or viral infection or fungal infection.
90	Meningitis symptoms	The symptoms of meningitis include headache, photophobia, irritability, stiffness of the neck, fever and other neurological symptoms.
91	Metabolic arthritis	This is a disease due to metabolic disorders, an inborn error of Purine metabolism. It is commonly called gout.
92	Mild terrain malaria	Called as Ovale malaria and Caused by Plasmodium ovale.
93	Myasthenia Gravis	It is an autoimmune disease, causes the person paralyzed because of inability of neuromuscular junction to transmit signals from the nerve to muscle fibre.
94	Myocardial infarction	It is a coronary artery disease which involves sudden death of part of the heart muscle due to blockage in the coronary artery.
95	Myocardial infarction - Symptoms	1, Severe heavy crushing pain may spread up to the neck and in to the arms especially the left arm. 2, Sweating . 3, Shortness of breath 4, Nausea and vomiting. 5, Anxiety sometimes accompanied by fear of dying.
96	Myxoedema	Deficiency of Thyroxine in Adults
97	Nyctalopia	Vitamin A deficiency - Night blindness
98	Nyctalopia	Nyctalopia or night blindness is the first sign of vitamin A deficiency. Vitamin A is necessary for resynthesis of visual purple.
99	Obesity	Excess of fat - A level of 10% above the standard weight, for subjects of same age and sex, is considered as obese
100	Ocular albinism	localized albinism of the eye
101	Osteoarthritis	It is a degenerative condition of the joints, without any inflammatory process, affecting the articular cartilage of aging joints.



102	Osteomalacia	Vitamin D and Calcium deficiency, Defective calcification of bone in adults. Bone pain and tenderness, Causes brittleness in the bones.
103	Ovale Malaria	Also called as Mild Tertian malaria and Caused by Plasmodium ovale.
104	Pellagra	Niacin deficiency - The principal symptoms: mental changes, (dementia) dermatitis and stomatitis. The tongue becomes smooth, red and painful.
105	Peptic Ulcer	It is an eroded area of the tissue lining in the stomach or duodenum. Mostly due to infections by a bacterium called Helicobacter pylori.
106	Peritonitis	If treatment is delayed for appendicitis, the appendix may rupture and results to serious infection in abdomen, is called peritonitis.
107	Pernicious anaemia	Vitamin B12 deficiency - typical sore tongue and several neurological problems related to the spinal cord.
108	Pernicious Malaria	Also called as Malignant Tertian malaria and Caused by Plasmodium falciparum
109	Photo dermatitis	Occurs in people whose skin is abnormally sensitive to light. a cluster of spots or blisters develop on any part of the body exposed to sun.
110	Plague	Plague is caused by the bacterial species Yersinia pestis, a non motile gram negative bacilli.
111	Plague - Types	There are two types of plagues. They are bubonic plague and pneumonic plague.
112	Plague, Bubonic	It is known by enlarged, inflamed lymph glands (Bubos). Symptoms are shivering, fever, nausea, vomiting and general weakness.
113	Plague, Pneumonic	It is a pneumonia characterized by a thin watery sputum with bright red streaks of blood. The mortality is 100% in untreated cases.
114	Plaque - Dental	Plaque consists of food remains, salivary mucus by-products, and the bacteria that live in the mouth.
115	Pleural effusion	Collection of fluid between the lung and the chest wall.
116	Pneumonia - Bacterial	The most common bacterial pneumonia is Pneumococcal pneumonia causes the inflammation of the lungs.
117	Pneumonia - Viral	Viral pneumonia is due to adenovirus, respiratory syncytial virus or a coxsackie virus causes the inflammation of the lungs.
118	Polycythemia	Polycythemia is an Increased number of red blood cells.
119	Polydipsia	An intense thirst leading to the consumption of large quantities of liquids (particularly water)



