



DR HINA SADAF Unknown is presenting



SaMi 113 and 25 more



10:07 AM



End phase copy - Microsoft Word

Home Insert Page Layout References Mailings Review View EndNote X7 Acrobat

Times New Roman 12 A A

Clipboard Font Paragraph Styles

Find Replace Select Editing

All questions carry equal marks.

Q1. The multiple changes that activate the sperm for final process of fertilization is called

- Maturation of sperm
- Spermatogenesis
- Spermiogenesis
- Acrosome reaction
- Capacitation

Q2. Which of the following is true regarding blood testes barrier

- Protects the young sperm from blood borne noxious agents
- Antigenic product of germ cells division can enter the circulation
- Provides an optimal temperature for developing sperm
- Provides nutrition for developing sperm
- It damage the sperm

Q3. A male fetus born in a maternity hospital. During examination , his scrotum was empty and shrunken . He had bilateral inguinal swelling which is most probably undescended testes. This condition is called:

- Cryptorchidism
- Klinefelter syndrome
- Ectopic Testes
- Hemaphroditism

Q4. The second meiotic division during the production of sperm would result in transformation of:

- Primordial germ cells to spermatogonia
- Spermatogonia to primary spermatocytes
- Primary spermatocytes to secondary spermatocytes
- Secondary spermatocytes to spermatid
- Spermatids to spermatozoa

Q5. The second meiotic division during the production of sperm would result in transformation of:

- Primordial germ cells to spermatogonia
- Spermatogonia to primary spermatocytes
- Primary spermatocytes to secondary spermatocytes
- Secondary spermatocytes to spermatid
- Spermatids to spermatozoa

Q6. A patient has azoospermia, what would be the investigation of choice?

- Sperm count
- Testosterone level
- FSH&LH levels
- Urine examination
- FSH, LH & Testosterone levels

Q7. The prostatic fluid enhances the motility & fertility of sperm as prostatic fluid is

- Thin
- Contain Phosphate ions
- Contains Ca ions
- Acidic
- Alkaline

Page 1 of 6 Words: 1,998



DR HINA SADAF U...



NIMRA SALEEM M...



MAMOONA MUKH...



FATIMA CHAUDHR...



Shahzaib Shahid R...



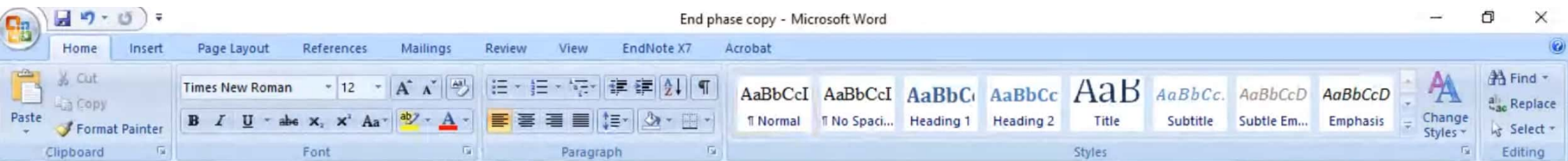
ShaharYar Khurshi...



Screenshot saved

The screenshot was added to your OneDrive.

OneDrive



- noxious agents
- B. Antigenic product of germ cells division can enter the circulation
  - C. Provides an optimal temperature for developing sperm
  - D. Provides nutrition for developing sperm
  - E. It damage the sperm

Q3. A male fetus born in a maternity hospital. During examination, his sacrotum was empty and shrunken. He had bilateral inguinal swelling which is most probably undescended testes. This condition is called:

- A. Cryptorchidism
- B. Klinefelter syndrome
- C. Ectopic Testes
- D. Hermaphroditism
- E. Testicular agenesis

Q4. Secondary Oocyte undergoes second meiotic division occurs at the time of:

- A. As soon as it is formed from the primary Oocyte
- B. Just before Ovulation
- C. Immediately after ovulation
- D. At the time of fertilization
- E. Soon after fertilization

Q6. A patient has azoospermia, what would be the investigation of choice?

