NSC203 List of eExam Questions in the Bank
Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 The activity of the ileocecal sphincter is controlled by the

Q2 The external anal sphincter consists of muscle that surrounds the internal sphincter and also extends distal to it

Q3 The external anal sphincter which is under voluntary control and is supplied by

Q4 The internal anal sphincters consist of a muscle that is in the anal wall

Q5 Distension of the stomach by food causes relaxation of and allows emptying of the ileal content into the caecum.

Q6 hormone stimulates the movement which facilitates absorption of digested food.

Q7 The mucus secreted by the Brunner's gland provides protection to the mucosa lining against

Q8 occurs mainly due to gastroduodenal plexus cycle caused by digestive peristalsis of the stomach.

Q9 The gastric secretion has which is necessary for absorption of vitamin B12.

Q10 is the difficulty in emptying the food from the esophagus to stomach due to absence of peristalsis in the lower 3rd or failure of cardiac sphincter to relax.

Q11 The presence of food at the entry of the stimulates receptors in the tonsil and epiglottiswhich initiate the reflex.

Q12 is the process by which food brought into the mouth is broken down into smaller pieces by the teeth.

Q13 The intestinal gland of the duodenum are called which also secrete mucus.

Q14 The conjugation of makes it insoluble resulting in precipitation.

Q15 About 90% of the that enter the small intestine are absorbed from the terminal ileum before entering the liver through the portal circulation.

Q16 The that is formed after digestion promotes absorption.

Q17 is the chief phospholipids present in the bile.

Q18 causes secretion of the pancreatic juice which in digestive enzymes

Q19 Presence of in the duodenum is the main stimulus resulting in secretion

of watery fluid which is bicarbonate that helps to neutralize the acid pH.

Q20 About of pancreatic juice are secreted daily.

Q21 The presence of acid and fat in the duodenum causes release of secretin and

Q22 Food containing substances known as also elicit release of gastrin by the intrinsic reflex.

Q23 Distension of the pyloric antrum also results in the release of into the blood by an intrinsic reflex.

Q24 The accounts for about 10% of the total gastric secretion associated with a meal.

Q25 neutralizes the gastric acid that refluxes into the esophagus and release heart burn

Q26 The activates phospholipase C which in turn raises intracellular Ca2+.

Q27 The pH value of gastric secretion varies between

Q28 The volume of gastric acid secreted per day is about

Q29 secrete Hydrochloric acid (HCl) and intrinsic factors.

Q30 and IgA are present in the saliva to provide bactericidal and immunity functions

Q31 The enzyme acts on boiled starch and convert it to maltose

Q32 Salivary secretion is regulated mainly by mechanisms

Q33 is a bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membrane due to presence of a large quantity of deoxygenated haemoglobin in the blood.

Q34 The carotid bodies have a very high blood flow, about of tissue per minute.

Q35 Oxygen transport consists of important steps

Q36 The at the inspiratory centre are capable of spontaneous discharge of nervous impulses

Q37 is the flow of blood through the lungs.

Q38 Carbondioxide is about times more diffusible than oxygen at body temperature.

Q39 Haemoglobin binds with carbon monoxide times more readily than with oxygen

Q40 is when a decrease in pH shifts the standard curve to the right and an increase shifts it to the left

Q41 is a graph that shows the percent saturation of hemoglobin at various partial pressures of oxygen

Q42 is a lipoprotein complex formed by lipids especially phospholipids, proteins and ions.

Q43 The process by which atmospheric oxygen gets to the tissues for use in metabolic processes is referred to as

Q44 Lack or absence of surfactant in infant causes Respiratory Distress Syndrome or

Q45 Gaseous exchange is divided into the processes of alveolar ventilation and

Q46 The pulmonary surfactant is secreted by the alveolar epithelial cells in the lungs

Q47 is the volume of fresh air that enters the alveoli per minute.

Q48 is the volume of air breathed in and out of the lungs during normal quiet respiration.

Q49 is the volume of air remaining in the lungs even after a most forceful expiration.

