

☒ eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓	Question ↑	A ↑	B ↑	C ↑	D ↑	Answer ↑	Remark ↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The activity of the ileocecal sphincter is controlled by the <input type="text"/>	myenteric plexus	myenteric plexus				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The external anal sphincter consists of <input type="text"/> muscle that surrounds the internal sphincter and also extends distal to it	striated voluntary	striated voluntary				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The external anal sphincter which is under voluntary control and is supplied by <input type="text"/>	somatic nerves	somatic nerves				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The internal anal sphincters consist of a <input type="text"/> muscle that is in the anal wall	circular smooth	circular smooth				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Distension of the stomach by food causes relaxation of <input type="text"/> and allows emptying of the ileal content into the caecum.	ileocecal sphincter	ileocecal sphincter				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> hormone stimulates the movement which facilitates absorption of digested food.	villi kinin	villi kinin				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mucus secreted by the Brunner's gland provides protection to the mucosa lining against <input type="text"/>	mechanical damage	mechanical damage				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> occurs mainly due to gastroduodenal plexus cycle caused by digestive peristalsis of the stomach.	Gastric emptying	Gastric emptying				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The gastric secretion has <input type="text"/> which is necessary for absorption of vitamin B12.	intrinsic factor	intrinsic factor				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> 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.	Achalasia	Achalasia				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The presence of food at the entry of the <input type="text"/> stimulates receptors in the tonsil and epiglottis which initiate the reflex.	pharynx	pharynx				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the process by which food brought into the mouth is broken down into smaller pieces by the teeth.	Chewing	Chewing				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The intestinal gland of the duodenum are called <input type="text"/> which also secrete mucus.	Brunner's gland	Brunner's gland				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The conjugation of <input type="text"/> makes it insoluble resulting in precipitation.	bilirubin	bilirubin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	About 90% of the <input type="text"/> that enter the small intestine are absorbed from the terminal ileum before entering the liver through the portal circulation.	bile salt	bile salt				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> that is formed after digestion promotes absorption.	micelles	micelles				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the chief phospholipids present in the bile.	Lecithin	Lecithin				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> causes secretion of the pancreatic juice which in digestive enzymes	Cholecystokinin	Cholecystokinin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Presence of <input type="text"/> in the duodenum is the main stimulus resulting in secretion of watery fluid which is bicarbonate that helps to neutralize the acid pH.	acid chyme	acid chyme				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	About <input type="text"/> of pancreatic juice are secreted daily.	1500 ml	1500 ml				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The presence of acid and fat in the duodenum causes release of secretin and <input type="text"/>	cholecystokinin	cholecystokinin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Food containing substances known as <input type="text"/> also elicit release of gastrin by the intrinsic reflex.	secretagogues	secretagogues				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Distension of the pyloric antrum also results in the release of <input type="text"/> into the blood by an intrinsic reflex.	gastrin	gastrin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> accounts for about 10% of the total gastric secretion associated with a meal.	cephalic phase	cephalic phase				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> neutralizes the gastric acid that refluxes into the esophagus and release heart burn	Saliva	Saliva				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> activates phospholipase C which in turn raises intracellular Ca ²⁺ .	acetylcholine	acetylcholine				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pH value of gastric secretion varies between <input type="text"/>	1.8 – 2.0	1.8 – 2.0				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The volume of gastric acid secreted per day is about <input type="text"/>	2 liters	2 liters				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> secrete Hydrochloric acid (HCl) and intrinsic factors.	Parietal or Oxyntic cells	Parietal or Oxyntic cells				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> and IgA are present in the saliva to provide bactericidal and immunity functions	Lysozymes	Lysozymes				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The enzyme <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> acts on boiled starch and convert it to maltose	α - amylase	α - amylase				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Salivary secretion is regulated mainly by <input type="text"/> mechanisms	neural	neural				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a bluish discoloration of the skin and mucous membrane due to presence of a large quantity of deoxygenated haemoglobin in the blood.	Cyanosis	Cyanosis				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The carotid bodies have a very high blood flow, about <input type="text"/> of tissue per minute.	2000 ml/100g	2000 ml/100g				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Oxygen transport consists of <input type="text"/> important steps	four	four				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> at the inspiratory centre are capable of spontaneous discharge of nervous impulses	inspiratory neurons	inspiratory neurons				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the flow of blood through the lungs.	