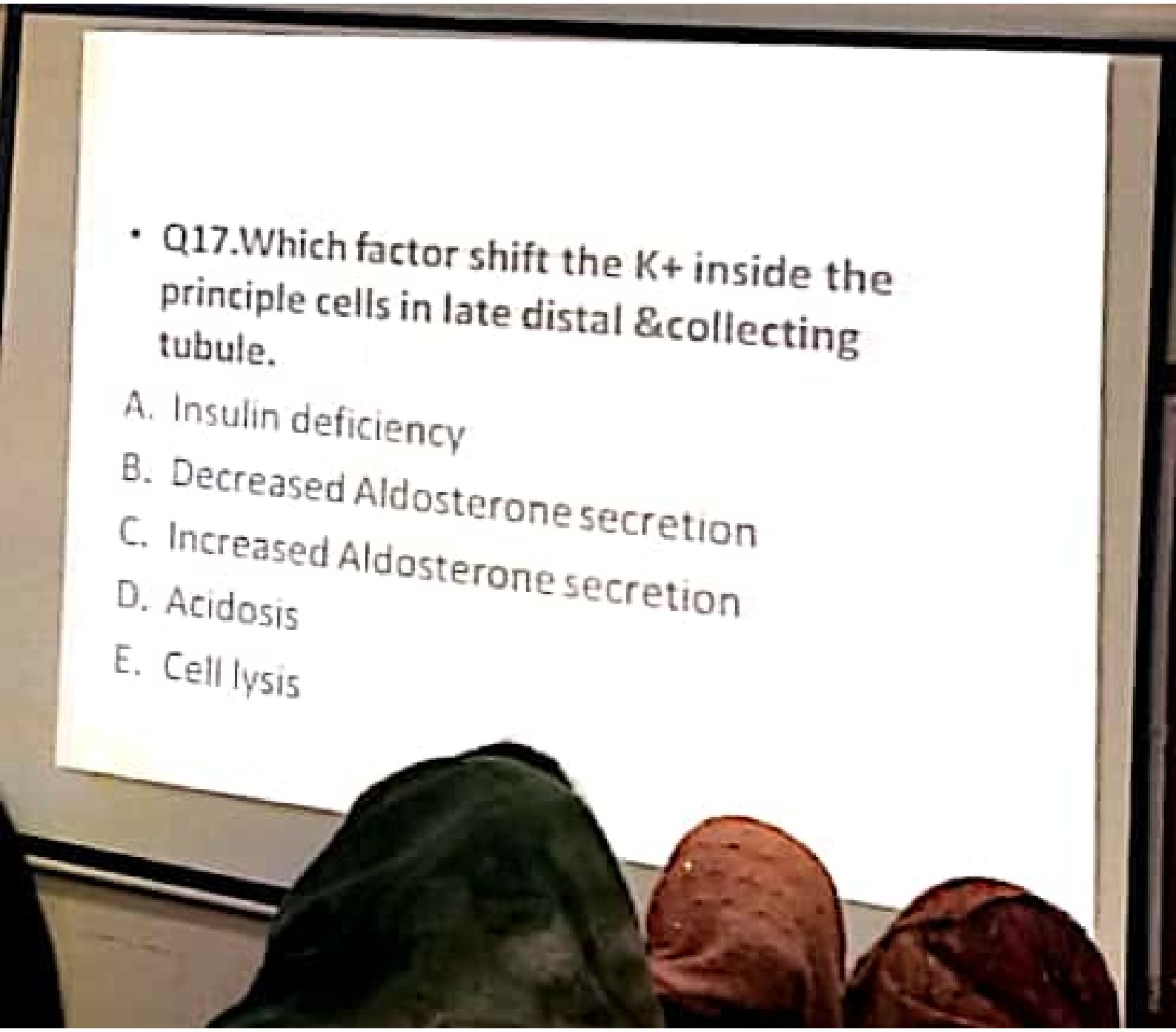
