# First Year MBBS

Physiology I

# Supplimentary Exam 2016

1. Pulse pressure is lowest in
2. Capillaries
3. Arterioles
4. Radial artery
5. Femoral artery
6. A person ascends to 12000 feet, develops acute breathlessness, this is due to
7. Decreased pulmonary blood flow
8. Carbon dioxide washout
9. Decreased hypoxic stimulation of respiration
10. Mechanical interference thorax
11. Aldosteronism is associated with
12. Edema
13. Retention of sodium
14. Hypotension
15. Retention of potassium
16. Surface protection is given by all EXCEPT
17. Mucin
18. Immunoglobulin A
19. Pepsin
20. Immunoglobulin M
21. Sertoli cells secrete
22. Testosterone
23. Androstenedione
24. Prostaglandin E2
25. Estrogens
26. The prime regulator of blood flow through exercising muscles is
27. Venous tone
28. Sympathetic control
29. Vasodilator metabolites
30. Parasympathetic control
31. Integration of the temperature information of the nervous system occurs mainly in the
32. Spinal cord
33. Hypothalamus
34. Amygdala
35. Peripheral receptors
36. Ventricular filling
37. Produces third heart sound in some healthy persons
38. Depends mainly on contraction of aorta
39. Begins during isometric ventricular relaxation
40. Will not occur unless artrial pressure is higher than atmospheric pressure
41. The diffusion capacity for carbon dioxide is \_\_\_\_\_ times of oxygen
42. 20
43. 10
44. 5
45. 2
46. In the cushing’s syndrome, the following features are found EXCEPT
47. Rapidly increasing adiposity
48. Polycythemia
49. Hypotension
50. Impotence with atrophy of testis
51. Basic types of electrical waves in smooth muscles of GIT are
52. Fast waves and spikes
53. Short and long spikes
54. Slow waves and spikes
55. Slow waves and fast waves
56. The receptors of estrogen are present at
57. Cell membrane
58. Nucleus
59. Mitochondria
60. Cytoplasmic receptors
61. During absolute refractory period of heart
62. Heart is diastole
63. Is responsive to neural stimuli
64. No impulse will re-excite it
65. Is responsive to chemical stimuli
66. Spirometry measures all of the following EXCEPT
67. Tidal volume
68. Vital capacity
69. FEV1
70. Residual volume
71. The likelihood of tetany is increased when
72. Plasma bicarbonate rises
73. Plasma magnesium rises
74. Respiratory fatigue develops
75. Anterior pituitary is removed
76. Ingestion of meal containing only protein would result in
77. Hypoglycemia
78. Increased insulin release
79. Decreased insulin released
80. Decreased hepatic glycogen
81. Essential hypertension is generally associated with an early increase in
82. Oxygen use
83. Coronary flow
84. Cardiac work
85. Cardiac output
86. Vital capacity is decreased but timed vital capacity is normal in
87. Bronchial asthma
88. Scoliosis
89. Chronic bronchitis
90. All of the above
91. Following are true of insulin EXCEPT
92. Glycopeptide
93. Secreted by beta cells
94. Causes lipogenesis
95. Promotes glycogenises
96. The usual stimulus for peristalsis is
97. Distension
98. Sympathetic stimulation
99. Acid chyme
100. Alkaline chyme