perfusion	perfusion				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Carbondioxide is about <input type="text"/> times more diffusible than oxygen at body temperature.	20	20				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Haemoglobin binds with carbon monoxide <input type="text"/> times more readily than with oxygen	200-250	200-250				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is when a decrease in pH shifts the standard curve to the right and an increase shifts it to the left	Bohr's effect	Bohr's effect				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a graph that shows the percent saturation of hemoglobin at various partial pressures of oxygen	oxygen dissociation curve	oxygen dissociation curve				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a lipoprotein complex formed by lipids especially phospholipids, proteins and ions.	Surfactant	Surfactant				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process by which atmospheric oxygen gets to the tissues for use in metabolic processes is referred to as <input type="text"/>	oxygen transport	oxygen transport				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lack or absence of surfactant in infant causes Respiratory Distress Syndrome or <input type="text"/>	Hyaline Membrane Disease	Hyaline Membrane Disease				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gaseous exchange is divided into the processes of alveolar ventilation and <input type="text"/>	pulmonary circulation	pulmonary circulation				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pulmonary surfactant is secreted by the <input type="text"/> alveolar epithelial cells in the lungs	Type II	Type II				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the volume of fresh air that enters the alveoli per minute.	Alveolar ventilation	Alveolar ventilation				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the volume of air breathed in and out of the lungs during normal quiet respiration.	Tidal Volume	Tidal Volume				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the volume of air remaining in the lungs even after a most forceful expiration.	Residual Volume	Residual Volume				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the volume of air remaining in the lungs after normal tidal expiration.	Functional Residual Capacity	Functional Residual Capacity				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the volume of air that can be forcefully inspired after a normal inspiration.	Inspiratory Reserve Volume	Inspiratory Reserve Volume				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a surface acting agent that is responsible for lowering the surface tension of a fluid.	Surfactant	Surfactant				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An increase in thoracic volume due to diaphragm causes the intrathoracic pressure to be <input type="text"/> less than atmospheric pressure	2 to 6 mmHg	2 to 6 mmHg				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The diaphragm is capable of vertical excursion of <input type="text"/> depending on the depth of breathing.	2.5cm to 10cm	2.5cm to 10cm				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The internal intercostal muscles run backwards and downwards and pull the ribs <input type="text"/>	backward and downward	backward and downward				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The value of Inspiratory capacity is about <input type="text"/>	8.3L	8.3L				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The oxygen in the blood that is delivered to the left atrium is about <input type="text"/>	0.97	0.97				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The blood pumped into the pulmonary circulation at rest is <input type="text"/>	5L/min	5L/min				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Blood is pumped out of the right ventricle at a pressure of <input type="text"/>	25/0 mmHg	25/0 mmHg				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Venous blood from tissues of the body is returned to the <div></div> of the heart	right atrium	right atrium				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is secreted by the parietal cell of the fundus	HCL	gastrin	intrinsic	extrinsic	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ neutralizes the gastric acid that refluxes into the esophagus and release heart burn.	mucus	saliva	bicarbonate	pytaline	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ acts on salivary duct to cause sodium ion reabsorption in exchange for potassium ion.	Adrenalin	Chloride	Aldosterone	Vasopressin	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	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	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The saliva in the duct is _____ while the saliva in the mouth is hypotonic.	hypertonic	acidic	isotonic	hypotonic	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Human saliva has a pH range from _____	6.7- 7	6.0-7.0	5.5-6.8	6.5-7.0	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The secretion of saliva per day ranges from _____	1.5-3.0 L	1.5-2.0 L	1- 1.5L	2-3L	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The parotid gland is supplies by cranial nerve _____	nine	seven	ten	six	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The parasympathetic fiber of cranial nerve _____ supplies some part of submaxillary and sublingual glands.	five	six	seven	eight	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is sensitive to osmolar changes, pH changes and chemical composition of food.	brachial	myenteric	submucosa	meissner	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ plexus control secretion and local blood flow.	Auerbach's	Brachial	meissner's	myenteric	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The plexus control GIT movement is called _____	brachial	GIT	meissner	myenteric	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ plexus is sensitive to stretch	myenteric	meissner	submucosa	meissner	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The_____relaxes in response to appropriate stimulus so that flow can occur from one compartment to the next.	sphinters	colon	stomach	duodenum	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The_____regulates or maintains aurocaudal flow of GIT contents	pylorus	sphincters	secretion	stomach	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The outer GIT plexus that lies between the longitudinal and circular layer and is called_____	GIT	Brachial	Meissner	Myenteric	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The wall of gastrointestinal tract (GIT) has an_____ nervous system	sympathetic	voluntary	intrinsic	extrinsic	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	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	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	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	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cyanosis becomes noticeable when the arterial blood contains_____or more of deoxygenated haemoglobin per 100ml of blood.	