



قائمة الاسئلة

Physiology - (50) الامتحان درجة -2 الفترة - Laboratory Medicine 2nd Year Batch 49 - موازي - Physiology - قسم- الثاني المستوى - (-)

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- 1) 1. Pancreas
 - 1) - consists of chief cells.
 - 2) secretes lipase enzyme.
 - 3) - is a part of small intestine.
 - 4) - controls by somatic nervous system.
- 2) Regarding the metabolic functions of the liver:
 - 1) - It stores blood cells.
 - 2) It stores glycogens.
 - 3) - It stores triglycerides.
 - 4) - It stores urea.
- 3) Hydrochloric acid is synthesized by
 - 1) - duodenal cells.
 - 2) - gastric mucus cells.
 - 3) gastric parietal cells.
 - 4) - intestinal cells.
- 4) Intestinal phase of pancreatic secretion characterized by:
 - 1) - Presence of bolus in the small intestine.
 - 2) - Hormonal regulation of pepsinogen.
 - 3) Presence of chyme in the small intestine.
 - 4) - Secretion of hydrochloric acid.
- 5) Among the properties of bile salts are:
 - 1) - Digestion of proteins.
 - 2) - Excretion of bicarbonate.
 - 3) Emulsification and digestion of fats.
 - 4) - Secrets from the small intestine.
- 6) Regarding the function of gastrointestinal tract:
 - 1) It causes digestion and absorption of wanted substances.
 - 2) - It causes micturition.
 - 3) - It causes vasodilation.
 - 4) - It controls by somatic nervous system.
- 7) The carbohydrate breakdown in the small intestine is by action of
 - 1) - Amylolytic enzyme in the saliva.
 - 2) - Ptyalin.
 - 3) Pancreatic amylase.
 - 4) - Chymotrypsin.
- 8) The protein digestion in the stomach is by:
 - 1) - Intrinsic factor.
 - 2) - Enzymes secreted from G cells.
 - 3) Active form of pepsinogen.
 - 4) - Alkaline mucus.
- 9) Intrinsic factor is:
 - 1) - activated by iron.
 - 2) essential for vitamin B12 absorption.
 - 3) - secreted by chief cells.
 - 4) - stored in duodenum.





- 10) Regarding contraction of gallbladder:
- 1) - Causes by stimulation of sympathetic nervous system.
 - 2) Is influenced by neural (parasympathetic) and hormonal (CCK-PZ).
 - 3) - Causes by enteric nerve plexus and hormone CCK.
 - 4) - Controls by submucosal nerve plexus.
- 11) Regarding the functions of the liver:
- 1) - Inactivated fat-soluble substances.
 - 2) Stores vitamin B12 and ferritin.
 - 3) - Secretes lecithin, bile salts and bile pigments.
 - 4) - Synthesized thyroxin.
- 12) Exchange of gases at the alveolar level is performed by
- 1) - Facilitated diffusion.
 - 2) - Co-transport.
 - 3) Simple diffusion.
 - 4) - Osmosis.
- 13) Regarding the chloride shift:
- 1) - It takes place in the large intestine.
 - 2) The bicarbonate moves out and chloride moves into of the RBCs.
 - 3) - It takes place at the alveolar level.
 - 4) - It transports the NaCl molecules.
- 14) Regarding the carbonic anhydrase:
- 1) - It presents in the endothelial cells.
 - 2) - It is an enzyme that breakdown the glucose.
 - 3) It involves in the transport of CO₂.
 - 4) - It moves out of the alveolar epithelial cells.
- 15) Regarding the dead space:
- 1) - It Is the atmospheric air undergoes gaseous exchange.
 - 2) - Its volume is 450 ml.
 - 3) It is the remaining air in the conducting part of respiratory system.
 - 4) - It is the intrapleural space.
- 16) The contraction of diaphragm leads to
- 1) - Collapse of the alveoli.
 - 2) Increase the vertical dimension of chest cavity.
 - 3) - Decrease the abdominal pressure.
 - 4) - Increase the elastic recoil of the lungs.
- 17) Chemoreceptors sensitive to H⁺ ions are
- 1) Medullary chemoreceptors.
 - 2) - Peripheral chemoreceptors.
 - 3) - Pulmonary chemoreceptors.
 - 4) - Proprioceptors.
- 18) The protective function of respiratory airways is
- 1) ciliary activity.
 - 2) - hormone secretion.
 - 3) - inactivation of mucus secretion.
 - 4) - inactivation of respiratory white blood cells.
- 19) Regarding surfactant:
- 1) It is secreted by type-II alveolar cells.
 - 2) - Its increment leads to respiratory distress syndrome.
 - 3) - It is consisted of phospholipids.





