

Passage 2

A wide variety of afflictions may be caused by vitamin deficiencies. Niacin deficiency, also known as pellagra, is associated with dermatitis, diarrhea, and dementia. Night blindness with or without keratomalacia, and dermatitis with rashes suggest vitamin A deficiency. Vitamin K deficiency may manifest itself as a bleeding diathesis due to the role of vitamin K in the formation of prothrombin and clotting factors VII, IX, and X. Scurvy, or vitamin C deficiency, results in the altered formation of connective tissues, such as collagen, osteoid, dentin, and intercellular cement substance. Vitamin B deficiency, or beriberi, occurs in three ways that generally overlap to some extent in any given patient. Neuromuscular signs and symptoms alone are known as "dry beriberi" but in association with edema are known as "wet beriberi." Heart failure, generally high-output failure, accounts for so-called cardiac beriberi.

126. According to the passage, inflammation of the skin due to vitamin A deficiency
- is common among the general public
 - causes raised spots on the skin
 - results from keratomalacia
 - causes pain in vital organs
127. The text suggests that heart output may be influenced by deficiency.
- vitamin A
 - vitamin B
 - vitamin K
 - vitamin C
128. Scurvy refers to vitamin deficiency.
- A
 - B
 - K
 - C
129. Lack of vitamin K may result in
- neuromuscular symptoms
 - non-stop hemorrhage
 - cement substance alteration
 - clotting factors formation
130. Mental deterioration may result from the deficiency of
- Niacin
 - vitamin A
 - vitamin K
 - vitamin C