120	Polyphagia	An intense hunger leading to the consumption of larger amount of food.
121	Polyurea	Excretion of large volumes of dilute urine
122	Poultry diseases	These birds are commonly affected by diseases such as ranikhet, coccidiosis, fowl pox and tick fever.
123	Quartan Malaria	Caused by Plasmodium malariae
124	Quartan Malaria	Caused by Plasmodium malariae
125	Retinopathy	damage to the retina at the back of the eye usually by hypertension / diabetes.
126	Rheumatic arthritis	It is an inflammation of synovial membrane affecting the connective tissues, of the whole body. Considered to be of auto immune origin.
127	Rheumatic fever - ChrS	The symptoms of Rheumatic fever may include high fever, pain and swelling in bone joints.
128	Rheumatic Heart Disease (RHD)	RHD is a crippling disease. Rheumatic fever develops due to an infection usually of the throat, caused by streptococcal bacteria.
129	Rickets	Vitamin D deficiency - Defective calcification of bone in growing children
130	Rickets - Nutritional	It is due to inadequate mineralization of bones. The rickets caused by nutritional deficiency (Vitamin D) is called Nutritional rickets
131	Rous sarcoma	An oncongenic virus - RNA sarcoma virus, which casuses cancer in muscles.
132	SCID	Severe Combined Immuno Deficiency (SCID) -one genetic defect leads to adenosine deaminase deficiency. SCID is characterized by a very low number of circulating thymocytes. Affected individuals usually die at an early age.
133	Scurvy	Vitamin C deficiency - bleeding gums, loosening and falling out of teeth and intra muscular haemorrhages.
134	Sickle cell anaemia	Sickle cell anaemia is a genetic syndrome caused by an autosomal mutant allele Hbs.
135	Skin leishmaniasis	It is due to the infection by Leishmania tropica
136	Splenomegaly	Fluid accumulation in spleen and enlargement (It is a symptom for graft rejection - Allograft)
137	Stenosis	the narrowing of valvular orifice. (Abnormal narrowing of a bodily canal or passage way)



138	Stomatitis	Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth.
139	Stroke	A clot in the cerebral vessel is called stroke or cerebral thrombosis.
140	Stroke	It is a rapidly developed clinical sign of focal disturbances of cerebral function lasting more than 24 hours or leading to death. (WHO)
141	Stroke - Definiton (WHO)	Stroke is a rapidly developed clinical sign of focal disturbances of cerebral function lasting more than 24 hours or leading to death
142	Stye	A stye is an acute infection of the glands located at the eyelid margin. There is swelling, pain, itching and redness in a small area at the lid margin.
143	Syphilis	It is a well known and dreadful sexually transmitted disease (STD). It is caused by Treponema pallidum.
144	Syphilis, congenital	Syphilis occurs only in humans through placenta from an infected mother to the foetus is Congenital syphilis.
145	Syphilis, venereal	Syphilis occurs only in humans and is transmitted by direct sexual contact is called Venereal syphilis.
146	Syphilis, venereal - Chr\$	Venereal syphilis progresses in three stages viz., primary, secondary and tertiary stage. Symptoms are very prominent in the tertiary stage. It will lead to blindness, loss of hearing, brain damage, insomnia, headache and delusions and spinal cord damage.
147	Tetany	Fall of blood calcium levels results in tetany.
148	Tetany - Chr\$	Tetany is by Hypocalcemia, reduced urinary excretion of calcium and phosphate, neuromuscular hyperexcitability, spasms of muscles and cramps etc.
149	Thalassemia	It is an erythroblastic anaemia due to homozygous recessive gene expression. Thalassemic children die at the age of seventeen.
150	Thalassemia- Chr\$	i) decrease in the bone marrow activity, ii) peripheral haemolysis, iii) splenomegaly (enlarged spleen) and hepatomegaly, (enlarged liver)
151	Thrombosis	The formation of a thrombus or blood clot within an intact blood vessel is called thrombosis.
152	Thyrotoxicosis	The hyper function of thyroid gland results in Grave's disease or exophthalmic goiter. (Hyperthyroidism or thyrotoxicosis)
153	Thyrotoxicosis	Thyrotoxicosis is a intense disorder caused by excessive secretion of thyroxine.
154	Tuberculosis (TB)	It is an infections disease, caused in humans by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculae.