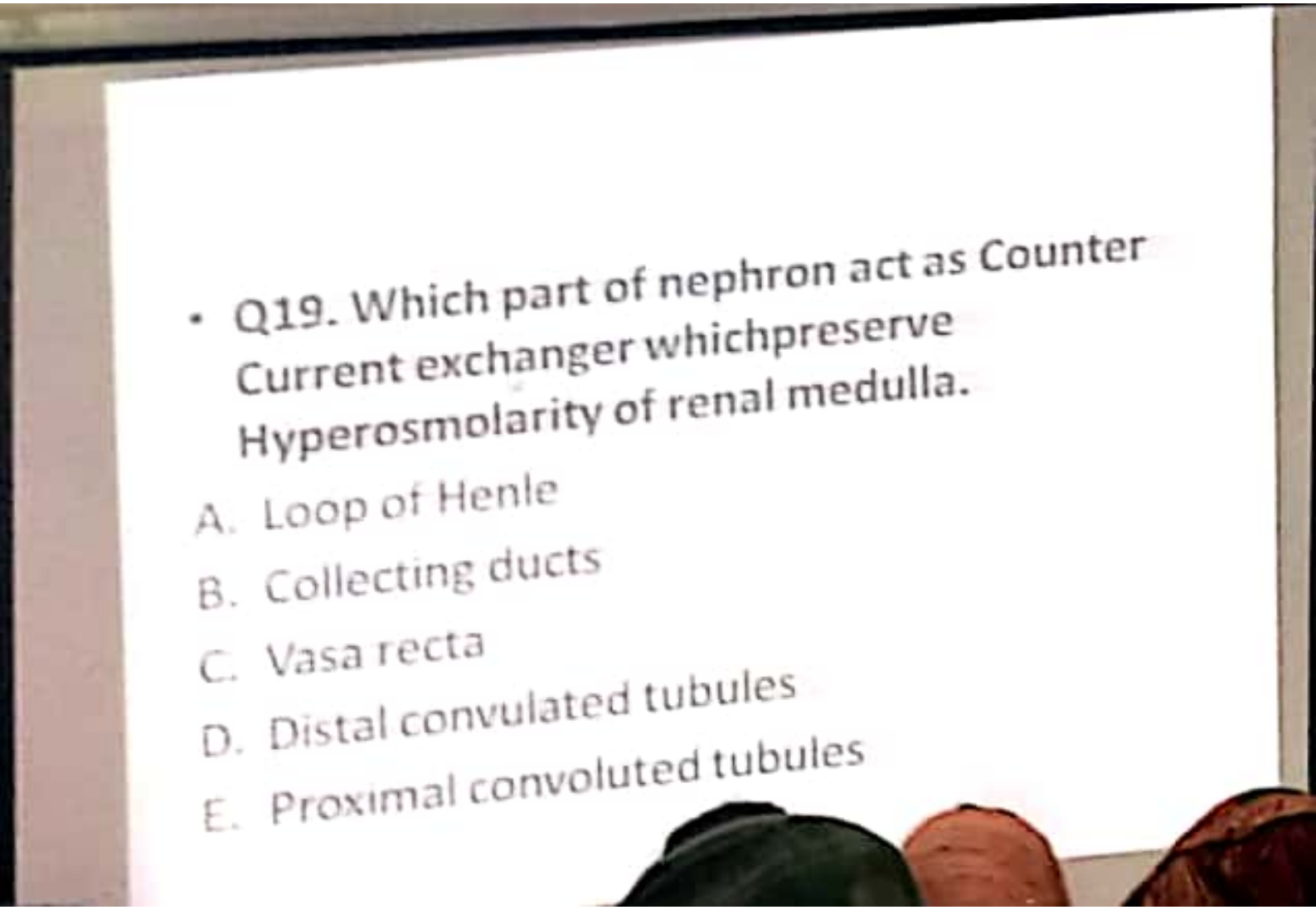