Q50 is the volume of air remaining in the lungs after normal tidal expiration.

Q51 is the volume of air that can be forcefully inspired after a normal inspiration.

Q52 is a surface acting agent that is responsible for lowering the surface tension of a fluid.

Q53 An increase in thoracic volume due to diaphragm causes the intrathoracic pressure to be less than atmospheric pressure

Q54 The diaphragm is capable of vertical excursion of depending on the depth of breathing.

Q55 he internal intercostal muscles run backwards and downwards and pull the ribs

Q56 The value of Inspiratory capacity is about

Q57 The oxygen in the blood that is delivered to the left atrium is about

Q58 The blood pumped into the pulmonary circulation at rest is

Q59 Blood is pumped out of the right ventricle at a pressure of

Q60 Venous blood from tissues of the body is returned to the of the heart

Q61 _____ Is secreted by the parietal cell of the fundus
HCL
gastrin
instrinsic
extrinsic

Q62 _____neutralizes the gastric acid that refluxes into the esophagus and release heart burn.
mocus
saliva
bicarbonate
pytalin

Q63 _____acts on salivary duct to cause sodium ion reabsorption in exchange for potassium ion.
Adrenalin
Chloride
Aldosterone
Vasopressin

Q64 During high flow rate of saliva, less time is allowed for transfer of ions and hence Na+ is_____ K+
all of the above
equal to
less than
more than

Q65 The saliva in the duct is_____ while the saliva in the mouth is hypotonic.
hypertonic
acidic
isotonic
hypotonic

Q66 Human saliva has a pH range from_____
6.7- 7
6.0-7.0
5.5-6.8
6.5-7.0

Q67 The secretion of saliva per day ranges from_____
1.5-3.0 L
1.5-2.0 L
1- 1.5L
2-3L

Q68 The parotid gland is supplies by cranial nerve_____
nine
seven
ten
six

Q69 The parasympathetic fiber of cranial nerve_____ supplies some part of submaxillary and sublingual glands.
five
six
seven
eight

Q70 _____is sensitive to osmolar changes, pH changes and chemical composition of food.
brachial
myenteric
submucosa
meisner

Q71 The_____plexus control secretion and local blood flow.
Auerbach's
Brachial
meissner's
myenteric

Q72 The plexus control GIT movement is called_____
brachial
GIT
meisner
myenteric

Q73 The_____plexus is sensitive to stretch
myenteric
meissner
submucosa
meisner

Q74 The_____relaxes in response to appropriate stimulus so that flow can occur from one compartment to the next.
sphinters
colon
stomach

duodenum

Q75 The_____regulates or maintains aurocaudal flow of GIT contents
pylorus
sphincters
secretion
stomach

Q76 The outer GIT plexus that lies between the longitudinal and circular layer and is called_____
GIT
Brachial
Meissner
Myenteric

Q77 The wall of gastrointestinal tract (GIT) has an_____ nervous system
sympathetic
voluntary
intrinsic
extrinsic

Q78 Decompression sickness can be avoided if the diver is made to ascend to the surface of the sea gradually over a period of_____ hours
2 to 5
3 to 5
1 to 4
2 to 4

Q79 About_____ of people suffering from decompression sickness develop pain in the joints and muscles of the legs or arms.
0.5
0.9
0.6
0.8

Q80 Cyanosis becomes noticeable when the arterial blood contains_____or more of deoxygenated haemoglobin per 100ml of blood.
6g
4g
5g
6g

Q81 The concentration of Hcl in gastric juice is_____ mEq/L
125
200
120
150

Q82 The absorption of vitamin_____ occurs in the terminal ileum.

B3
B12
B2
B6

Q83 The cranial nerve_____supplies the parotid gland.
five
six
seven
nine

Q84 The parasympathetic fiber of cranial nerve_____7 supplies some submaxillary and sublingual
six
five
seven
four

Q85 The parotid gland produced_____of the salivary secretion.
0.25
0.1
0.125
0.05

Q86 The submaxillary gland produces_____ secretion
0.05
0.1
0.075
0.1

Q87 There are_____ types of secreting cells in the acini
two
four
six
three

Q88 _____regulates aurocaudal flow of GIT contents.
iliocaecal
pylorus
stenosis
.sphincters.