155	Typhoid fever	It is caused by Salmonella typhi. It is transmitted via Pathogen contained food and water. The disease is characterized by fever, a continued inflammation of the intestine, And formation of intestinal ulcers and enlargement of the spleen.
156	Uraemia	The condition of kidney failure which built up of urea and waste products and other chemical disturbances in the blood and tissues.
157	Vitiligo	Vitiligo is local hypopigmentation in the skin. [An acquired skin disease characterized by patches of unpigmented skin]
158	Vivax malaria	Also known as Benign Tertian Malaria and Caused by Plasmodium vivax
159	Xerophthalmia	Vitamin A deficiency - Corneal epithilium also become wrinkled and Keratinised, Appearance of Bitot's spot might happen
160	Xerosis	Vitamin A deficiency - Corneal epithilium becomes red and dry.

BIO ZOOLOGY: Excerpts for MCQs		
S. No.	Invention / Discovery / Theory ... etc.,	Scientist
1	The treatment of fractures and injuries to limbs (in ancient times).	Hippocrates in the 14th century B.C.
2	Sliding - filament hypothesis	Hanson and Huxley 1955
3	The sequence of respiratory events	Herring – Breuer
4	First demonstrated 'the conditioned reflex' phenomenon	Ivan Pavlov
5	The measurement of sound in decibel	Sir Alfred Bell
6	In vitro fertilization (Test tube babies)	Steptoe and Edwards of UK in 1978
7	Germ Theory of Diseases	Louis Pasteur (1822 - 1895) in France
8	Methods of sterilization and of pasteurization	Louis Pasteur
9	Developed vaccines, for the control of "cholera", "anthrax" and "rabies" in man.	Louis Pasteur



10	Isolated and characterized the bacilli of anthrax, and tuberculosis	Robert Koch (1843 - 1910)
11	He was awarded the Nobel Prize in the year 1905 for his work on tuberculosis.	Robert Koch (1843 - 1910)
12	Penicillin (first antibiotic)	Alexander Flemming in 1929
13	The technique of "pure culture" of bacteria	Joseph Lister (1827 - 1912)
14	Discovered a system for "antiseptic" surgery in 1860.	Joseph Lister (1827 - 1912)
15	A pure culture of the organism <i>Bacterium lactis</i>	Joseph Lister (1827 - 1912)
16	Bacterial transformation (genetic information from one bacterial cell to another.)	Griffithin in 1928
17	The transforming principle was identified as DNA	Avery Macleod and Mc Carthy
18	Isolated the virus that caused AIDS (HIV)	Luc Montagnier & Gallo
19	The first human heart transplant was performed by --	Christian Bernard in South Africa in 1967
20	The discovery of double helical DNA	Watson and Crick in 1953
21	The existence of mobile genetic elements (Transposons) were visualized by	Barbara McClintock in 1965
22	The first gene was cloned.	Hebert Bayer and Stanely in 1973
23	Developed a strain of <i>Pseudomona</i> bacterium to clear up oil spills(Super bugs)	Anand Chakrabarthy
24	Developed a technique called nuclear transplantation	R.Briggs and T.King in 1950
25	Totipotency and Pluri potency in tadpoles and embryos	J. Gurdon
26	Produced a cloned sheep called Dolly by nuclear transplantation method	Dr. Ian Wilmut
27	Nature of population growth. Population grows geometrically (1,2,4,8) rather than arithmetically (1,2,3,4).	Thomas Malthus



28	The electrical activity of the heart was first recorded with a capillary electrometer.	Waller in 1887
29	Recorded the ECG, development of modern electrocardiography.	Einthovan
30	Explained the nature of graft (transplant) rejection.	Medawar in 1940
31	Published his book titled 'Philosophie Zoologique,	Jean Baptiste de Lamarck (1744-1829)
32	Tried to prove that learning is an acquired character that can be inherited.	McDougall (1938)
33	Temperature related changes in the body of mice	F.B.Sumner (1910)
34	The natural selection concept, The monumental work of Darwin was titled as "The Origin of species"	Charles Robert Darwin in 1859
35	Gemplasm theory	August Weismann
36	Developed a mathematical interpretation for the distribution of gene and genotype frequencies in the population.	R.A. Fisher and Sewall Wright

<http://zoologyacademy.wordpress.com>
<http://zoologyarchives.blogspot.in>

<http://jtmadhavan.wordpress.com>
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