- Q. Which type of Nephrons are involved in formation of concentrated urine &why?



- Q4. The following data is obtained from an arterial blood sample who had prolonged history of vomiting
- PH= 7.5, Pco2=49mm Hg, [HCO3]= 38mEq/L.this patients arterial blood findings are diagnosis of :

A. Compensated respiratory alkalosis
B. CompensatingMetabolic alkalosis
C. Metabolic acidosis
D. Respiratory acidosis
E. Both metabolic & respiratory acidosis

- Q6.The only factor by which excretion of Ca++ is enhanced is?

A. ↑plasma phosphate

B. ↓Blood pressure

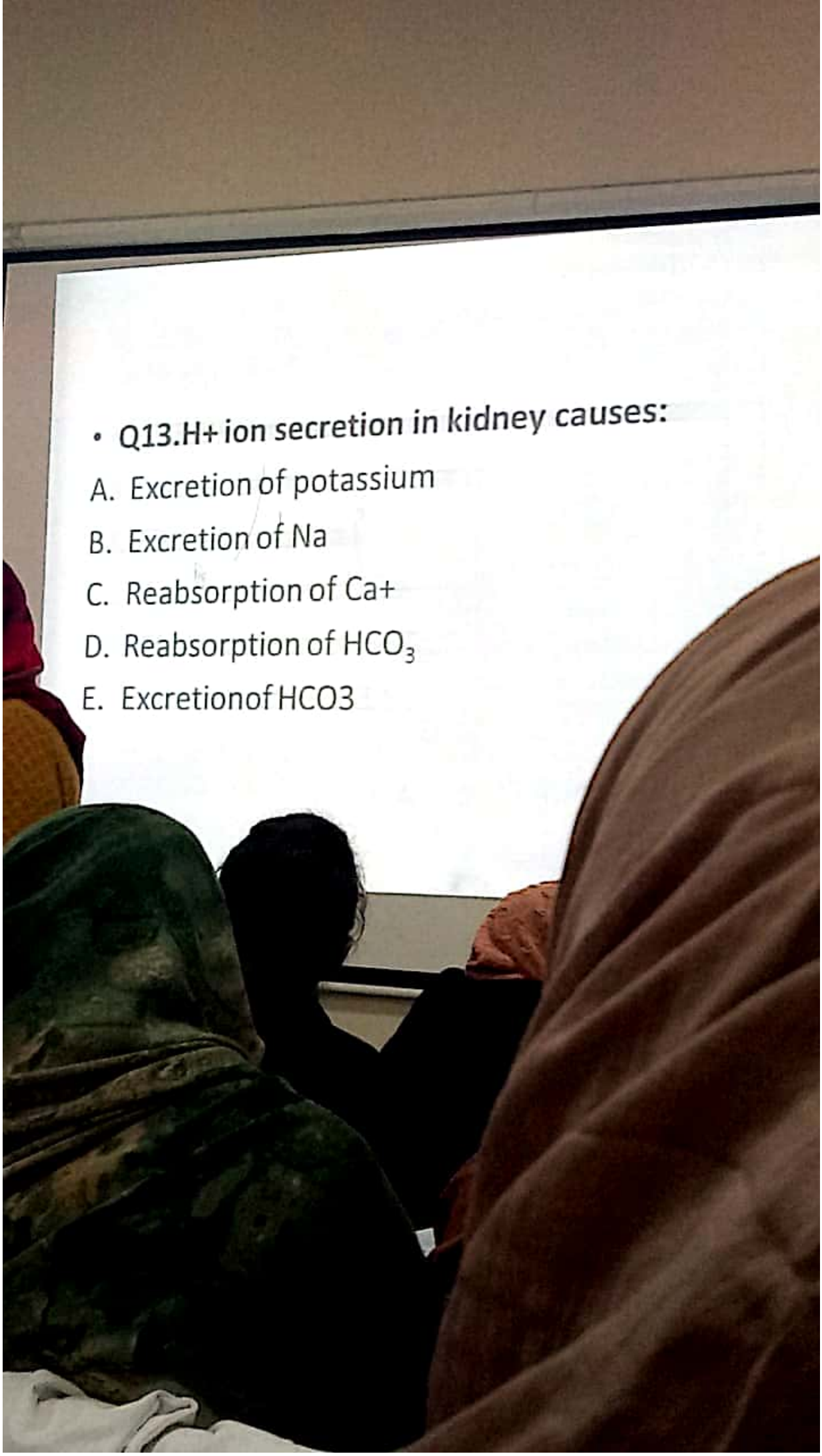
C. Metabolic acidosis

D. ↓PTH

E. ↑PTH

- Q8.Condition that causes decreased colloidal osmotic pressure leading to severe edema is

A. Varicose vein
B. Nephrotic syndrome
C. Congestive heart failure
D. Valvular heart disease



- **Q18. In Hypokalemia what is the most probable mechanism of reabsorption of k+ from intercalated cells?**

A. Passive diffusion

B. Na-k+ ATPase pump

C. By concentration gradient

D. Hydrogen Potassium ATPase

E. Increased K+ secretion

- Q9. Hydrogen ions are secreted into tubuler lumen by intercalated cells of late distal & collecting tubules by:

A. Primary active transport
B. Secondary active transport
C. simple diffusion
D. Facilitated diffusion
E. Secondary active counter transport

