KIDNEY

unction of the Kidney can be affected by the following disease

(A) Hypertension r(B) Diabetics (C) Nephritis r(D)Urinary tract infection

1. Without kidney the body function can be progress

(A) rlsrue (B False

3. Constituent of ECF and ICF Include

T(A) ATP 7-03) ADP f(C) Ammonia F(D) Glucose

4. A patient fluid status is usually evaluated using

r(A) Plasma Calcium Conc. 7(B) Plasma Sodium Conc

Plasma Ca and Na Conc VD) plasma Kt Conc.

5

T(A) High plasma Nat Conc. Leads to hyponatremia

Diarrhea and Volmitny lead to hypermatremia (.9 Addison disease to hyponatremia

-t (D) Excess H2O retention in the E.C.F causes hypernatrernia in the ECF

7-

6.

(A)the left Kidney is lower than the right Kidney

(B)Oedema is as a result of H20 retention by the cell in the ICF

er(C) Oedema can result from H2O retension in the ESF

(D) Normally, the ICI' should have a low amount of Nat Conc.

Anaemia can lead to increased Nat in the cell

7.

r- (A) weight of an adult kidney is about 150kg

r (B) Kidney lies on the anterior wall of the abdomen, outside the perieoneal cavity, the side of the

spine

8. The following organs are involved in the regulation of acid base balance

r (A) KidneyT(B) Lungs (C) Liver T(D) Spine (E)/Body

Renal arteries -Sejinental artrics- Intcrlabar arteries

(13) Afferent arteriole —interlobular arteries- Glomelular Cspi liar

1-,1‘ C) Efferent arterioles-pertubular Cap- peritubular venules

(0) Interlobular vein-Interlobar vein- Racuate veins

10.

/

(A)Diametre A Afferent arteriol is greater than efferent arteriot

(B)Diameter A Efferent arteriol is greater than Afferent art

k1/4.(C) Blood flow from the Capillaries into the Venules

D) Blood flow from capillaries into the arteries

I I. Nephron contains the following

c(A) Filte r(C) Tubule 'I(B) Glomerul `i(D) Glands

12.

r(A) Glornerulus allows the passage of blood cells><‘

r(B) Fluids and large protein molecule can pass try the glome

*) NephrQnes controls blood cone and volume

(D) Tubular secretion is not a process in urine formation

14. Properties of a glomenular capillaries

r (A) Selectively- permeable (C) Semi permeable gB) thin diameter

15.

) Blood pressure is higher in glomerular capillaries than capsules

7(D)

Blood pressure is higher in glomervlar capsule than the capillarie

Efferentlarteriples take blood out ofthe glomerblus

Efferent arteriples take blood out of the glomerulus

16.

p- ' , 7--- (A)

7-(13) C Relaxation oralrerent arteriole lead to increased

onstruction fefferent arteriple leads to decreased .G.F.R

/r (c) Constriction of afferent arteriole leads t(decreased G.F.R

(D)A Relaxation of afferent arteriole lead to increased (i.F.R

(E)Inflammation of glomerelus increases (;.F.R

17. GFR depends on the following

IA) Net filtration pressure r([3) Surface area Pcmicahllity of the glomerulu

(D) Constriction of afferent

1 S. The follov% ing are function of nephron except

r(C) Secretion f(D) Reabsorption T(E) stimulation

OA) Filtration Excretion

)(A) Circulating blood volume decreased

19. GER i 1 I be increased if

(B) Afferent arteriole resistars;t: increases

4C) Plasma protein decreases iD) renal blood supply decreases

(E) Renal capsule relaxes Efferent resistance decreases

V...F)

20. Tubular breabsorption is carried out by

(A) Epidermal cells C-(B) dermal cells AC) Cortical cells (D) Epithelial cells

(E) proximal tubule T(F) Regal tubule 1-€G) Renal arteries F (H) collecting. duk.

21. The I owing mechanisms are involve in the tubular

A) passive Transport | Activ e trans port | C' Os mo sis | (D Diffu sion

22. The following are secreted by kidney.

Amoxicillin r(B) Penici1114{

r(C) Ibuprofen

23 The following are Extrinsic mech. involved in kidney function

ADH (B) Anjutensin gC) Aldosteme

pi)) Angioteusm 1

24. Match the following hormone

ilA) Steroid - aldosterone A I)I I-posterior Pituitary gland

aldosterone-ADI I 1 (I)) Steroid-MAI

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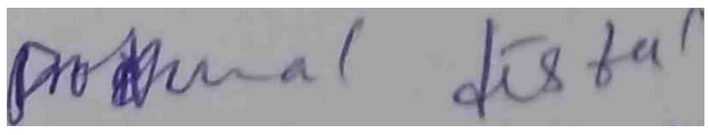

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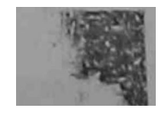

found in the body

involved in the regulation of acid.

c Liver e body fluid by

d Spine

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