- A. Sperm count
- B. Testosterone level
- C. FSH&LH levels
- D. Urine examination
- E. FSH, LH & Testosterone levels

Q7. The prostatic fluid enhances the motility & fertility of sperm as prostatic fluid is

- A. Thin
- B. Contain Phosphate ions
- C. Contains Ca ions
- D. Acidic
- E. Alkaline

Q8. The young adult came to doctor & who was married 4 years back but still having no child. On investigation his wife is normal, he also told that he had mumps when he was child. In your opinion what is the most probable reason for male infertility

- A. Seminiferous tubular epithelium is destroyed
- B. Excessive temperature of the testes
- C. Decreased temperature
- D. Undescended testes
- E. Abnormal sperm formed

Aroosa Batool F17\_143

F17\_143

End phase copy - Microsoft Word

Home Insert Page Layout References Mailings Review View EndNote X7 Acrobat

Clipboard: Cut, Copy, Paste, Format Painter

Font: Times New Roman, 12, Bold, Italic, Underline, Text Color, Background Color

Paragraph: Bullets, Numbering, Indentation, Line and Paragraph Spacing, Orientation

Styles: Normal, No Spacing, Heading 1, Heading 2, Title, Subtitle, Subtle Emphasis, Emphasis

Editing: Find, Replace, Select

Q9. The hormone responsible for the growth of lobules and alveolar part of breast is?

- A. Estrogen
- B. Free thyroxine
- C. Human chorionic gonadotropin
- D. Human chorionic somatomotropin
- E. Progesterone

Q10. A woman who had repeated abortions before Now is Pregnant again, the doctor gave her progesterone therapy because it

- A. Increases uterine contractions
- B. Decreases the frequency & intensity of uterine contractions
- C. Decrease the endometrial secretions.
- D. Causes expulsion of implanted ovum
- E. Increase the endometrial secretions.

Q11. Human Chorionic Gonadotrophin hormone is important

- A. Prevent the involution of corpus leutum
- B. Causes the corpus leutum to secrete progesterone & estrogen
- C. Both A & B
- D. Causes release of oxytocin
- E. Causes release of prolactin

Q12. During pregnancy blood volume is increased above normal, what is most probable cause?

- A. Increased secretion of aldosterone & estrogen

C. More release of CO<sub>2</sub> by fetal blood & more affinity for O<sub>2</sub>.

- D. More CO<sub>2</sub> diffusion to maternal blood
- E. Both C & D

Q16. In an experiment group of researchers destroyed significant portion of hypothalamus in a lab animal. Destruction of Hypothalamus will increase

- A. Cortisol
- B. Vasopressin
- C. Somatomedin C
- D. Prolactin
- E. Thyroxin

Q17. What is the most common cause of respiratory distress syndrome in neonates born at 7th months' gestation?

- A. Pulmonary edema due to pulmonary arterial hypertension
- B. Formation of a hyaline membrane over the alveolar surface
- C. Failure of the alveolar lining to form adequate amounts of surfactant
- D. Excessive permeability of the alveolar membrane to water
- E. Increase alveolar pressure

Q18. Hypothalamus produces both releasing & inhibiting hormone for:





- A. Prevent the involution of corpus luteum
- B. Causes the corpus luteum to secrete progesterone & estrogen
- C. Both A & B
- D. Causes release of oxytocin
- E. Causes release of prolactin

Q12. During pregnancy blood volume is increased above normal, what is most probable cause?

- A. Increased secretion of aldosterone & estrogen
- B. Bone marrow also become active
- C. Both A & B
- D. Vasoconstriction occurs
- E. Blood pressure increases

Q13. In lactating mothers Oxytocin causes?

