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علم وظائف الأعضاء2 المستوى الثاني - طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

د. بلقيس الحريبي

1) Opening of Voltage gated Calcium channels and entry of calcium ions to the presynaptic area leading to
   1) - Action Potential
   2) - Endoplate potential
   3) + Acetyl choline release
   4) - Acetyl esterase release
2) A toxin from the venom of deadly snakes, It acts as neuromuscular blockers of acetylcholine receptors is called:
   1) - Curare
   2) - Botulinum Toxin
   3) + Bungarotoxin
   4) - Tetani Toxin
3) Acetylcholine released into the synaptic cleft is destroyed very quickly within 1 millisecond by the enzyme called:
   1) - Antiacetyle Esterase
   2) - Antiacetyle choline Receptor
   3) - Acetyl choline release
   4) + Acetyl choline esterase
4) It is an autoimmune disorder of neuromuscular junction caused by antibodies to cholinergic receptors weakness of the muscle:
   1) - Sjorgen Syndrome
   2) + Myasthenia gravis
   3) - Multiple Sclerosis
   4) - Eoeten Syndrome
5) Important coordination System in your body for processing every sensation and thought that you experience is called
   1) + Central Nervous System
   2) - Endocrine System
   3) - Control System
   4) - Autonomous Nervous Sytem
6) Information that is gathered by receptors throughout the body to the centres of Regulation in the CNS is called
   1) + Sensory Receptors
   2) - Effector Receptors
   3) - Motor Receptors
   4) - Chemical Receptors
7) The CNS sends messages to the rest of the body to control all the following except:
   1) - Actions
   2) - Responses to environment
   3) + Chemical Reactions
   4) - Movement
8) In Postsynptic region the sodium ions produce an electrical potential called
   1) - Resting Potential
   2) + Endplate potential
   3) - Graded Potential
   4) - Membrane Potential

9) The Peripheral Nervous System is further divided into different systems which of the following
   1) - Autonomous Nervous System
   2) - Somatic Nervous System
   3) + Both mensioned
   4) - None
10) After a crisis or danger has passed, system helps to calm the body down by which of the following:
   1) + Parasympathetic NS
   2) - Sympathetic
   3) - CNS
   4) - None
11) The nervous system controls the body's response to an emergency known as the fight-or-flight is which of the following
   1) - PNS
   2) - CNS
   3) + Sympthatic
   4) - Parasympthatic
12) An involuntary and nearly instantaneous movement in response to a stimulus is known as
   1) - PNS
   2) - Sympathetic
   3) - Parasympthatic
   4) + Reflex
13) Chemical connection and neurons occurs in the small spaces separating the dendrites and axon endings this is called:
   1) - Sensor
   2) + Synapse
   3) - Effector
   4) - Conductors
14) Muscle contraction and nerve excitability and Neurotransmitter and hormonal release needs important mineral in the body
   1) - Mg
   2) - Zn
   3) + Ca
   4) - Cu
15) Hormone increases calcium reabsorption from kidney and excretion of phosphate, It increases Ca+ absorption from intestine:
   1) - Calcitonin
   2) + Parathrmone
   3) - Thyroxin
   4) - Vit D
16) Increased neuromuscular excitability due to which of the following:
   1) + Hypocalceamea
   2) - Hypercalcaemea
   3) - Hypokalaemea
   4) - Hyperkalaemea
17) Increase glucose by increase glycogenolysis, gluconeogenesis and lipolysis is caused by which hormone
   1) - Insulin
   2) + Glucagon
   3) - Calcitonin
   4) - Thyroxine

18) Natriuresis and increase cardiac contractility are caused by
1) - Calcitonin
2) - Parathrmone
3) - Insulin
4) + Glucagon

19) Type of neurons is located primarily within the CNS and is responsible for communicating among the neurons:
1) - Sensory neuron
2) - Motor neuron
3) + Interneuron
4) - Affrent

20) The means by which the upper gastrointestinal tract rids itself of its contents when almost any part of the upper tract becomes excessively irritated, over distended, or even over excitable:
1) - Masication
2) + Vomiting
3) - Swallowing
4) - Chewing

21) Major muscles play role in mastication are all the following except:
1) + Tongue
2) - Lateral pterygoid
3) - Medial pterygoid
4) - Masseter muscles

22) Swallowing involves approximately all of the following that work together except one:
1) - Five cranial nerves
2) - 26 pairs of muscles
3) - Autonomic Nervous System
4) + Vagal Nerve

23) The sensory mechanism that enables Animals and human to perceive and avoid potential tissue-damaging stimuli, and is essential for survival is specifically known as:
1) - Protection
2) + Nociception
3) - Neuropathic pain
4) - Acute Pain

24) An essential hormones for growth is leading to hypoglycemea except:
1) + Glycogen
2) - Insulin
3) - Thyroxin
4) - Growth Hormone