- Q7. Which of the following is the cause of chronic renal failure

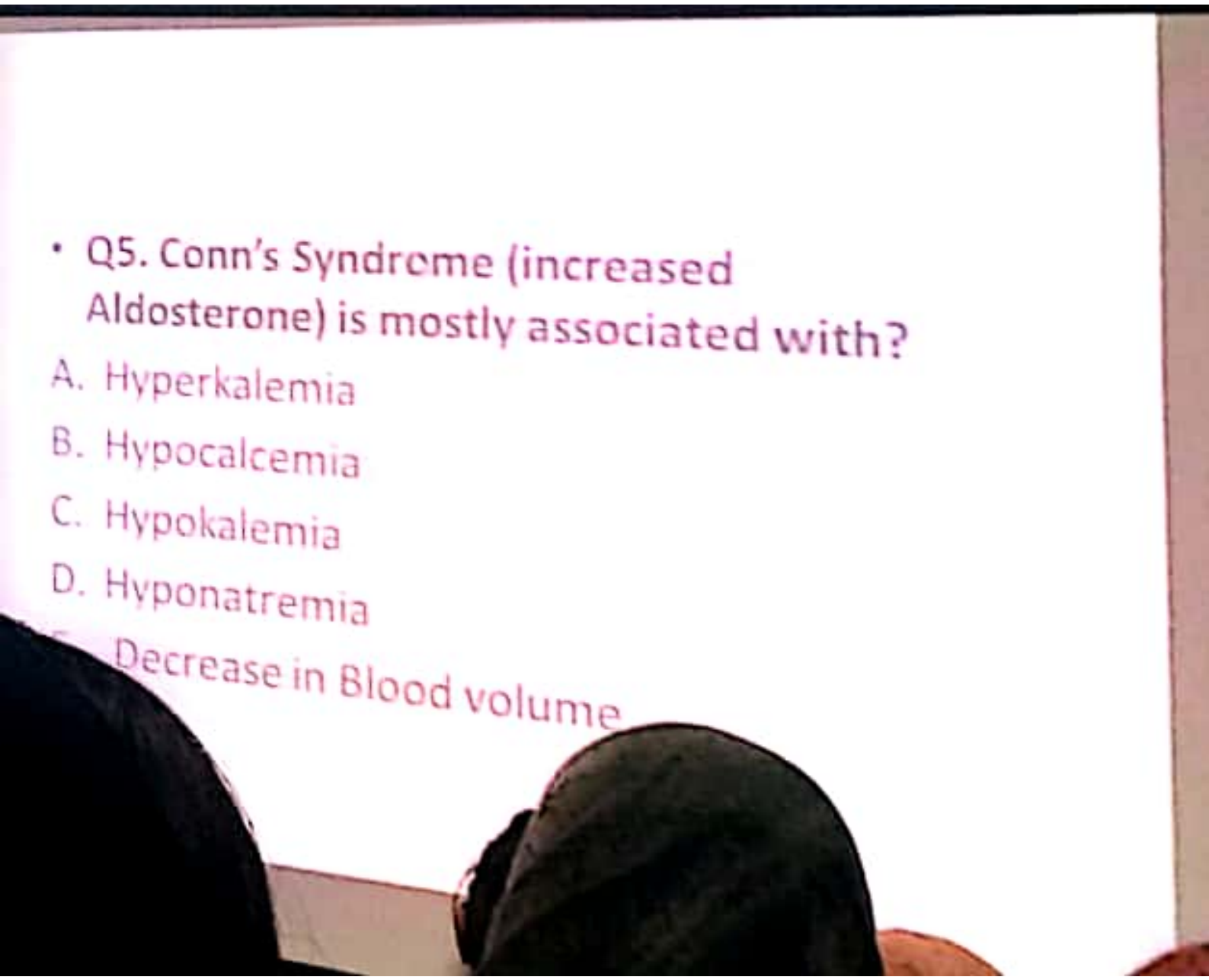
A. Hemorrhage

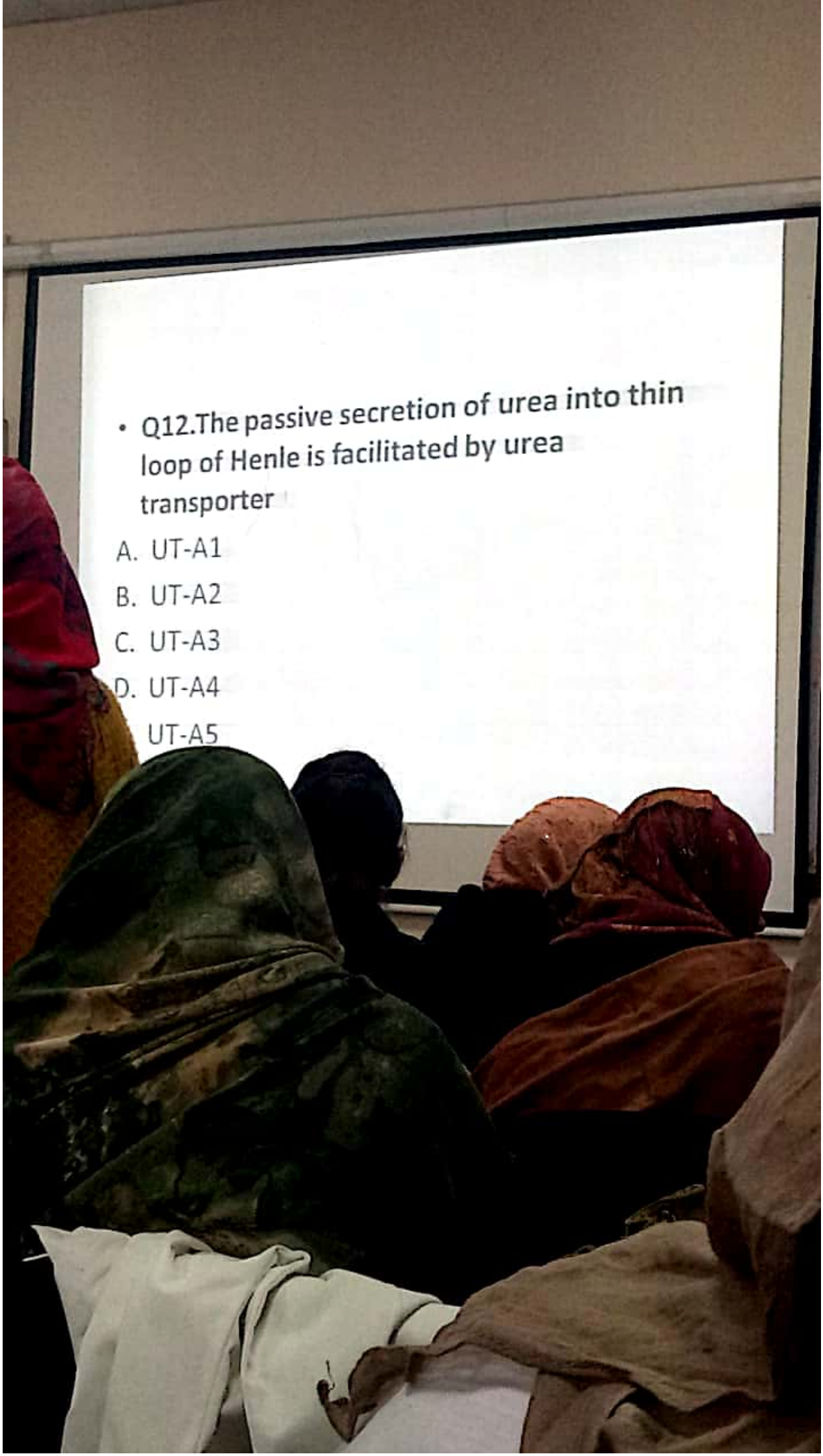
B. Diarrhea

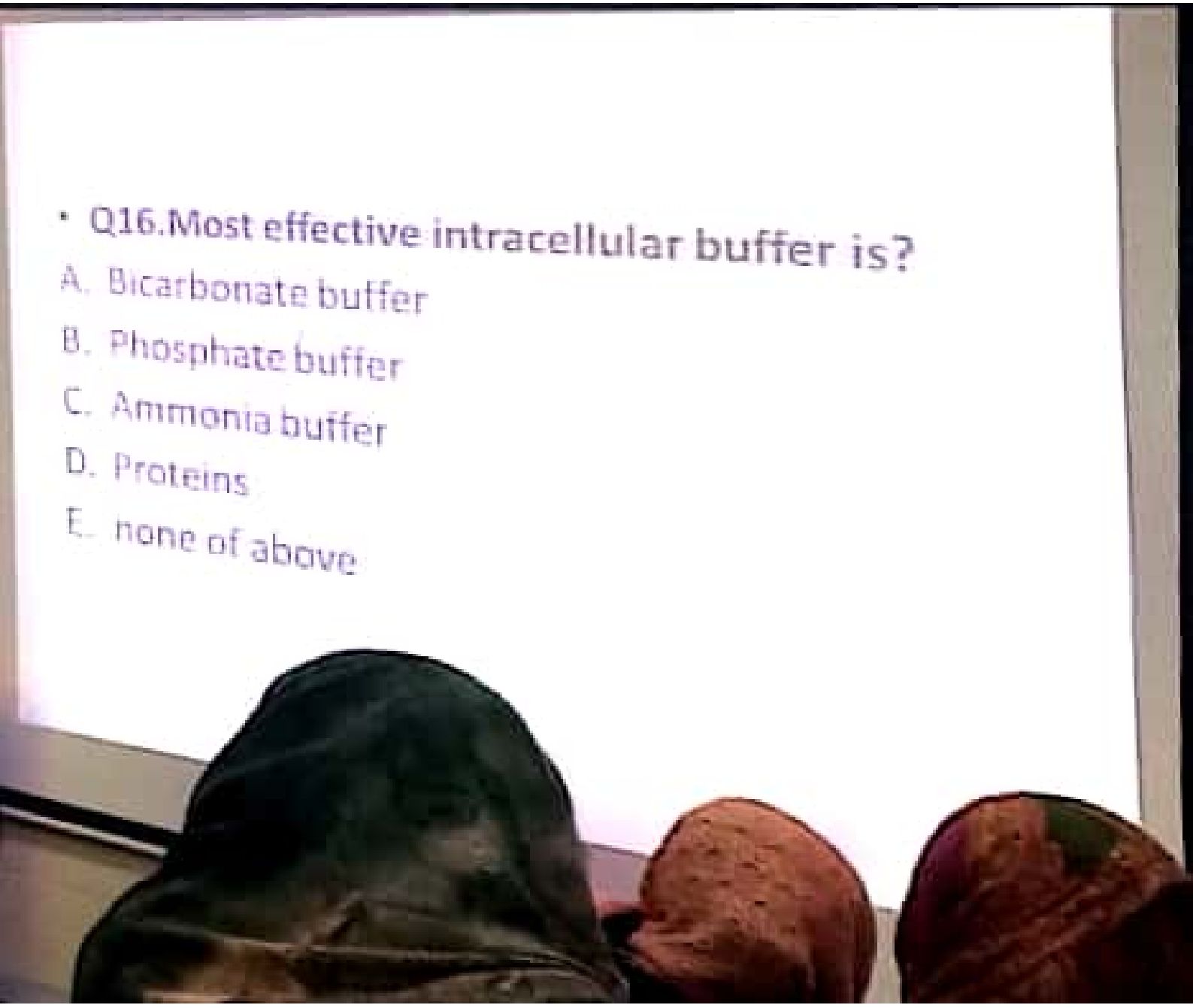
C. Burn

D. Myocardial infarction

E. Diabetes mellitus







- **Q. The thick segment of ascending Limb of loop of Henle is:**

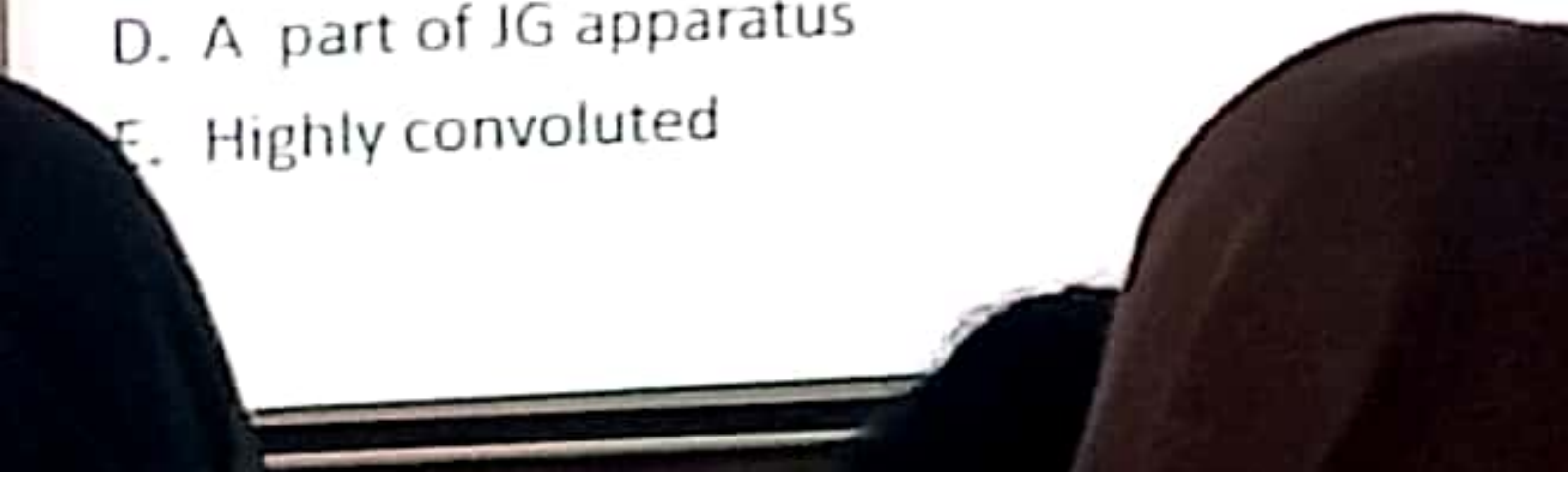
A. Highly permeable to water

