

ANMC

MBBS-FR

020

F16108

TEST PHYSIOLOGY - II

F16-108

REPRODUCTION

- To initiate the Spermatogenesis which hormone is required.
 - FSH
 - Testosterone
 - Both A & B** ✓
 - Progesterone
 - Inhibin
- During spermatogenesis, 46 chromosomes are divided, so that 23 chromosomes go into
 - Spermatid** ✓
 - Spermatogonia
 - Spermatocytes
 - Secondary Spermatocytes
 - Primary Spermatocytes
- During intrauterine life lack of Testosterone in genetically male fetus leads to.
 - Small testes
 - Both male and female genitalia
 - Development of female sex organs** ✓
 - Testicular Hyperplasia
 - None
- 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
 - Hermaphroditism
 - Testicular agenesis
- The person is likely to be infertile if sperm count falls below. *20 millions*
 - 2 millions
 - 10 millions

- c) 20 millions ✓
 d) 30 millions
 e) 1 millions
6. The prostatic fluid enhance the motility & fertility of sperm as prostatic fluid is
 a) Thin
 b) Contain phosphate ions
 c) Contain Ca ions
 d) Acidic
 e) Alkaline ✓
7. The multiple changes that activate the sperm for final process of fertilization is called
 a) Maturation of sperm
 b) Spermatogenesis
 c) Spermeogenesis
 d) Acrosome reaction
 e) Capacitation ✓
8. The young adult came to doctor & who was married 4 years back 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
9. The anterior pituitary hormone responsible for development of ovarian follicles prior to ovulation is
 a) Chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)
 b) Estradiol
 c) Follicle stimulating hormone ✓
 d) Luteinizing hormone (LH)
 e) Progesterone
10. ??
11. Assuming the regular menstrual cycle of 28-30 days, ovulation would be expected to occur between
 a) 6-8 days
 b) 10-12 days
 c) 14-16 days ✓
 d) 20-22 days
 e) 22-24 days
12. Menstrual bleeding result because of
 a) Prostaglandins

- b) **Involution of corpus leutum & decreased secretion of estrogen & progesterone** ✓
- c) Thickening of endometrium
- d) Proliferative phase of endometrium
- e) Secretory phase of endometrium
13. A woman who had repeated abortions before Now is pregnant again, the doctor gave her Progesterone therapy because it
- a) Increase uterine contraction
- b) **Decrease the frequency & intensity of uterine contractions** ✓
- c) Decrease the endometrial secretions
- d) Causes expulsion of implanted ovum
- e) None of above
14. Salma was married 3 years back still has no baby, the doctor asked her to maintain the body temperature chart throughout the cycle ovulation will be indicated if body temperature is:
- a) Decreased
- b) Increased just after menstruation
- c) **Increased during later half of the cycle** ✓
- d) No change in temperature
- e) Deceased in follicular phases
15. Human chorionic Gonadotropin 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
16. Suppression of lactation during pregnancy occurs due to?
- a) Low fetal adrenal esteriol
- b) Low prolactin level
- c) **High estrogen & progesterone** ✓
- d) Suppression of maternal pituitary
- e) Low estrogen & progesterone
17. 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 increased
18. Najma is seven month pregnant, her respiratory rate is increased that normal, what is most probable reason
- a) Increased estrogen

- b) **Increased progesterone** ✓
- c) Increased prolactin
- d) Increased O_2
- e) Decreased CO_2
19. In lactating oxytocin causes?
- a) Production of milk
- b) **Contraction of myoepithelial cells** ✓
- c) Development of ductal system
- d) Development of alveolar system
- e) Inhibition of milk secretion
20. After birth the changes occur in fetal circulation, the low right atrial pressure & high left atrial pressure, is produced which causes the blood to flow backward & lead to closure of
- a) Ductus arteriosus
- b) Ductus venosus
- c) **Foramen ovale** ✓
- d) Umbilical artery
- e) Umbilical vein