- A. Production of milk
- B. Contraction of myoepithelial cells of ductules.
- C. Development of ductal system
- D. Development of alveolar system
- E. Inhibition of milk secretion

The main mode of action of contraceptive pills is

- A. Prevent ovulation by suppressing LH surge
- B. Prevent implantation of fertilized ovum
- C. Prevent the fertilization
- D. Causes abortion
- E. By decreasing GnRH from Hypothalamus

- C. Failure of the alveolar lining to form adequate amounts of surfactant
- D. Excessive permeability of the alveolar membrane to water
- E. Increase alveolar pressure

Q18. Hypothalamus produces both releasing & inhibiting hormone for:

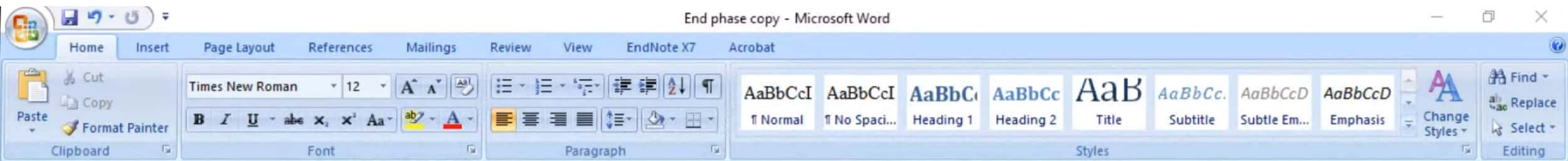
- A. Thyroid Hormone
- B. Aldosterone
- C. Cortisol
- D. Growth Hormone
- E. Androgens

Q19. Growth Hormone:

- A. Inhibits intestinal absorption
- B. Breaks down proteins into amino acids
- C. Provides energy in conditions like hypoglycemia, fasting & stress
- D. Decrease circulating Fatty acids
- E. Increase Glucose entry into the body cell

Q20. Hereditary inability to form somatomedin in response to Growth Hormone is called:

- A. Acromegaly
- B. Frohlich's syndrome
- C. Turner's syndrome
- D. Gigantism
- E. Lorain-Levi syndrome



- C. Bohr effect
- D. Vasoconstriction occurs
- E. Blood pressure increases

Q13. In lactating mothers Oxytocin causes?

- A. Production of milk
- B. Contraction of myoepithelial cells of ductules.
- C. Development of ductal system
- D. Development of alveolar system
- E. Inhibition of milk secretion

The main mode of action of contraceptive pills is

- A. Prevent ovulation by suppressing LH surge
- B. Prevent implantation of fertilized ovum
- C. Prevent the fertilization
- D. Causes abortion
- E. By decreasing GnRH from Hypothalamus

Q15. Regarding Respiratory functions of placenta during pregnancy the double Bohr effect means

- A. More affinity of maternal Hb for O<sub>2</sub>.
- B. Lower PCO<sub>2</sub> in maternal Sinuses

- C. Cortisol
- D. Growth Hormone
- E. Androgens

Q19. Growth Hormone:

- A. Inhibits intestinal absorption
- B. Breaks down proteins into amino acids
- C. Provides energy in conditions like hypoglycemia, fasting & stress
- D. Decrease circulating Fatty acids
- E. Increase Glucose entry into the body cell

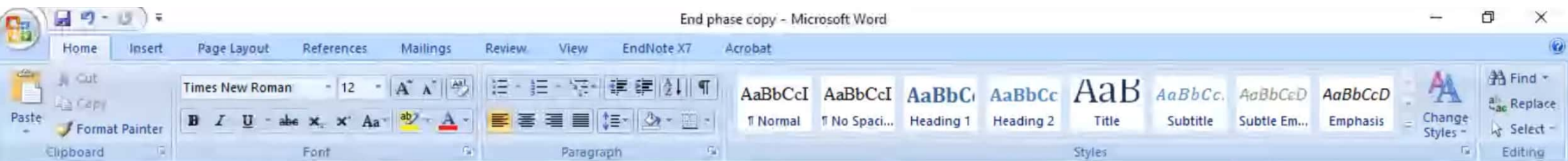
Q20. Hereditary inability to form somatomedin in response to Growth Hormone is called:

- A. Acromegaly
- B. Frohlich's syndrome
- C. Turner's syndrome
- D. Gigantism
- E. Lorain-Levi syndrome

Q21. Thyroid peroxidase is required for the following steps in thyroid hormone synthesis:

- A. Iodine uptake
- B. Oxidation of the Iodide Ion

C. Iodination of tyrosine



- C. Prevent the fertilization
- D. Causes abortion
- E. By decreasing GnRH from Hypothalamus

Q15. Regarding Respiratory functions of placenta during pregnancy the double Bohr effect means

- A. More affinity of maternal Hb for O<sub>2</sub>.
- B. Lower PCO<sub>2</sub> in maternal Sinuses

- C. Iodination of active iodide
- D. Coupling of iodotyrosines
- E. Synthesis of iodothyronines

Q22. The condition with hypo-functioning thyroid gland and autoimmunity is:

- A. Toxic goiter
- B. Hashimoto disease
- C. Thyrotoxicosis
- D. Grave's disease
- E. Cretinism

Q23. Exophthalmos is seen in a patient diagnosed with:

- A. Autoimmune thyroiditis
- B. Congenital hypothyroidism

- C. Turner's syndrome
- D. Gigantism
- E. Loraïn-Levi syndrome

Q21. Thyroid peroxidase is required for the following steps in thyroid hormone synthesis:

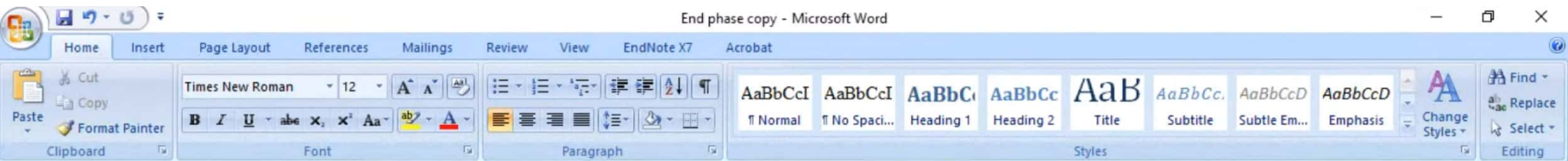
- A. Iodine uptake
- B. Oxidation of the Iodide Ion

Q27. Which of the following Transporter is found in striated muscle & adipose tissues & is insulin dependent.

- A. GLUT-1
- B. GLUT-2
- C. GLUT-3
- D. GLUT-4
- E. GLUT-5

Q28. Glucose transport through the cell membrane by Glucose transporters occur by which mechanism





Q22. The condition with hypo-functioning thyroid gland and autoimmunity is:

- A. Toxic goiter
- B. Hashimoto disease
- C. Thyrotoxicosis
- D. Grave's disease
- E. Cretinism

Q23. Exophthalmos is seen in a patient diagnosed with:

- A. Autoimmune thyroiditis
- B. Congenital hypothyroidism
- C. Simple goiter
- D. Toxic nodular goiter
- E. Grave's disease

Q24. A 45-years-old male is presented to doctor with complaints of fatigue, muscle weakness, loss of appetite and weight loss. On examination his blood pressure was low and pigmented blotches were seen on lips and different areas of body. On investigations which of the following would be the most likely finding?

- A. Alkalosis
- B. Hyperglycemia
- C. Eosinophilia
- D. Hyponatremia
- E. Hypernatremia

Q27. Which of the following Transporter is found in striated muscle & adipose tissues & is insulin dependent.

