# First Year MBBS

Physiology I

# Summer 2017

1. Excess of growth hormone secretion in adults leads to
2. Gigantism
3. Acromegaly
4. Cushing’s syndrome
5. Conn’s syndrome
6. Ovulation is primarily caused by preovulatory surge of
7. Estradiole
8. Leuitinizing Hormone
9. Progesterone
10. Follicle stimulating Hormone
11. Sperm acquire mortality in
12. Seminal viscles
13. Testis
14. Epididymis
15. Ejaculatory duct
16. Functional residual capacity is volume remaining in lungs after
17. Normal inspiration
18. Normal expiration
19. Forceful inspiration
20. Forceful expiration
21. The Dicrotic notch in radial pulse tracing is caused by closure of
22. Mitral valve
23. Tricuspid valve
24. Aortic valve
25. Pulmonary valve
26. Cause of Fourth Hearth Sound is
27. Opening of the aortic valve and rushing of blood in aorta.
28. Closing of aortic valve and rebound all blood column in aorta.
29. Opening of A.V. valves and first rapid filling of ventricle.
30. Opening of A.V. valves and last rapid fillings of ventricles.
31. Which of the following normally has the most prominent prepotential?
32. Sinoatrial node
33. Atrial muscle cells
34. Bundle of His
35. Ventricular muscle cells
36. Increase in radius of resistance vessels leads to increase in
37. Systolic blood pressure
38. Diastolic blood pressure
39. Viscosity of blood
40. Capillary blood flow
41. Part of the ventricle to depolarize first is
42. Right side to septum
43. Left side of septum
44. Base of heart
45. Pulmonary conus
46. Sinus arrhythmia is primarily due to
47. Abnormal focus in atria
48. Abnormal focus in ventricles
49. Fluctuations in parasympathetic output to heart
50. Fluctuations in sympathetic output
51. Muscles of inspiration include
52. Diaphragm and internal intercostals
53. Diaphragm and abdominal muscles
54. Abdominal muscles and external intercostals
55. Diaphragm and external intercostals
56. Basic rhythm of respiration is maintained by
57. Ventral Respiratory Group
58. Pneumotaxic Center
59. Apneustic Center
60. Dorsal Respiratory Group
61. Influence of Carbondioxide on the release and uptake of oxygen is
62. Bohr’s effect
63. Haldane’s effect
64. Windkeesel effect
65. Hering Bruer effect
66. Surfactant is secreted by
67. Type I pneumocytes
68. Type II pneumocytes
69. Alveolar macrophages
70. Pulmonary capillary endothelium
71. A 60 year old male patient came with complaints of increase appetite, increase frequency of urination and increased thirst. He is most likely to have
72. Hyperthyroidism
73. Hypothyroidism
74. Diabetes mellitus
75. Diabetes insipidus
76. In GIT smooth muscle, the depolarization is due to opening up of
77. Sodium channel
78. Calcium channel
79. Sodium and calcium channel
80. Potassium channel
81. Gastrointestinal movements, controlled by
82. Submucosal plexus
83. Meissner’s plexus
84. Auerbach’s plexus
85. Inner plexus
86. Mechanism of action of ADH is due to
87. Decrease GFR
88. To make ascending limb of loop pf Henie permeable to water
89. To stimulate thirst
90. Insert aquaporin II water channels
91. Temperature-increasing mechanisms when the body is too cold are all EXCEPT
92. Skin vasoconstriction
93. Piloerection
94. Shivering
95. Sweating
96. Levels of which hormones is increased in postmenopausal women
97. Estrogen and progesterone
98. FSH and LH
99. Oxytocin and prolactine
100. All of the above