

QUIZ 2 (HEMODYNAMICS)

TIME 15 MIN

SEQs:

Q1- DEFINE HYPEREMIA

Q2- DEFINE CONGESTION

Q3- TYPES OF HEMORRHAGE

Q4- DEFINE HEMOSTASIS

Q5- WHAT IS NUGMEG LIVER?

1. Regarding platelets

- (a) They are the main source of thrombin
- (b) they number 150-450 x10³ per microliter
- (c) They contain a nucleus
- (d) They are biconcave discs
- (e) They contain α and β granules

Ans B

2. Non-inflammatory oedema

- (a) has a high protein content
- (b) is caused by low levels of aldosterone
- (c) protein poor and has a SG >1.012
- (d) is associated with high ANP
- (e) is caused by raised plasma oncotic pressure

Ans C

3. Vascular hyperaemia

- (a) is caused by inflammatory mediators
- (b) results in cyanosis
- (c) results in oedema
- (d) results in brown induration
- (e) causes haemosiderin laden macrophages

Ans A

4. Active hyperaemia is associated with

- (a) cyanosis
- (b) dilation of arteries and arterioles
- (c) release of a tourniquet on a peripheral limb
- (d) inflammatory mediators
- (e) the blood flow to all parts of the body except the brain

Ans B

5. In the triple response, reactive hyperaemia is due to

- (a) exercise
- (b) blushing
- (c) arteriolar dilation
- (d) inflammatory mediators

Ans C