- 4) - It is secreted by thyroid gland.
- 20) Regarding the transport of gases between lungs and tissue:
- 1) - It depends on the concentration gradient of gases.
 - 2) It depends on the number of red blood cells.
 - 3) - It increases during rest.
 - 4) - It decreases during hypoxia.
- 21) Regarding the CO₂-transport:
- 1) - 50% of CO₂-transport is carried as a carboxyhemoglobin.
 - 2) - 30 % of CO₂-transport is carried via bicarbonate.
 - 3) - No enzyme is required for CO₂-transport.
 - 4) Carbonic anhydrase is involved in the transport of CO₂.
- 22) The stimulants of peripheral chemoreceptors are
- 1) - Increase of atmospheric pO₂.
 - 2) - Decrease of arterial pCO₂.
 - 3) - Increase arterial sodium chloride molecules.
 - 4) Decrease of arterial pO₂.
- 23) The central chemoreceptors are sensitive to:
- 1) - The bicarbonates.
 - 2) - The O₂ partial pressure.
 - 3) The hydrogen concentration.
 - 4) - The CO₂ partial pressure.
- 24) Regarding the action of thyroxin on development
- 1) It is necessary for mental development of the fetus & babies.
 - 2) - Its increase causes cretinism.
 - 3) - Its high-level causes physical abnormalities.
 - 4) - It decreases the BMR.
- 25) Regarding the metabolic action of Insulin.
- 1) - Increases gluconeogenesis.
 - 2) - Reduces glycogenolysis & gluconeogenesis.
 - 3) - Increases glucose formation & cellular utilization.
 - 4) Reduces glycogenesis & increases glucose uptake.
- 26) Thyroxin
- 1) - causes milk secretion.
 - 2) - decreases bone growth.
 - 3) stimulates protein synthesis.
 - 4) - increases during sleep.
- 27) One action of growth hormone on metabolism is
- 1) - Increase the process of catabolism.
 - 2) Increase the amino acid uptake.
 - 3) - Decrease the amino acids transport.
 - 4) - Stopped the protein synthesis.
- 28) Regarding functions of endocrine glands.
- 1) - They controlled homeostasis.
 - 2) - They help growth of the body.
 - 3) - They controlled reproduction.
 - 4) Structurally they are ductless.
- 29) Regarding thyroid stimulating hormone-TSH:
- 1) It causes thyroxin secretion.
 - 2) - It is secreted by the thalamus.





- 3) - It secretes by the posterior pituitary.
4) - It secretes by the liver.
- 30) Vasopressin or antidiuretic hormone (ADH) secretes by
- 1) - cerebral cortex.
 - 2) - thalamus.
 - 3) + posterior pituitary.
 - 4) - thyroid gland.
- 31) The control of endocrine glands is by:
- 1) + Positive and negative feedback mechanisms.
 - 2) - Exchange of gases.
 - 3) - Improving the memory.
 - 4) - Somatic nervous system.
- 32) Pituitary gland secretes
- 1) - Estrogen.
 - 2) - Gastrin.
 - 3) + Prolactin.
 - 4) - Testosterone.
- 33) Regarding action of Glucagon:
- 1) - Secretion is decreased by low blood glucose
 - 2) + Increases the blood sugar by glycogenolysis & gluconeogenesis
 - 3) - On fat causes lipogenesis.
 - 4) - Decreases amino acid uptake.
- 34) Regarding TSH (thyroid stimulating hormone):
- 1) - It decreases when the TRH increases in concentration.
 - 2) + It secretes from anterior pituitary gland.
 - 3) - It inhibits the thyroid hormones.
 - 4) - Its increase causes dwarfism.