25) Considered “bad pain” because it persists after recovery from an injury and is often refractory to common analgesic agents, this is considering:
1) - Real pain
2) - Refractory pain
3) + Chronic Pain
4) - Acute pain

26) In late stages of diabetes Due to inhibition of carbohydrate metabolism the body depends on the fat metabolism which supplies most of the energy leading to:
1) + Acidosis

2) - Glucoseurea
3) - Polydepsia
4) - Anaemia

27) Body's communication system and vital for human life include which of the following
1) + CNS
2) - PNS
3) - Sympthatic
4) - Parasympthatic

28) System responsible for controlling involuntary functions such as heartbeat, respiration and involved in human emotional responses is
1) + CNS
2) - PNS
3) - Endocrine
4) - Cardiovascular

29) Spinal cord ascending tracts of sensory neurons relay sensory information from:
1) - Spinal cord
2) - Brain
3) + Sensory Organs
4) - EffectorOrgans

30) In sense of Fare or emergency all the following nervous effects occur except one:
1) - Sympthatic activation
2) - Slow Digestion
3) - Activate Heart and respiration
4) + Eye puple contraction

31) Drugs block the neuromuscular transmission not by acting like acetylcholine in different action is which of following:
1) - Succinylcholine
2) + Botulinum Toxin
3) - Curare
4) - Bungarotoxin

32) An autoimmune disorder of neuromuscular junction caused by antibodies to calcium channels in axon terminal.
1) - Mysthenia Gravis
2) - Sourjen Syndrome
3) + Eaton Syndrome
4) - Gravis Thyrotoxcosis

33) Calcitonin hormone of the thyroid gland shows important effects in the body except one:
1) - Decrease blood calcium level
2) + Moblize Calcium from bones
3) - Stimulates osteoblast
4) - Inhibit osteoclast.

34) Final activated form of vitamin D is all the following
1) + 1- 25 dihydroxycaciferol
2) - Cholecalciferol
3) - 1-Hydroxycaciferol
4) - Ergocalciferol

35) Regarding to the change in Women mucosa directly or through neural mechanism thus altering the periodontal health in menopausal women is caused by
1) + Estrogen Receptor

2) - Emotional Effect
3) - Mode Change
4) - Stress

36) Chewing process is controlled by nuclei in the brain stem leading to stimulation which of the following except:
1) - Reticular areas
2) - Stem taste centers
3) - Rhythmical chewing
4) + Vagal Afferent

37) The sensory signals that initiate vomiting originate mainly from the following except
1) - Duodenum
2) - Esophagus
3) + Lower intestine
4) - Pharynx

38) Saliva is critical for preserving and maintaining the health of oral tissues and many physiological function except:
1) - Tissue repair
2) - Antimicrobial action.
3) + Breath
4) - Balances the PH

39) Xerostomia is caused by many causes except:
1) - Irradiation
2) + Painful lesion
3) - Sjogren syndrome
4) - Dehydration

40) Hypothalamus regulates the secretion of Thyroid hormones T3,T4 by which of the following Hormones
1) + TRH
2) - TSH
3) - ADH
4) - FH and LH

41) The thyroid gland secretes the following hormones except:
1) - Thyroxine
2) - Triiodothyronine
3) + Thyrotropin
4) - Calcitonin

42) Decrease TSH and increase thyroid hormones is caused by the following except
1) - Graves' disease
2) - Subacute thyroiditis
3) - Toxic thyroid adenoma
4) + Hashimoto

43) Hormone increases calcium reabsorption from kidney and excretion of phosphate, It increases Ca+ absorption from intestine:-
1) - Calcitonin
2) + Parathrmone
3) - Vit D
4) - Thyroxin

44) Decrease Calcium absorption from intestine caused by
1) - Insulin
2) - Glucagon

3) + Calcitonin
4) - Parathrmone

45) A region in the brain that controls everything from body ,temperature to heart rate, blood Pressure and circadian rhythms, is which of the following
1) - Throid Gland
2) - Pituitary gland
3) + Hypothalamus
4) - Parathyroid Gland

46) Rregulation of serum Calcium and Phosphorus levels and in the skeletal remodelling is by the following hormones except
1) + Glucagon
2) - Parathrmone
3) - Vit D
4) - Calcitonin

47) Graves' disease is autoimmune disease characterized by
1) - Hypoparathyroidism
2) - Hyperparathyroidism
3) - Hypothyroidism
4) + Hyperthyroidism

48) Patient suffers from Hypothyroidism will show which of the following manifestation except:
1) - Delayed dental eruption
2) + Susceptability to caries
3) - Glossitis
4) - Macroglossia

49) In a myxedematous coma which one is incorrect
1) - Hyperthermia
2) - Bradycardia
3) - Epileptic seizure
4) + Hypotension

50) Increase susceptibility to caries , mandibular osteoporosis and burning mouth syndrome are oral manifestation in
1) - Hypothyrodisim
2) + Hyperthyrodism
3) - Hyperparathyrodism
4) - Hypoparathyrodism