6g	4g	5g	6g	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The concentration of Hcl in gastric juice is _____ mEq/L	125	200	120	150	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The absorption of vitamin_____ occurs in the terminal ileum.	B3	B12	B2	B6	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cranial nerve_____supplies the parotid gland.	five	six	seven	nine	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The parasympathetic fiber of cranial nerve_____7 supplies some submaxillary and sublingual	six	five	seven	four	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The parotid gland produced_____of the salivary secretion.	0.25	0.1	0.125	0.05	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The submaxillary gland produces_____ secretion	0.05	0.1	0.075	0.1	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are_____ types of secreting cells in the acini	two	four	six	three	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____regulates aurocaudal flow of GIT contents.	iliocaecal	pylorus	stenosis	.sphincters.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The alimentary tract is divided into functional compartment by_____ sphincters.	6	7	4	5	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The_____ enters the brain and CSF is hydrated to form H ₂ CO ₃ .	CO ₃	CO ₂	H ⁺	CO	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The central chemoreceptors are located on the floor of the_____ ventricle in the medulla oblongata	2nd	1st	3rd	4th	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The changes in the chemical composition of blood are detected_____ groups of chemoreceptors	two	three	five	four	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The three main substances involved are CO ₂ ,_____ and O ₂	H ⁻	H ⁺	HCO ₃	CO	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The_____ centre sends inhibitory impulses to the apneustic centre	expiratory	respiratory	pneumotaxic	carotid	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The neural control of respiration can be sub-divided into_____ main types	five	two	three	four	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	voluntary control of breathing is carried out under the control of the_____	medulla oblongata	cerebra cortex	motor neurons	motor cortex	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Carbondioxide is transported in the blood in_____ forms	six	two	three	four	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The pressure of PCO ₂ in the tissues is_____	40mmHg	26mmHg	36mmHg	46mmHg	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	2,3-Disphosphoglycerate is an organophosphate that is created in erythrocytes during_____	glycolysis	internal respiration	lipolysis	haemolysis	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The formation of a bicarbonate ion will release a _____ into the plasma	ion	proton	atom	neutron	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	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	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The factor that can cause oxygen- hemoglobin dissociation curve to shift to the left include _____	increase temperature	decrease acidity	increase PCO2	reduced pressure	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The factor that can cause oxygen- hemoglobin dissociation curve to shift to the right include _____	increase PCO2	decrease acidity	increase PO2	decrease temperature	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The PO2 of pulmonary capillary blood when fully oxygenated is _____	1000mmHg	100mmHg	101mmHg	50mmHg	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	100ml of blood at full saturation usually carry _____ of oxygen	19.7ml	20.7ml	19.5ml	18.7ml	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Each gram of hemoglobin is capable of carrying _____ of oxygen at full saturation.	1.23ml	2.33ml	1.43ml	1.34ml	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Oxygen is transported in _____ forms in the blood	three	five	two	four	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Oxygen transport consists of _____ important steps	six	two	four	five	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	This whole mechanism of gas exchange is carried by the simple phenomenon called _____	Negative Pressure	Pressure Difference	Positive Pressure	Pressure Negative	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process of gas exchange has _____ steps	6	4	2	5	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The value of Total Lung Capacity is about _____	6000ml	6500ml	4500ml	5500ml	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The value of Functional Residual Capacity is about _____	1.2L	3.2L	2L	2.2L	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The value of Inspiratory capacity is about _____	8.3L	3.8L	3.6L	2.4L	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The volume of air present in the lungs after a inspiratory effort is called_____	Tidal Volume	Inspiratory Reserved Volume	Total Lung Capacity	Vital Capacity	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The volume of air that moves into and out of the lungs under different conditions can be measured by_____	Manometer	Spirometry	Barometer	Spirometer	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	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	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The right bronchial artery arises from the_____right intercostal artery	Second	First	Fifth	Third	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The blood pumped into the pulmonary circulation at rest is_____	5L/min	15L/min	1.5L/min	3L/min	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The plasma oncotic pressure is_____mmHg	35	25	10	15	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The pulmonary circulation is a_____pressure circulation	Negative	High	Low	Positive	C	eExam

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