- A. GLUT-1
- B. GLUT-2
- C. GLUT-3
- D. GLUT-4
- E. GLUT-5

Q28. Glucose transport through the cell membrane by Glucose transporters occur by which mechanism

- A. Primary Active transport
- B. Secondary active transport
- C. Facilitated diffusion
- D. Cotransport
- E. Counter transport

Q29. Effects of glucagon includes:

- A. Inhibition of the insulin secretion by the pancreatic beta cells
- B. Inhibition of pancreatic somatostatin secretion
- C. A primary effect on adipose tissue
- D. Insulin resistance at receptor level
- E. Promotion of gluconeogenesis

Q30. One person who is having bilateral renal

End phase copy - Microsoft Word

Home Insert Page Layout References Mailings Review View EndNote X7 Acrobat

Clipboard: Paste, Cut, Copy, Format Painter

Font: Times New Roman, 12, Bold, Italic, Underline, Text Color, Background Color

Paragraph: Bulleted List, Numbered List, Decrease Indent, Increase Indent, Paragraph Spacing

Styles: Normal, No Spacing, Heading 1, Heading 2, Title, Subtitle, Subtle Emphasis, Emphasis

Editing: Find, Replace, Select

- D. Toxic nodular goiter
- E. Grave's disease

Q24. A 45-years-old male is presented to doctor with complaints of fatigue, muscle weakness, loss of appetite and weight loss. On examination his blood pressure was low and pigmented blotches were seen on lips and different areas of body. On investigations which of the following would be the most likely finding?

- A. Alkalosis
- B. Hyperglycemia
- C. Eosinophilia
- D. Hyponatremia
- E. Hypernatremia

Q25. A 35 years old patient of rheumatoid arthritis was on corticosteroids for last two years, She developed trunk obesity, moon like face, skin rashes, bone weakness, her B.P is 160/100 mmHg. What is your diagnosis?

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Cushing syndrome
- C. Pheochromocytoma
- D. Hyperthyroidism
- E. Conn's syndrome

- B. Secondary active transport
- C. Facilitated diffusion
- D. Cotransport
- E. Counter transport

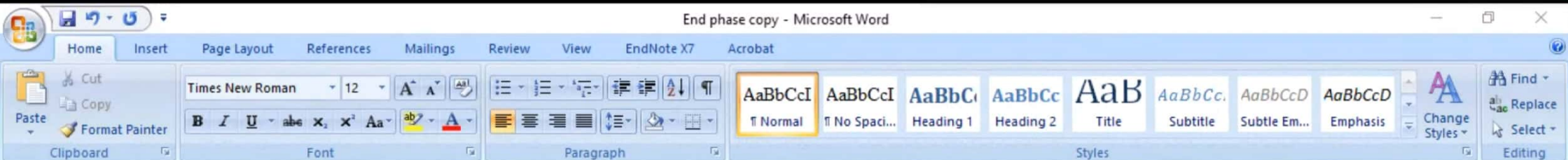
Q29. Effects of glucagon includes:

- A. Inhibition of the insulin secretion by the pancreatic beta cells
- B. Inhibition of pancreatic somatostatin secretion
- C. A primary effect on adipose tissue
- D. Insulin resistance at receptor level
- E. Promotion of gluconeogenesis

Q30. One person who is having bilateral renal stone. On x ray multiple bone cavities were found & alkaline phosphatase is also increased, what is your diagnosis

- A. Tetany
- B. Cushing syndrome
- C. Hypoparathyroidism
- D. Hyperparathyroidism
- E. Conn's syndrome





- D. Hyponatremia
- E. Hypematremia

Q25. A 35 years old patient of rheumatoid arthritis was on corticosteroids for last two years, She developed trunkle obesity, moon like face, skin rashes, bone weakness, her B.P is 160/100 mmHg. What is your diagnosis?

