Physiology team MCQs

Done By: Rahma Alshehri kholoud albqami

1- firing of spikes potentials starts at:
56
40
35
50
2- which neurotransmitter is produced from both motor and secromotor neurons of GIT:
-ach
-Substance p
-VIP
-Histamine.
3- according to the law of gut: the receiving segment will have:
contraction of longitudinal muscles only-
- contraction of circular muscles only
-contraction of longitudinal muscles & relaxation of circular muscles.
- relaxation of longitudinal muscles & contraction of circular muscles.
4- In case of sympathetic overstimulation, the effect on GIT blood flow eventually will be:
-decreased
-increased
-normal
5- the cause of slow waves is
- Na influx only
- Ca influx only
- Na & ca influx
- Ca outflux
6- blocking of propulsive movements of GIT can happen by:
-NSAIDs
- Atropine.
-Histamine blockers
- Propranolol
7- the antiperistalsis movements happening between ileum & cecum is to allow more time

for: - neutralization of food emptying of the stomach absorption.
8- one of the Motilin functions is : - regulates MMC - Increase intestinal motility - contract ileocaecal sphincter
9- fructose is absorbed from intestinal lumen through: - GLUT 2 - passive diffusion - facilitated diffusion
10- which one of the followings absorption is independent on Na absorption: - D-AA - L-AA -glucose - vit.B1
11-parotid glands don't secret - ions - water - enzymes. -mucus.
12- Ptyalin breaks: -beta 1,4 glycosidic bond - alpha 1,6 glycosidic bond alpha 1,4 glycosidic bond.
13- The sympathetic action on slivery glands is -nothing - increase secretion

-decrease secretion

14- the strongest fat splitting enzyme is :
-alpha amylase
- lingual lipase
- gastric lipase
- pancreatic lipase
15- which of the following is exopeptidase:
-carboxypeptidase
- pepsin
-chymotrypsin
- elastase
16- the main source of digestive enzymes is :
-sublingual glands
- Pancreatic ducts
- Pancreatic acinar glands.
17. Dhoshholings A2 hydrolyses the fatty asid estarified at sarbon numbers
17- Phospholipase A2 hydrolyses the fatty acid esterified at carbon number: -1
-1 -2
-2 -3
- -
18- which component of the saliva mucus has amphoteric properties:
-water
- glycoproteins
- electrolytes
19 can keep the LES closed
- sympathetic only
- sympathetic only -parasympathetic only
-parasympathetic only -both sympathetic & parasympathetic
-parasympathetic only -both sympathetic & parasympathetic 20- the type of contraction at the Antral pump is:
-parasympathetic only -both sympathetic & parasympathetic

- continuous contraction
 21- one of the essential functions of the stomach that can't be replaced by any other organ is: digestion Absorption acid secretion Intrinsic factor production
 22- there is no digestion of in the stomach. - lipids - carbohydrates - proteins
23- histamine can stimulates the release of HCL from parotid cells by it's function on: -H1 - H2 -H3 receptors
24- entro-oxyntin stimulates the release of - gastrin -HCL -gastric intrinsic factor -all of the above
25- entrogastrones work in which phase of gastric secretion process: -cephalic phase - gastric phase -early intestinal phase -late intestinal phase
26- 2nd phase of gastric AP is: - plateau phase - falling phase - upstroke.

 27- hanger contraction increases by: -high glucose blood level. - high lipids blood level. - low glucose blood level. -low lipids blood level.
28- MMC is inhibited when:
-stomach is empty
-smelling food
- ingesting food.
29- Somatostatin is produced from:
-S cells
-G cells
-I cells
-D cells
30 -which one of the following isn't a part of entrogastrones hormones: -GRP -CCK -GIP -VIP
31- Gastrin hormone:
a. Is secreted from the intestine.
b. Increases gastric acid secretion.
c. Is secreted from the liver. d. None of the above
u. INDIE OF THE ADDIVE
32-Protein digestion in the stomach occurs by:
- Chymotrypsin.
- Chymotrypsin. -Trypsin.
- Chymotrypsin.

-Contains proteolytic enzymes (digest proteins).
- Is under nervous control only.

- -Is acidic.
- -Volume is about 6 liters/day.

34-Saliva:

- -Contains trypsin..
- Is hypotonic relative to plasma.
- Volume ranges from 5-6 L/day.
- Normally, is alkaline

35-Trypsin is secreted from:

- Parietal cells.
- -Gastric G-cells.
- -Pancreatic acinar cells.
- -Liver.

36-Gastric pepsin:

- -Is secreted from parietal cells.
- -Digests proteins.
- -Is inhibited by gastric HCL.
- -Digests starch.

37-Absorption in the gastrointestinal tract:

- Is mechanical breakdown of food into small particles.
- Is transport of digested end products from intestinal lumen to blood.
- Is the elimination of indigestible substances from the body.
- None of the above.

38-The type of salivary secretion from parotid gland is:

- Both serous and mucous.
- Serous.
- Mucous.
- None of the above.

39-Gastric HCl is secreted from:

- Peptic cells.
- Parietal cells.
- Mucous cells.
- Endocrine cells.

40-The average volume of gastric secretion is:

- 5-8 litrers / day.
- 8-10 liters / day.

- 500 ml / day.
- 2-3 liters / day.

41-Gastric secretion is decreased by:

- Gastrin.
- Secretin.
- Cholecystokine.
- Both (b) and (c) are correct

42-Proteolytic enzymes are:

- Trypsin.
- Chemotrypsin.
- Carboxypeptidase.
- All of the above.

43-Salivary amylase digests:

- Starch into glucose.
- Fats into fatty acids.
- Proteins into amino acids.
- Starch into maltose.

44-pH of all of the following secretions is alkaline Except:

- Bile.
- Gastric secretion.
- Pancreatic secretion.
- Intestinal secretion.

45-Intrinsic factor is secreted from:

- G- cells.
- Peptic cells.
- Parietal cells.
- Mucous cells.

46-The stimuli for gastrin release are all of the following Except:

- Gastric distension.
- Caffeine.
- Presence of amino acids and peptides.
- Lowering of gastric pH

47-Protein digestion starts in:

- The mouth.
- The stomach.

- The duodenum.
- The colon.

48-At low flow rate, salivary secretions have:

- -High K +and HCO3-
- -Low Na+ and CI-
- low K + and High Na +
- -A and B