



Physiology team

MCQs



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**1- Macrophage Located in liver called :**

A- histiocytes,

B- kupffer

C- Microglia

**2- Which of following macrophages is fixed macrophages:**

A- Tissue histiocytes in subcutaneous tissues.

B- Reticular cells in the lymph nodes, bone marrow and spleen.

c- Alveolar cells in lung.

**3- monoblast maturing to**

A- promonocyte

B- monocytes.

c- macrophage .

**4- monocyte Stay in circulation for :**

A- 1 month.

B- 10 days

c- for 10-20 hours

**5- one of the General Functions of RES :**

A-Storage and circulation of iron.

B- Storage and circulation of Calcium .

c- Storage and circulation of copper .

**6- indirect Function of RES :**

A- Phagocytosis: Bacterial, dead cells, foreign particles

B- Breakdown of aging RBC

c- Immune function: processing antigen and antibodies production

**7- Thymus is site of :**

A- B- cell formation

B- T-cell maturation.

c- T-cell formation .

**8- It holds a reserve of blood in case of hemorrhagic shock:**

A- Liver

B- Spleen

C- Gall bladder

**9- Haematopoiesis in spleen happen in :**

A- fetal life.

B- infant

c- adult

**10- Which one of the following is not of the Risks and complications of Splenectomy:**

- A- Patient prone to malaria.
- B- Inflammation of the pancreas
- C- inflammation of the liver .

**11- Clotting Factors II called :**

- A-Fibrinogen
- B-Antihemophilic factor B
- C- Prothrombin

**12- Which vitamin is important for normal production of prothrombin by the liver:**

- A- vitamin B
- B- vitamin K
- C- vitamin A

**13- Thrombin activate the factor :**

- A- VIIIa and XIa
- B- XIII and V
- C- all above .

**14- fibrin monomers polymerize with one another to form fibrin fibers with the help of clotting factor :**

- A- Fibrin-stabilizing factor XIII
- B- Hageman factor XII
- C- Prothrombin II

**15- Clotting factor released from damaged tissues :**

- A- thromboplastin III
- B-Stuart-Prower factor X
- C- Stable factor VII

**16- Plasmin is controlled by:**

- A- tissue plasminogen activators (t-PA)
- B-fibrin degradation products (FDP)
- C-Tissue Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor (TPAI)

**17- hemophilia A due to deficiency of :**

- A - Factor IX
- B-Factor VIII
- C- Factor II

**18- Regulation of Platelets Formation by :**

- A- Fibrin
- B- Thrombin

## C- Thrombopoietin

**19- Life span of Thrombocytes is :**

- A- 30 days
- B- 60-120 days.
- C- 7-10 Days

**20- one of Alpha Granules is**

- A- ADP/ATP.
- B- Fibrinogen.
- C- Serotonin.

**21- Fibrinogen is needed to join platelets to each other via platelet fibrinogen receptors :**

- A- Platelet Aggregation
- B- Platelet Adhesion
- C- Platelet Activation

**22-Function of Thromboxane A<sub>2</sub> :**

- A- Vasodilation.
- B- release ADP
- C- Platelet aggregation

**23- which one of congenital platelet disorder is Aggregation disorder :**

- A- Glanzmann thrombosthenia
- B- Bernard-Soulier.
- C- Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome.

**24- cause of jaundice :**

- A- Small quantities of bilirubin
- B- large quantities of bilirubin
- C- Normal quantities of bilirubin

**25-normal plasma concentration of bilirubin is**

- A- 0.5 mg/dl
- B- 40 mg/dl.
- C- 7 mg/dl

**26- Post hepatic jaundice can caused by :**

- A- Sickle cell disease
- B- carcinoma of head of pancreas .
- C- cirrhosis

**27- in prehepatic Van der Bergh reaction is**

- A- indirect.
- B- direct

C- biphasic.

**28- stools appearance in Hepatic jaundice :**

A- darker than the normal color .

B- pale grayish in color

C- clay color

**29- which type of jaundice have abnormalities in biochemical markers of liver function (ALT) , (SGPT), (AST), (SGOT) :**

A- Hepatic

B- Prehepatic

C-Posthepatic .

**30-Urine in prehepatic :**

A- urine is free from bilirubin

B- Urine appears dark brown

C- urine appears liquorice color.

**31-Vit.k is produced in the colon by from:**

a. Bacterial fermentation of CHO

b. Bacterial fermentation OF protiens

c. Bacterial fermentation of lipids

d. Degradation of amino acids

**32- Which one of the following contracts the ileocecal valve:**

A. Gastrin

B. CCK

C. B adrenergic stimulation

D. Secretin

**33- The mass movement happens in .....**

A. Storage colon

B. Absorptive colon

C. Illume

D. Anal canal

**34- Control of colon motility is:**

A. Purely hormonal

B. Purely neural

C. Hormonal and neural

**35- Which of the following is not secreted in colon :**

A. Mucus

B. Digestive enzymes

C. Water

D. Electrolytes

**36- Bilirubin is picked up by hepatocytes by the help of carrier proteins called:**

- A. Y & Q
- B. Y & Z
- C. Z & A
- D. A & Z

**37- Fate of the majority of conjugated bilirubin is:**

- A. Return to plasma through liver sinusoids
- B. Return to plasma through lymphatics
- C. Transformation to Urobilinogen
- D. De-conjugate and absorbed by small intestines

**38- Direct Van den Bergh reaction happens with:**

- A. Conjugated bilirubin
- B. Unconjugated bilirubin
- C. Free bilirubin
- D. Urobilinogen

**39- Which of the following treats Glucuronyl transferase deficiency:**

- A. Domridone
- B. Steroids
- C. Phenobarbital
- D. NSAIDS

**40- Which of the following is the conjugated form of bilirubin?**

- A. Cholebilirubin
- B. hemobilirubin
- C. urobilongen
- D. stercobilongen

**50- Bile is slightly alkaline due to:**

- A. NaCl
- B. NaOH
- C. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>

**51- 65% of bile is:**

- A. Phospholipids
- B. Cholesterol
- C. Proteins
- D. Bile salts

**52- Gallbladder bile is more concentrated due to**

- A. Electrolytes active absorption
- B. Water active absorption
- C. Electrolytes secretion

D. Water secretion

53- the most potent Choloretic is:

- A. CCK
- B. Hco<sub>3</sub>
- C. Bile salts
- D. Sympathetic system

54- the most potent Cholagogue is:

- A. CCK
- B. Secretin
- C. Parasympathetic
- D. Sympathetic

55- ..... is a secondary bile acid

- A. Cholic acid
- B. sodium glycocholateand
- C. Chenodeoxycolic acid
- D. Lithocholic acid

56- In healthy people the bile acid pool=

- A. 1-2 g
- B. 2-3 g
- C. 2-4 g
- D. 4-8 g

57- the site of bile re-conjugation and re-hydroxylation is:

- A. Liver
- B. Small intestines
- C. Colon
- D. Blood

58- which of the following isn't considered a risk factor for gallstone:

- A. Female
- B. Fibers containing diet
- C. Fat
- D. Fertile