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Cushing syndrome
- C. Phaeochromocytoma
- D. Hyperthyroidism
- E. Conns syndrome

Q26. One person had high BP, went to doctor on lab investigation he was found to have Hypokalemia & Hypematremia. what is most probable diagnosis

- A. Addisons disease
- B. Graves disease
- C. Conns syndrome
- D. Myxedema
- E. Hypothyroidism

- E. Promotion of gluconeogenesis

Q30. One person who is having bilateral renal stone. On x ray multiple bone cavities were found & alkaline phosphatase is also increased, what is your diagnosis

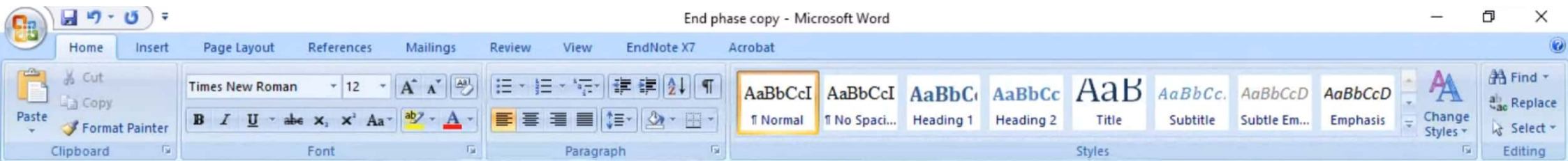
- A. Tetany
- B. Cushing syndrome
- C. Hypoparathyroidism
- D. Hyperparathyroidism
- E. Conns syndrome

Q31. The primary stimulus for calcitonin secretion is:

- A. Increased extracellular fluid sodium
- B. Decreased intracellular fluid calcium
- C. Increased extracellular fluid calcium
- D. Increased extracellular potassium
- E. Decreased intracellular potassium

Q32. Cortisol decreases Glucose utilization by which mechanism

- A. By decreasing GLUT4 in skeletal muscle
- B. By increasing GLUT4 in skeletal muscle
- C. By decreasing insulin secretion
- D. By increasing Glucagon secretion
- E. By decreasing fatty acids level



- D. May lead to esophageal cancer
- E. Is associated with heart burn & esophagitis

Q36. When parietal cells are stimulated, they secrete

- A. HCL & HCO<sub>3</sub>
- B. HCL & Intrinsic factor
- C. HCL & Pepsinogen
- D. Mucus & pepsinogen
- E. HCO<sub>3</sub> & Intrinsic factor

Q37. A patient having peptic ulcer is treated by Omeprazole. The drug decreases the secretion of H<sup>+</sup> ion by:

- A. Blocking H<sub>2</sub> receptors
- B. Neutralizing the acid
- C. Inhibiting the proton Pump
- D. Reducing the secretion of gastrin
- E. Inhibiting the effect of acetylcholine

Q38. 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

Q39. A 55-yr-old man presents to Ch. Akram Hospital's emergency with complaint of

- D. Cholecystokinin – gallbladder relaxation
- E. Secretin – relaxation of the sphincter of Oddi

Q42. 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

Q43. Which of the following has the highest pH?

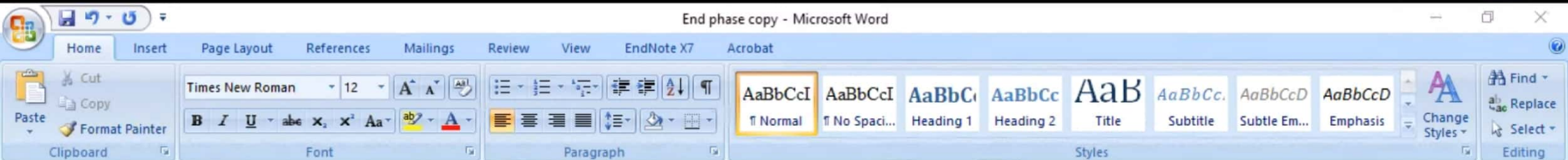
- A. Hepatic bile
- B. Pancreatic juice
- C. Saliva
- D. Secretions of the intestinal glands
- E. Gastric juice

Q44. 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

Q45. Chronic gastritis can lead to gastric atrophy





- C. HCL & Pepsinogen
- D. Mucus & pepsinogen
- E. HCO<sub>3</sub> & Intrinsic factor

