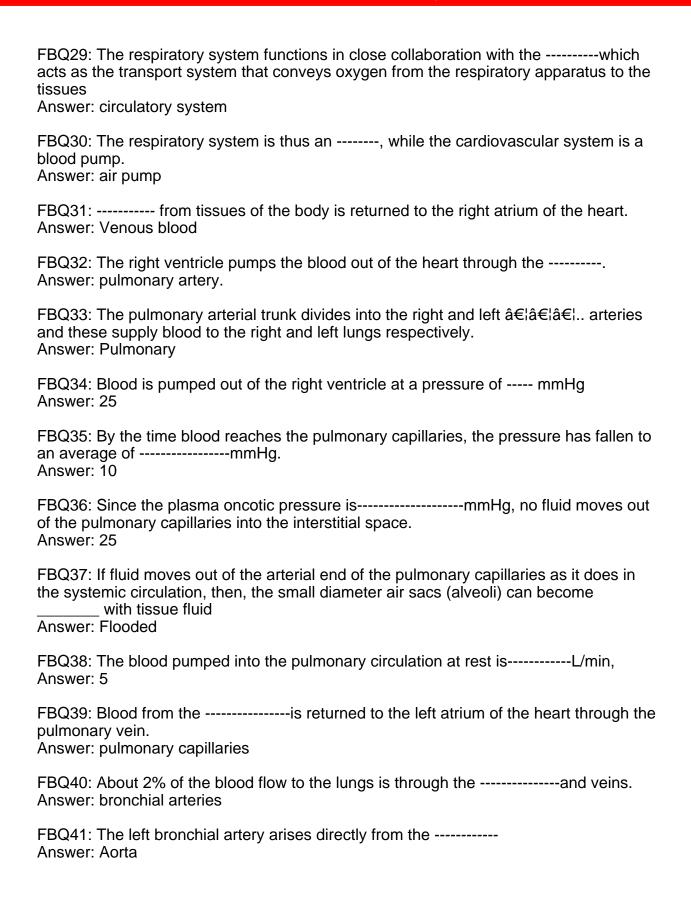
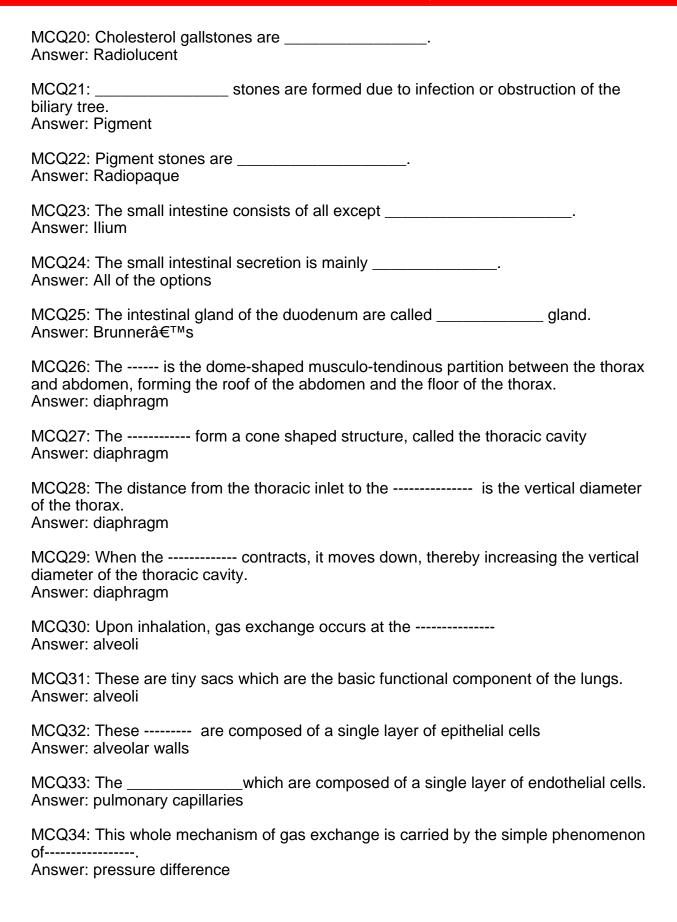
FBQ1: Inhibitor of H2 receptors is Answer: Cimetidine
FBQ2: Blocking hydrogen ion – potassium ion ATPase is by Answer: Omeprazole
FBQ3: Bile is secreted by the cells or lobules. Answer: Liver
FBQ4: Bile is stored in the Answer: Gallbladder
FBQ5: Bile secretion occurs when enters the duodenum. Answer: Chyme
FBQ6: Bile salts are formed from Answer: Cholesterol
FBQ7: The breakdown of gives rise to bilirubin and biliverdin. Answer: Haemoglobin
FBQ8: The golden colour of the bile is due to the presence of the pigment. Answer: Yellow
FBQ9: is the chief phospholipids present in the bile. Answer: Lecithin
FBQ10: Cholesterol in bile is solubilized in Answer: Micelles
FBQ11: The presence of bile keeps cholesterol in solution and prevents its precipitation to form stones. Answer: Salt
FBQ12: The bile produces of fat by which, large molecules are broken down into smaller ones. Answer: Emulsification
FBQ13: Bile show effects i.e. enables lipase enzyme to digest the fat. Answer: Hydrotropic
FBQ14: The consist of digested glycerides combined with bile. Answer: Micelles
FBQ15: Any condition that affects enterohepatic circulation and decrease bile pool and causes mal absorption of bile and fat soluble vitamins may result in
Answer: Steatorrhea