B. Impermeable to all solute

C. Impermeable to water

D. A part of JG apparatus

E. Highly convoluted



- **Q2.In case of persistence diarrhea, there would be decrease in**

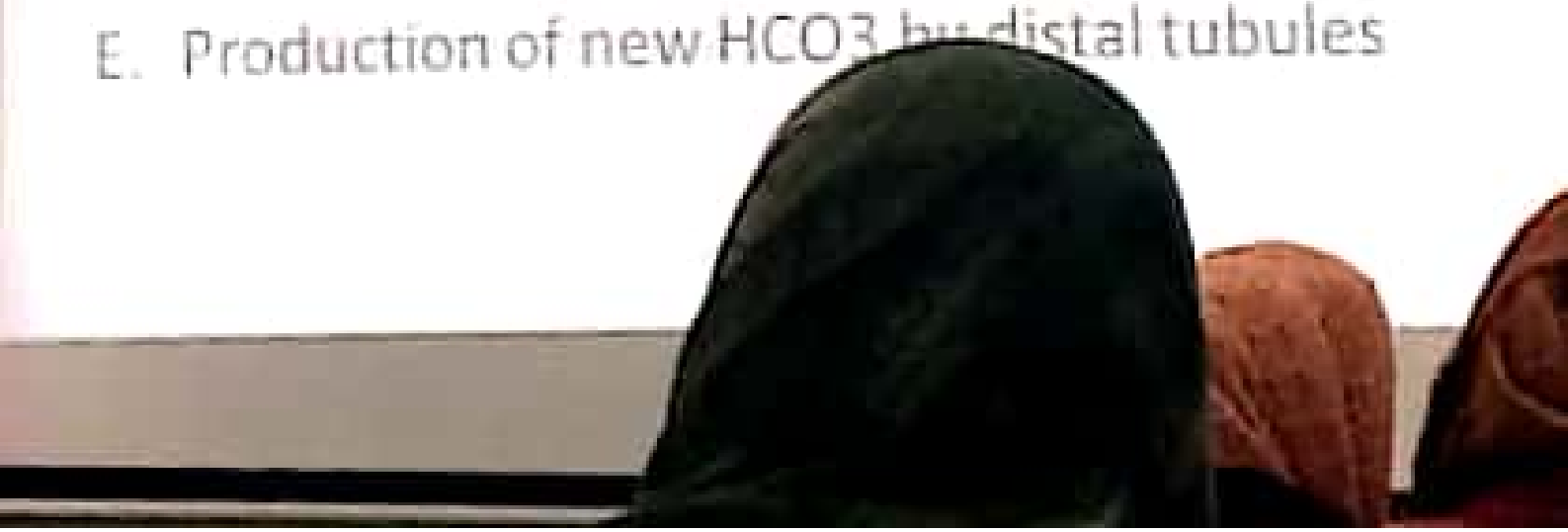
A. Anion Gap

B. Plasma HCO_3 concentration

C. H^+ secretion

D. Ammonia production

E. Production of new HCO_3 by distal tubules



- **Q15. Most efficient renal epithelial cell buffer is**