Q37. A patient having peptic ulcer is treated by Omeprazole. The drug decreases the secretion of H<sup>+</sup> ion by:

- A. Blocking H<sub>2</sub> receptors
- B. Neutralizing the acid
- C. Inhibiting the proton Pump
- D. Reducing the secretion of gastrin
- E. Inhibiting the effect of acetylcholine

Q38. 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

Q39. A 55-yr-old man presents to Ch. Akram Hospital's emergency with complaint of vomiting episodes since 3 days. On examination, his vomit was acidic & his blood pH was

- A. Microcytic anemia
- B. Hyperchlorhydria
- C. Steatorrhea

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

Q43. 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

Q44. 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

Q45. Chronic gastritis can lead to gastric atrophy and is often associated with which of the following?



Microsoft Word ribbon showing tabs: Home, Insert, Page Layout, References, Mailings, Review, View, EndNote X7, Acrobat. The ribbon includes font settings (Times New Roman, size 12), paragraph alignment, and style selection (Normal, No Spacing, Heading 1, Heading 2, Title, Subtitle, Subtle Emphasis, Emphasis).

E. Increase in weight

Q34. With regard to mineral content of saliva, the correct statement is

- A. Bicarbonate is lower than plasma
- B. Sodium is lower than plasma
- C. Potassium is lower than plasma
- D. Iodine is similar to plasma
- E. Calcium is higher than plasma

Q35. With regard to Achalasia, which is correct

- A. Is due to increased tension in the Lower esophageal sphincter
- B. May lead to Ulceration & stricture of esophagus
- C. The food regurgitates back from stomach into esophagus
- D. May lead to esophageal cancer
- E. Is associated with heart burn & esophagitis

Q36. When parietal cells are stimulated they secrete

- A. HCL & HCO<sub>3</sub>
- B. HCL & Intrinsic factor
- C. HCL & Pepsinogen
- D. Mucus & pepsinogen
- E. HCO<sub>3</sub> & Intrinsic factor

Q37. A patient having peptic ulcer is treated by

Q40. Gastrocolic reflex:

- A. Causes propulsive movements to stop
- B. Goes from gut to prevertebral sympathetic ganglia and then back to GIT
- C. Goes from gut to the spinal cord or brain stem and then back to GIT
- D. Leads to severe constipation
- E. Starts in the colon

Q41. 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

Q42. 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

Microsoft Word ribbon showing tabs: Home, Insert, Page Layout, References, Mailings, Review, View, EndNote X7, Acrobat. The Font section is active, showing Times New Roman, size 12, and various formatting options. The Styles section shows 'Normal' selected.

- C. HCL & Pepsinogen
- D. Mucus & pepsinogen
- E. HCO<sub>3</sub> & Intrinsic factor

Q37. A patient having peptic ulcer is treated by Omeprazole. The drug decreases the secretion of H<sup>+</sup> ion by:

- A. Blocking H<sub>2</sub> receptors
- B. Neutralizing the acid
- C. Inhibiting the proton Pump
- D. Reducing the secretion of gastrin
- E. Inhibiting the effect of acetylcholine

Q38. 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

Q39. A 55-yr-old man presents to Ch. Akram Hospital's emergency with complaint of vomiting episodes since 3 days. On examination, his vomitus was acidic & his blood pH was

- A. Microcytic anemia
- B. Hyperchlorhydria
- C. Steatorrhea

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

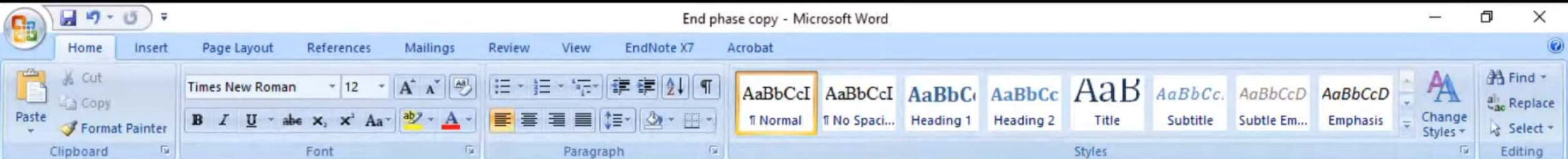
Q43. Which of the following has the highest pH?