that secrete mucus. Answer: Crypts of Lieberkuhn
FBQ17: The process by which food brought into the mouth is broken down into smaller pieces by the teeth is called Answer: Mastication
FBQ18: The first stage of deglutition is Answer: Voluntary
FBQ19: The 2nd and 3rd stages are and reflex in nature. Answer: Involuntary
FBQ20: Difficulty in swallowing is called Answer: Dysphagia
FBQ21: 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 is called
Answer: Achalasia
FBQ22: The gastric secretion has factor which is necessary for absorption of vitamin B12 Answer: Intrinsic
FBQ23: Gastrin is produced bycells of the pyloric antral mucosa. Answer: G
FBQ24: The most common fat of the diet are the neutral fat known as
Answer: Triglyceride
FBQ25: The triglycerides aggregate into globules along with absorbed cholesterol and phospholipids globules to form Answer: Chylomicrons
FBQ26: The transport of oxygen from the outside air to the cells within tissues, and the transport of carbon dioxide from the cells to the outside air is the first of respiration Answer: Component
FBQ27: The utilization of oxygen within the body cells for the liberation of energy from food substances is known asAnswer: external respiration
FBQ28: The utilization of oxygen within the body cells for the liberation of energy from food substances Answer: internal respiration



Answer: intercostal artery arises from the first right
FBQ43: The bronchial arteries run along the bronchi and follow them into theâ€lâ€l Answer: Lung
FBQ44: The bronchial veins, which carry deoxygenated blood join the pulmonary vein so that the latter which was 100% saturated with oxygen in the
FBQ45: The oxygen in the blood that is delivered to the left atrium is about………â€ % Answer: 97
FBQ46: The mixing of deoxygenated bronchial venous blood with oxygenated pulmonary venous blood is called shunting. Answer: Physiological
FBQ47: The main muscles of inspiration are the and the external intercostal muscles. Answer: Diaphragm
FBQ48: The muscles of inspiration are sternocleido-mastoids, scalenes, serratus anterior, levator scapulae, erectus spinae and pectoralis major and minor. Answer: Accessory
FBQ49: Expiration is normally a passive process under Answer: quiet breathing
FBQ50: There are two types of intercostal muscles in each of the eleven spaces Answer: intercostal
MCQ1: Gastric is a weak fat-splitting enzyme. Answer: Lipase
MCQ2: Intrinsic factor is secreted by the cell of the fundus. Answer: Parietal
MCQ3: The absorption of vitamin B12 occurs in the Answer: Terminal ileum
MCQ4: Mucus is secreted by surface cell and neck cell of the gland. Answer: Epithelial
MCQ5: The surface cell also secretes bicarbonates. Answer: Parietal
MCQ6: This gel protects the mucosa from the action of the Answer: Hydrochloric acid

nerve. Answer: Vagus
MCQ8: The intracellular promotes the secretion of gastric juice. Answer: Ca 2+
MCQ9: Hormonal regulation is by which is secreted from the pyloric antrum. Answer: Gastrin
MCQ10: The phase of gastric juice secretion occurs by activity of the vagus. Answer: Cephalic
MCQ11: Shaming-feeding experiments in animals like dog gives an example of phase of gastric juice secretion. Answer: Cephalic
MCQ12: The phase accounts for about 80% of the total secretion of gastric juice. Answer: Gastric
MCQ13: Distension of the pyloric antrum also results in the release of gastrin into the blood by an reflex. Answer: All of the options
MCQ14: Some substances in the food, known as, elicit release of gastrin by the intrinsic reflex. Answer: Enterogastrones
MCQ15: The presence of food in the duodenum inhibits secretion of gastric juice mediated through reflex. Answer: Enterogastric
MCQ16: The presence of acid and fat in the duodenum causes release of secretin and
Answer: Cholecystokinin
MCQ17: VIP, GIP are that cause inhibition of gastric secretion. Answer: Enterogastrones
MCQ18: The digestive enzymes are secreted from pancreas. Answer: Exocrine
MCQ19: The pancreas consists of acini and ducts. Answer: Exocrine



MCQ35: Whenever the atmospheric pressure is lower than the pressure inside the lungs, the air from lungs-----, Answer: Flow out MCQ36: When the pressure in the lungs is lower than atmospheric, air ----- the Answer: Flows into MCQ37: To accomplish gas exchange the air that is inhale is delivered, via the mouth and nose, to -----, which are the terminal or end units of the airways. Answer: alveoli MCQ38: Oxygen transport consists of important steps excepts-----Answer: increase in 2,3 diphosphoglycerate (2,3 DPG) MCQ39: During the transportation of oxygen, In the alveoli, the PO2 is Answer: 40mmHg MCQ40: During the transportation of oxygen, PO2 in pulmonary arterial capillaries is ----Answer: 40mmHg MCQ41: This represents -----Answer: Movement of gases at tissue level MCQ42: This is-----Answer: Partial pressures of gases in blood MCQ43: This explains -----Answer: Movement of gases at alveolar level MCQ44: The changes in the chemical composition of blood are detected by ------Answer: chemoreceptors MCQ45: When expiration has occurred, the inhibitory impulses from the lungs on the -------- are removed. Answer: apneustic centre MCQ46: Facilitatory impulses pass from the â€lâ€lâ€lâ€lâ€lâ€l.. to the pneumotaxic centre, causing its stimulation Answer: inspiratory centre MCQ47: Expansion of the lungs following inspiration causes the ----- in the lungs to be stimulated Answer: stretch receptors MCQ48: The carotid bodies have a very high blood flow, about ----- of tissue per minute.

Answer: 2000 ml/100g

MCQ49: When human beings descend beneath the sea, the pressure around them increases tremendously. For every 10 meters of depth in sea-water, pressure on the diver increases by ------

Answer: 1 atmosphere.

MCQ50: Usually, cyanosis becomes noticeable when the arterial blood contains ------

-- or more of deoxygenated haemoglobin per 100ml (dl) of blood.

Answer: 5g