# First Year MBBS

Physiology I

# Summer 2015

1. When radius of resistance vessel is increased, there is simultaneous increase in
2. Systolic BP
3. Diastolic BP
4. Viscosity of Blood
5. Capillary blood flow
6. Ventricular musculature obeys all or none law because of
7. The musculature is thick
8. Conduction is faster in bundle of His
9. Presence of intercalated discs
10. Presence of Purkinje cells
11. Mechanism of action of ADH is to
12. Decrease GFR
13. Make ascending limb of loop of Henie permeable to water
14. Stimulate thirst
15. Insert aquaporin II water channels
16. In an ovum first meiotic division completes
17. In uterus
18. Just before birth
19. Just before ovulation
20. At fertilization
21. Functional residual capacity (FRC) comprises of
22. Dead space volume
23. Residual volume
24. Volume of air present in the lung after normal expiration
25. Volume which can be inhaled after normal inspiration
26. In GIT smooth muscle, the depolarization is due to opening up of
27. Na+ channel
28. Ca++ channel
29. Na+-Ca++ channel
30. K+ channel
31. Sinus arrhythmia is primarily due to
32. Abnormal focus in atria
33. Abnormal focus in ventricles
34. Fluctuations in parasympathetic outflow to heart
35. Fluctuations in sympathetic outflow to heart
36. Body heat is lost Maximum in summer by
37. Radiation and conduction
38. Vaporization of sweat
39. Respiration
40. Urination and defecation
41. Fibres of SA nodes are characterized by which one of the following features
42. Fast sodium channels
43. Prepotential
44. Spike potentials
45. Plateau potential
46. Coronary blood flow
47. Increases during systole
48. Increases during diastole
49. Decreases during diastole
50. Unaffected during cardiac cycle
51. Cause of C wave in jugular venous pulse tracing is
52. Atrial contraction
53. Isometric ventricular contraction
54. Gradual filling of atria
55. Atrial relaxation
56. Which of the following tests is used as an index of long term control of diabetes?
57. Glucose tolerance test
58. Fasting blood sugar levels
59. Urine glucose level
60. Glycocylated Hb level
61. The most ppotent stimulus for aldosterone secretion is
62. Hyperkalemia
63. Hypernatremia
64. Hypovolemia
65. Hypokalemia
66. Muscles of inspiration include
67. Diaphragm and internal intercostals
68. Diaphragm and abdominal muscles
69. Abdominal muscles and external intercostals
70. Diaphragm and external intercostals
71. Basic rhythm of respiration is maintained by
72. Ventral respiratory group
73. Pneumotaxic center
74. Apneustic center
75. Dorsal Respiratory Group
76. Cells of stomach which plays major role in digestion of Proteins
77. Mucus neck cells
78. Chief cells
79. Parietal cells
80. Oxyntic cells
81. Increase in vagal stimulation of Heart will cause an increase in
82. Heart rate
83. PR interval
84. Ventricular contractility
85. Ejection fraction
86. Initial hyperpnoea in exercise is because of
87. Hypercapnoea
88. Hypoxemia
89. Lactic acidosis
90. Stimulation of cortex and proprioceptors
91. A 40 year old female patient came with complaint of change in voice, swelling of face and intolerance to cold. She is most likely to have
92. Addison disease
93. Cushing’s syndrome
94. Hypothyroidism
95. Hyperthyroidism
96. Iodide trapping mechanism is
97. Symport
98. Antiport
99. Primary active transport
100. Facilitated diffusion