Questions

- **15.** The tendency for blood flow to be turbulent is increased by
- (A) increased viscosity
- (B) increased hematocrit
- (C) partial occlusion of a blood vessel
- (D) decreased velocity of blood flow
- 16. A patient experiences orthostatic hypotension after a sympathectomy. The explanation for this occurrence is
- (A) an exaggerated response of the reninangiotensin-aldosterone system
- (B) a suppressed response of the reninangiotensin-aldosterone system
- (C) an exaggerated response of the baroreceptor mechanism
- (D) a suppressed response of the baroreceptor mechanism

- 18. In which of the following situations is pulmonary blood flow greater than aortic blood flow?
- (A) Normal adult
- (B) Fetus
- (C) Left-to-right ventricular shunt
- (D) Right-to-left ventricular shunt
- (E) Right ventricular failure
- (F) Administration of a positive inotropic agent
- 21. An acute decrease in arterial blood pressure elicits which of the following compensatory changes?
- (A) Decreased firing rate of the carotid sinus nerve
- (B) Increased parasympathetic outflow to the heart
- (C) Decreased heart rate
- (D) Decreased contractility
- (E) Decreased mean systemic pressure

- 27. An increase in arteriolar resistance, without a change in any other component of the cardiovascular system, will produce
- (A) a decrease in total peripheral resistance (TPR)
- (B) an increase in capillary filtration
- (C) an increase in arterial pressure
- (D) a decrease in afterload
- **32.** The greatest pressure decrease in the circulation occurs across the arterioles because
- (A) they have the greatest surface area
- (B) they have the greatest cross-sectional area
- (C) the velocity of blood flow through them is the highest
- (D) the velocity of blood flow through them is the lowest
- (E) they have the greatest resistance

- **33.** Pulse pressure is
- (A) the highest pressure measured in the arteries
- (B) the lowest pressure measured in the arteries
- (C) measured only during diastole
- (D) determined by stroke volume
- (E) decreased when the capacitance of the arteries decreases
- (F) the difference between mean arterial pressure and central venous pressure
- **38.** Which of the following is an effect of histamine?
- (A) Decreased capillary filtration
- (B) Vasodilation of the arterioles
- (C) Vasodilation of the veins
- (D) Decreased P_c
- (E) Interaction with the muscarinic receptors on the blood vessels

- **39.** Carbon dioxide (CO_2) regulates blood flow to which one of the following organs?
- (A) Heart
- (B) Skin
- (C) Brain
- (D) Skeletal muscle at rest
- (E) Skeletal muscle during exercise
- **42.** Blood flow to which organ is controlled primarily by the sympathetic nervous system rather than by local metabolites?
- (A) Skin
- (B) Heart
- (C) Brain
- (D) Skeletal muscle during exercise
- **43.** Which of the following parameters is decreased during moderate exercise?
- (A) Arteriovenous O2 difference
- (B) Heart rate
- (C) Cardiac output
- (D) Pulse pressure
- (E) Total peripheral resistance (TPR)