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

Q44. 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

Q45. Chronic gastritis can lead to gastric atrophy and is often associated with which of the following?



- D. Digestion of proteins
- E. Digestion of starch

Q39. A 55-yrs-old man presents to Ch. Akram Hospital's emergency with complaint of vomiting episodes since 3 days. On examination, his vomitus was acidic & his blood pH was

- C. Major constituent of Pancreatic lipase
- D. Recycled by enterohepatic circulation
- E. Formed by cleavage of hemoglobin

Q45. 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

Q46. 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

Q47. 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



End phase copy - Microsoft Word

Home Insert Page Layout References Mailings Review View EndNote X7 Acrobat

Cut Copy Paste Format Painter Clipboard

Times New Roman 12 A A

B I U abc x<sub>2</sub> x<sup>2</sup> Aa ab A

Paragraph

AaBbCcI AaBbCcI AaBbCcI AaBbCcI AaB Title AaBbCc. AaBbCcD AaBbCcD Change Styles

Find Replace Select Editing

- C. Steatorrhea
- D. Pernicious anemia
- E. Achalasia

Q46. 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

Q47. 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

Q48. The most potent stimulus for pancreatic secretion rich in Bicarbonate is

- A. Cholecystokinin (CCK)
- B. Secretin
- C. Vagal stimulation
- D. Acetylcholin
- E. Histamin

I

- C. Steatorrhea
- D. Pernicious anemia
- E. Achalasia

Q46. The proenzyme pepsinogen is secreted mainly from which of the following structures?

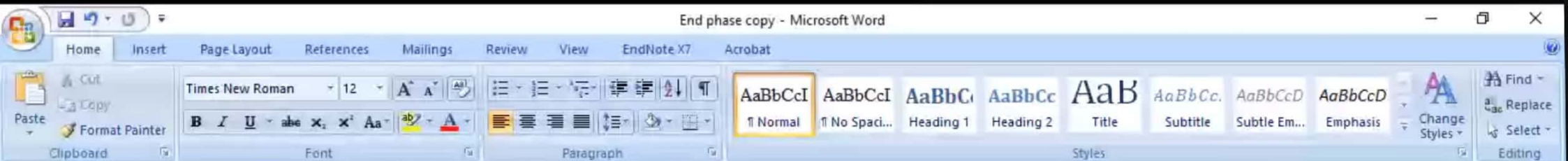
- A. Epithelial cells of the duodenum
- B. Acinar cells of the pancreas
- C. Gastric glands of the stomach
- D. Ductal cells of the pancreas
- E. Esophagus

Q47. 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

Q48. The most potent stimulus for pancreatic secretion rich in Bicarbonate is

- A. Cholecystokinin (CCK)
- B. Secretin
- C. Vagal stimulation
- D. Acetylcholin
- E. Histamin



Q48. The most potent stimulus for pancreatic secretion rich in Bicarbonate is

- A. Cholecystokinin (CCK)
- B. Secretin
- C. Vagal stimulation
- D. Acetylcholin
- E. Histamin

Q49. The most potent mechanism of stimulation of HCl secretion by Gastrin is:

- A. Directly by acting on a gastric receptor located on the parietal cells
- B. Indirectly through a cyclic AMP
- C. Indirectly through a cyclic GMP
- D. Indirectly through a hypersecretion of insulin
- E. Indirectly via histamine release from enterochromaffin cells

Q50. Mass movements

- A. Are colon primary motility
- B. Occur frequently after taking meal
- C. Drives the feces into distal part of large intestine
- D. Are regulated by motion
- E. Are initiated by Gastroileal reflex