Q89 The alimentary tract is divided into functional compartment by_____sphincters.
6
7
4
5

Q90 The_____ enters the brain and CSF is hydrated to form H2CO3.
CO3
CO2
H+
CO

Q91 The central chemoreceptors are located on the floor of the_____ ventricle in the medulla oblongata
2nd
1st
3rd
4th

Q92 The changes in the chemical composition of blood are detected_____ groups of chemoreceptors
two
three
five
four

Q93 The three main substances involved are CO2,_____ and O2
H-
H+
HCO3
CO

Q94 The_____ centre sends inhibitory impulses to the apneustic centre
expiratory
respiratory
pneumotaxic
carotid

Q95 The neural control of respiration can be sub-divided into_____ main types
five
two
three
four

Q96 voluntary control of breathing is carried out under the control of the_____
medulla oblongata
cerebra cortex
motor neurons
motor cortex

Q97 Carbondioxide is transported in the blood in_____forms
six
two

three
four

Q98 The pressure of PCO2 in the tissues is_____
40mmHg
26mmHg
36mmHg
46mmHg

Q99 2,3-Disphosphoglycerate is an organophosphate that is created in erythrocytes during_____
glycolysis
internal respiration
lipolysis
haemolysis

Q100 The formation of a bicarbonate ion will release a_____into the plasma
ion
proton
atom
neutron

Q101 A reduction in the total binding capacity of haemoglobin to oxygen due to reduced pH is called_____
pressure effect
root effect
negative effect
roof effect

Q102 The factor that can cause oxygen- hemoglobin dissociation curve to shift to the left include_____
increase temperature
decrease acidity
increase PCO2
reduced pressure

Q103 The factor that can cause oxygen- hemoglobin dissociation curve to shift to the right include_____
increase PCO2
decrease acidity
increase PO2
decrease temperature

Q104 The PO2 of pulmonary capillary blood when fully oxygenated is_____
1000mmHg
100mmHg
101mmHg
50mmHg

Q105 100ml of blood at full saturation usually carry_____ of oxygen
19.7ml
20.7ml
19.5ml
18.7ml

Q106 Each gram of hemoglobin is capable of carrying_____ of oxygen at full saturation.
1.23ml
2.33ml
1.43ml
1.34ml

Q107 Oxygen is transported in_____ forms in the blood
three
five
two
four

Q108 Oxygen transport consists of_____ important steps
six
two
four
five

Q109 This whole mechanism of gas exchange is carried by the simple phenomenon called_____
Negative Pressure
Pressure Difference
Positive Pressure
Pressure Negative

Q110 The process of gas exchange has_____steps
6
4
2
5

Q111 The value of Total Lung Capasity is about_____
6000ml
6500ml
4500ml
5500ml

Q112 The value of Functional Residual Capasity is about_____
1.2L
3.2L
2L
2.2L

Q113 The value of Inspiratory capacity is about_____
8.3L
3.8L
3.6L
2.4L

Q114 The volume of air present in the lungs after a inspiratory effort is called_____
Tidal Volume
Inspiratory Reserved Volume
Total Lung Capacity
Vital Capacity

Q115 The volume of air that moves into and out of the lungs under different conditions can be measured by_____
Manometer
Spirometry
Barometer
Spirometer

Q116 The diaphragm is capable of vertical excursion of_____ depending on the depth of breathing.
2.5cm to 10cm
1.5cm to 3 cm
2.5cm to 7.5 cm
2cm to 5cm

Q117 The right bronchial artery arises from the_____right intercostal artery
Second
First
Fifth
Third

Q118 The blood pumped into the pulmonary circulation at rest is_____
5L/min
15L/min
1.5L/min
3L/min

Q119 The plasma oncotic pressure is_____mmHg
35
25
10
15

Q120 The pulmonary circulation is a_____pressure circulation
Negative
High

Low
Positive