

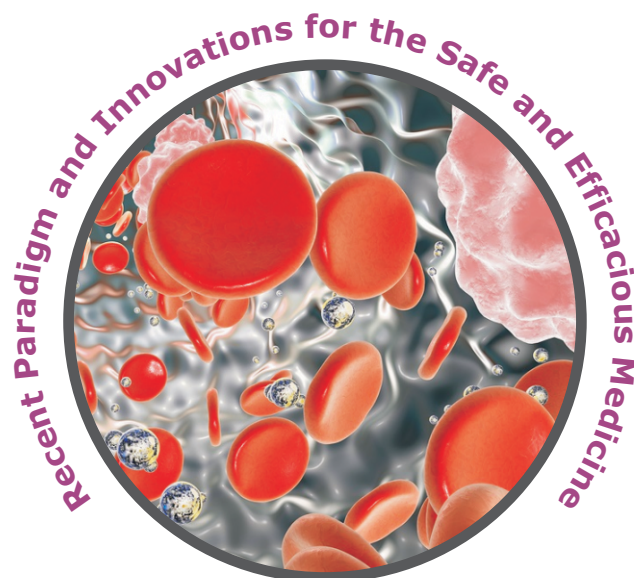


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like ALT,AST and LDH with a significant difference of $P<0.05$ as compared to the negative control. There was no significant difference between spleen and liver sizes, as compared to the normal group. There was a significant difference ($P< 0.05$) in the weight of the animals as compared to the negative control. The histopathological screening also displayed normo-cellularity in the combination group, as compared to the Benzene treated group, which on the contrary displayed a severe hypo-cellularity.

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PERCEPTIONS OF UNDERGRADUATE DENTAL STUDENTS ON OPEN BOOK TEST IN PHYSIOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Allowing the usage study materials or any other resources in the examination is called open book test. It was very beneficial and gives absolutely no stress to the students as there is no need to memorize the contents. Having knowledge on where what is present is enough to get through the examination. The current study was undertaken to observe the perceptions of undergraduate dental students on open book test in Physiology. A total of 47 undergraduate dental students voluntarily participated in the study. All the students were subjected to write open book test in the department of physiology on general physiology and nerve muscle physiology topics. After the examination, the students were requested to give their perceptions about the open book test. 51.1% of the students agreed that they feel happy to sit for the test. 48.9% agreed that open book reduced the pressure of memorizing. 66% agreed that they had a good experience in open book test. 65.2% agrees that the open book test is suitable for the course. 51.1% agreed that open book test is suitable for medical education. 68.1% agreed that open book test helps them to apply the information. 72.3% agreed that lecture's assessment is fair with open book test. 54.3% agreed to include the open book test in the course curriculum. A positive experience was reported by the students regarding the open book test. The study recommends further studies in this method to recommend implementation of open book test in the medical education.

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GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISM

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ABSTRACT

The term "genetic modified organisms (GMO)" has become a controversial topic as its benefits for both food producers and consumers are accompanied by potential biomedical risks and environmental side effects. Increasing concerns from the public about GMO, particularly in the form of genetic modified (GM) foods, are aimed at the short- and long-lasting health problems that may result from this advanced biotechnology. Genetic modification is a special set of gene technology that alters the genetic machinery of such living organisms as animals, plants or microorganisms. Combining genes from different organisms is known as recombinant DNA technology and the resulting organism is said to be 'Genetically modified (GM)', 'Genetically engineered' or 'Transgenic'. GMOs are the source of genetically modified foods and are also widely used in scientific research and to produce goods other than food. The plants are one of the best examples of genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Some benefits of genetic engineering in plant are increased chemical constituent, ex. Turmeric-curcumin. It reduced costs for food or drug production, reduced need for pesticides, enhanced nutrient composition and food quality.