A. Phosphate buffer because its pk is 6.8

B. Phosphate buffer because it is rapidly reabsorbed in tubular cells

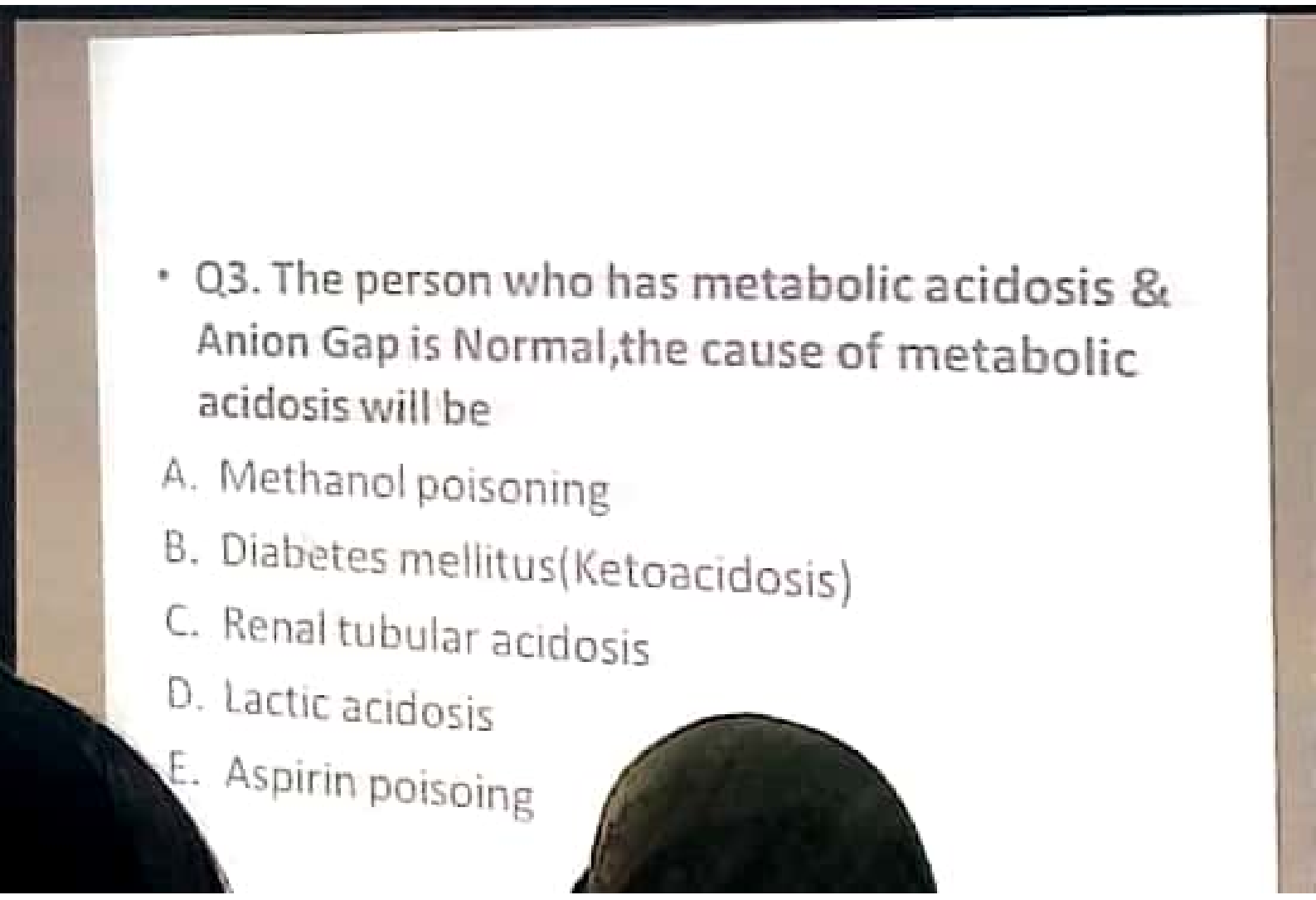
C. Ammonia buffer as it governs pH changes,& is produced in acidosis

D. Because its pk is 9.2

E. Both A&B

- Q3. The person who has metabolic acidosis & Anion Gap is Normal,the cause of metabolic acidosis will be

A. Methanol poisoning
B. Diabetes mellitus(Ketoacidosis)
C. Renal tubular acidosis
D. Lactic acidosis
E. Aspirin poisoing



- **Q20. Patients with chronic renal failure develop**
- **Osteomalacia, the cause of this disease is decreased**

A. PTH
B. Phosphrus
C. 25Hydroxy cholecalciferol
D. Cholecalciferol
E. 1,25 dihydrocholecalciferol

- Q10.If more H+ ions are filtered&secreted,in your opinion what will be the mechanism by which the kidney will remove excess hydrogen ions from renal tubules

A. Free H+ ions
B. Phosphate buffer mechanism
C. Ammonia buffer mechanism
D. Both B&C
E. Only A

- Q. Counter current multiplier mechanism

A. Increases solute concentration in renal medulla

B. Increases solvent concentration in renal medulla

C. decreases solute concentration in renal medulla

D. Both A&B

E. None of above