

Q3. During cholera epidemic, most of the children of that area caught diarrhea. The intestinal tract of these kids get rid of infectious agent by which of the following set of mechanisms:

- A.** Excessive secretion of fluid in distal ileum and colon, strong propulsive movements
- B.** Excessive secretion of gastric enzymes and strong propulsive movements
- C.** Excessive secretion of fluids in duodenum and jejunum
- D.** Increased mixing movements in small intestine
- E.** Decreased secretion of fluids in colon

Q13. The major factor that protects the duodenal mucosa from damage by gastric acid is:

- A.** The endogenous mucosal barrier of the duodenum
- B.** Duodenal bicarbonate secretion
- C.** Hepatic bicarbonate secretion
- D.** Bicarbonate contained in bile
- E.** Pancreatic bicarbonate secretion

Q2. A patient having peptic ulcer is treated by Omeprazole .The drug decreases the secretion of H^+ ion by :

- A. Blocking H_2 receptors
- B. Neutralizing the acid
- C. Inhibiting the proton Pump
- D. Reducing the secretion of gastrin
- E. Inhibiting the effect of acetylcholine

Q9. Segmentation contractions of small intestine

- A. Increase in frequency by increase levels of epinephrine
- B. Occurs more often than do mixing movements in colon
- C. Occurs at higher frequency in sigmoid colon than in the rectum
- D. Are accompanied by loss of haustral markings
- E. Occurs in higher frequency than that of slow waves in colon.

Q14. A 20-year-old man lacks intrinsic factor. His complete blood examination shows macrocytic and hypochromic anemia. He is suffering through

- A. Peptic ulcer
- B. Achalasia
- C. Tropical sprue
- D. Pernicious anemia
- E. Iron deficiency anemia

Q11. Which of the following are paired correctly?

- A. Secretin – stimulation of enzymatic release from the pancreatic acinar cells
- B. Cholecystokinin – relaxation of the sphincter of Oddi
- C. Cholecystokinin – sympathetic stimulation causing increase pancreatic enzymes secretion
- D. Cholecystokinin – gallbladder relaxation
- E. Secretin – relaxation of the sphincter of Oddi

Q20. In infants, defecation often follows a meal. The cause of colonic contractions in this situation is:

- A. Histamine
- B. The gastrocolic reflex
- C. Increased circulating levels of somatostatin
- D. The enterogastric reflex
- E. Increased circulating levels of CCK

Q7. Chronic gastritis can lead to gastric atrophy and is often associated with which of the following?

- A. Microcytic anemia
- B. Hyperchlorhydria
- C. Steatorrhea
- D. Pernicious anemia
- E. Achalasia

Q8. The proenzyme pepsinogen is secreted mainly from which of the following structures?

- A. Epithelial cells of the duodenum
- B. Acinar cells of the pancreas
- C. Gastric glands of the stomach
- D. Ductal cells of the pancreas
- E. Esophagus

Q6. A 40-year-old man presents with symptoms of upper gastrointestinal discomfort, dysphagia and a non-specific feeling of pressure in the chest. Radiograph findings indicate distention of the lower oesophagus most likely caused by a failure of receptive relaxation of the gastroesophageal sphincter. Which of the following conditions best fits to this description?

- A. Gastroesophageal reflux**
- B. Barrett's esophagus**
- C. Gastritis**
- D. Achalasia or magaesophagus**
- E. Hiatus Hernia**

Q4. Function of pancreatic lipase is:

- A. Fat Digestion**
- B. Neutralization of alkaline pH**
- C. Digestion of carbohydrates**
- D. Digestion of proteins**
- E. Digestion of starch**

Q15. A patient with a tumor secreting abnormal amounts of gastrin (gastrinoma) would be most likely to exhibit which of the following?

- A. Decreased chief cell exocytosis
- B. Duodenal ulceration
- C. A reduced incidence of gastrointestinal reflux disease
- D. Protein malabsorption
- E. Increased gastric pH in the period between meals

Q18. When parietal cells are stimulated, they secrete

- A. HCL & HCO₃
- B. HCL & Intrinsic factor
- C. HCL & Pepsinogen
- D. Mucus & pepsinogen
- E. HCO₃ & Intrinsic factor

Q17. A patient whom resting tone of the internal anal sphincter is normal, distension of the rectum induces normal relaxation of the internal anal sphincter, no change in the tone of external anal sphincter and no sensation of the urge to defecate. These findings are consistent with the damage to the

- A. Internal anal sphincter**
- B. Spinal cord**
- C. Vagus nerve**
- D. Transeverse colon.**
- E. . Enteric nerves**

Q12. During which stage of swallowing, respiration is inhibited?

- A. Voluntary stage
- B. Pharyngeal stage
- C. Esophageal stage
- D. Postprandial stage
- E. Buccal stage

Q19. HCL secretion is inhibited by:

- A. Somatostatin**
- B. Enteró-oxyntin**
- C. High Ph**
- D. Amino acids**
- E. Acetylcholine**

Q16. Which of the following has the highest pH?

- A. Hepatic bile
- B. Pancreatic juice
- C. Saliva
- D. Secretions of the intestinal glands
- E. Gastric juice

Q1. When salivary secretion is maximally stimulated, the salivary concentration of which of the following ions is increased?

- A. Potassium
- B. Chloride
- C. Bicarbonate
- D. Sodium
- E. Calcium

Q10. The second year MBBS Student is appearing for viva examination, stimulation of sympathetic nervous system will result in

- A. Increased rate of gastric emptying
- B. Segmentation contraction of proximal colon
- C. Relaxation of pyloric sphincter
- D. Stimulation of gut motility & secretory activity
- E. Inhibition of gut motility & secretory activity

Q5. Bile Salts are:

- A. Produced in gall bladder
- B. Essential for digestion of carbohydrates
- C. Major constituent of Pancreatic lipase
- D. Recycled by enterohepatic circulation
- E. Formed by cleavage of hemoglobin