2017-2 차 15

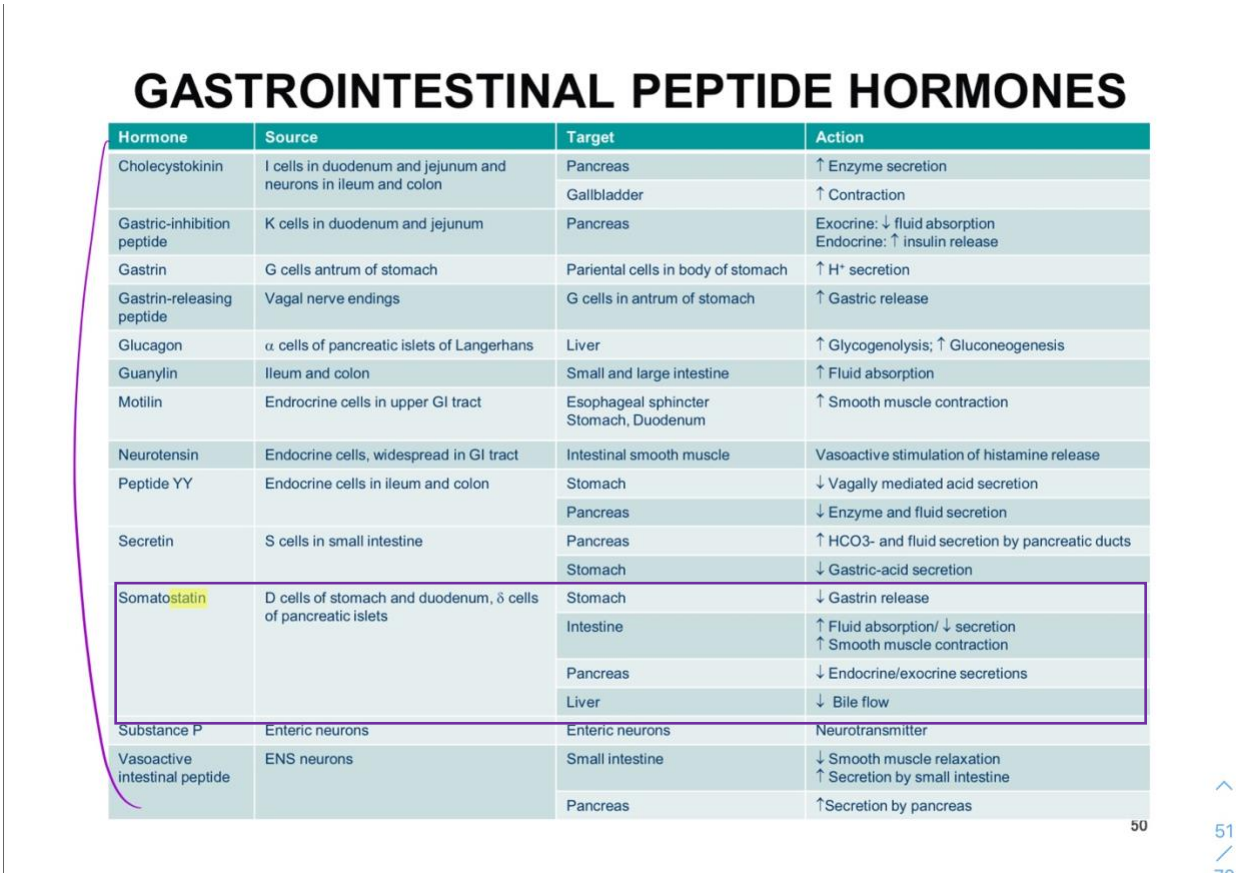
15. somatostatin 의 작용에 대한 설명으로 틀린 것은? [1 점]

1) 가스트린 분비의 촉진
2) 소장에서 용액 흡수 촉진
3) 췌장액 분비 감소
4) Bile flow 감소

답: 1

풀이:

Somatostatin 은 gastrin 의 분비를 억제합니다.



GASTROINTESTINAL PEPTIDE HORMONES

Hormone	Source	Target	Action
Cholecystokinin	I cells in duodenum and jejunum and neurons in ileum and colon	Pancreas	↑ Enzyme secretion
		Gallbladder	↑ Contraction
Gastric-inhibition peptide	K cells in duodenum and jejunum	Pancreas	Exocrine: ↓ fluid absorption Endocrine: ↑ insulin release
Gastrin	G cells antrum of stomach	Pariental cells in body of stomach	↑ H^+ secretion
Gastrin-releasing peptide	Vagal nerve endings	G cells in antrum of stomach	↑ Gastric release
Glucagon	α cells of pancreatic islets of Langerhans	Liver	↑ Glycogenolysis; ↑ Gluconeogenesis
Guanylin	Ileum and colon	Small and large intestine	↑ Fluid absorption
Motilin	Endrocrine cells in upper GI tract	Esophageal sphincter Stomach, Duodenum	↑ Smooth muscle contraction
Neurotensin	Endocrine cells, widespread in GI tract	Intestinal smooth muscle	Vasoactive stimulation of histamine release
Peptide YY	Endocrine cells in ileum and colon	Stomach	↓ Vagally mediated acid secretion
		Pancreas	↓ Enzyme and fluid secretion
Secretin	S cells in small intestine	Pancreas	↑ HCO3- and fluid secretion by pancreatic ducts
		Stomach	↓ Gastric-acid secretion
Somatostatin	D cells of stomach and duodenum, δ cells of pancreatic islets	Stomach	↓ Gastrin release
		Intestine	↑ Fluid absorption/ ↓ secretion ↑ Smooth muscle contraction
		Pancreas	↓ Endocrine/exocrine secretions
		Liver	↓ Bile flow
Substance P	Enteric neurons	Enteric neurons	Neurotransmitter
Vasoactive intestinal peptide	ENS neurons	Small intestine	↓ Smooth muscle relaxation ↑ Secretion by small intestine
		Pancreas	↑Secretion by pancreas

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출처: 200630 3-4 교시 소화기생리학 2-소화관의 분비 김보경교수님 51pg (얌책)

풀이자: 박기성