FBQ1: Inhibitor of H2 receptors is _____.
Answer: Cimetidine

FBQ2: Blocking hydrogen ion – potassium ion ATPase is by _____
Answer: Omeprazole

FBQ3: Bile is secreted by the _____ cells or lobules.
Answer: Liver

FBQ4: Bile is stored in the _____.
Answer: Gallbladder

FBQ5: Bile secretion occurs when _____ enters the duodenum.
Answer: Chyme

FBQ6: Bile salts are formed from _____.
Answer: Cholesterol

FBQ7: The breakdown of _____ gives rise to bilirubin and biliverdin.
Answer: Haemoglobin

FBQ8: The golden _____ colour of the bile is due to the presence of the pigment.
Answer: Yellow

FBQ9: _____ is the chief phospholipids present in the bile.
Answer: Lecithin

FBQ10: Cholesterol in bile is solubilized in _____.
Answer: Micelles

FBQ11: The presence of bile _____ keeps cholesterol in solution and prevents its precipitation to form stones.
Answer: Salt

FBQ12: The bile produces _____ of fat by which, large molecules are broken down into smaller ones.
Answer: Emulsification

FBQ13: Bile show _____ effects i.e. enables lipase enzyme to digest the fat.
Answer: Hydrotropic

FBQ14: The _____ consist of digested glycerides combined with bile.
Answer: Micelles

FBQ15: Any condition that affects enterohepatic circulation and decrease bile pool and causes mal absorption of bile and fat soluble vitamins may result in _____.
Answer: Steatorrhea

FBQ16: At the base of the villi are glands called _____ which contains cells that secrete mucus.
Answer: Crypts of Lieberkuhn

FBQ17: The process by which food brought into the mouth is broken down into smaller pieces by the teeth is called _____.
Answer: Mastication

FBQ18: The first stage of deglutition is _____.
Answer: Voluntary

FBQ19: The 2nd and 3rd stages are _____ and reflex in nature.

Answer: Involuntary

FBQ20: Difficulty in swallowing is called _____.
Answer: Dysphagia

FBQ21: Difficulty in emptying the food from the esophagus to stomach due to absence of peristalsis in the lower 3rd or failure of cardiac sphincter to relax is called _____.
Answer: Achalasia

FBQ22: The gastric secretion has ----- factor which is necessary for absorption of vitamin B12
Answer: Intrinsic

FBQ23: Gastrin is produced by _____ -cells of the pyloric antral mucosa.
Answer: G

FBQ24: The most common fat of the diet are the neutral fat known as _____.
Answer: Triglyceride

FBQ25: The triglycerides aggregate into globules along with absorbed cholesterol and phospholipids globules to form _____.
Answer: Chylomicrons

FBQ26: The transport of oxygen from the outside air to the cells within tissues, and the transport of carbon dioxide from the cells to the outside air is the first ----- of respiration
Answer: Component

FBQ27: The utilization of oxygen within the body cells for the liberation of energy from food substances is known as---------
Answer: external respiration

FBQ28: The utilization of oxygen within the body cells for the liberation of energy from food substances
Answer: internal respiration

FBQ29: The respiratory system functions in close collaboration with the ----------which acts as the transport system that conveys oxygen from the respiratory apparatus to the tissues
Answer: circulatory system

FBQ30: The respiratory system is thus an --------, while the cardiovascular system is a blood pump.
Answer: air pump

FBQ31: ----------- from tissues of the body is returned to the right atrium of the heart.
Answer: Venous blood

FBQ32: The right ventricle pumps the blood out of the heart through the ----------.
Answer: pulmonary artery.

FBQ33: The pulmonary arterial trunk divides into the right and left …….. arteries and these supply blood to the right and left lungs respectively.
Answer: Pulmonary

FBQ34: Blood is pumped out of the right ventricle at a pressure of ----- mmHg
Answer: 25

FBQ35: By the time blood reaches the pulmonary capillaries, the pressure has fallen to an average of ----------mmHg.

Answer: 10

FBQ36: Since the plasma oncotic pressure is----------mmHg, no fluid moves out of the pulmonary capillaries into the interstitial space.
Answer: 25

FBQ37: If fluid moves out of the arterial end of the pulmonary capillaries as it does in the systemic circulation, then, the small diameter air sacs (alveoli) can become _____ with tissue fluid
Answer: Flooded

FBQ38: The blood pumped into the pulmonary circulation at rest is----------L/min,
Answer: 5

FBQ39: Blood from the ----------is returned to the left atrium of the heart through the pulmonary vein.
Answer: pulmonary capillaries

FBQ40: About 2% of the blood flow to the lungs is through the ----------and veins.
Answer: bronchial arteries

FBQ41: The left bronchial artery arises directly from the ----------
Answer: Aorta

FBQ42: The right bronchial artery arises from the first right ----------.
Answer: intercostal artery

FBQ43: The bronchial arteries run along the bronchi and follow them into the……...
Answer: Lung

FBQ44: The bronchial veins, which carry deoxygenated blood join the pulmonary vein so that the latter which was 100% saturated with oxygen in the ----------
Answer: Lungs

FBQ45: The oxygen in the blood that is delivered to the left atrium is about……..%
Answer: 97

FBQ46: The mixing of deoxygenated bronchial venous blood with oxygenated pulmonary venous blood is called ---------- shunting.
Answer: Physiological

FBQ47: The main muscles of inspiration are the ---------- and the external intercostal muscles.
Answer: Diaphragm

FBQ48: The ---------- muscles of inspiration are sternocleido-mastoids, scalenes, serratus anterior, levator scapulae, erectus spinae and pectoralis major and minor.
Answer: Accessory

FBQ49: Expiration is normally a passive process under -----
Answer: quiet breathing

FBQ50: There are two types of intercostal muscles in each of the eleven ------ spaces
Answer: intercostal

MCQ1: Gastric _____ is a weak fat-splitting enzyme.
Answer: Lipase

MCQ2: Intrinsic factor is secreted by the _____ cell of the fundus.
Answer: Parietal

MCQ3: The absorption of vitamin B12 occurs in the _____.
Answer: Terminal ileum

MCQ4: Mucus is secreted by surface _____ cell and neck cell of the gland.
Answer: Epithelial

MCQ5: The surface _____ cell also secretes bicarbonates.
Answer: Parietal

MCQ6: This gel protects the mucosa from the action of the _____.
Answer: Hydrochloric acid

MCQ7: Neural regulation of gastric juice secretion is mediated via the _____ nerve.
Answer: Vagus

MCQ8: The intracellular _____ promotes the secretion of gastric juice.
Answer: Ca 2+

MCQ9: Hormonal regulation is by _____ which is secreted from the pyloric antrum.
Answer: Gastrin

MCQ10: The _____ phase of gastric juice secretion occurs by activity of the vagus.
Answer: Cephalic

MCQ11: Shaming-feeding experiments in animals like dog gives an example of _____ phase of gastric juice secretion.
Answer: Cephalic

MCQ12: The _____ phase accounts for about 80% of the total secretion of gastric juice.
Answer: Gastric

MCQ13: Distension of the pyloric antrum also results in the release of gastrin into the blood by an _____ reflex.
Answer: All of the options

MCQ14: Some substances in the food, known as _____, elicit release of gastrin by the intrinsic reflex.
Answer: Enterogastrones

MCQ15: The presence of food in the duodenum inhibits secretion of gastric juice mediated through _____ reflex.
Answer: Enterogastric

MCQ16: The presence of acid and fat in the duodenum causes release of secretin and _____.
Answer: Cholecystokinin

MCQ17: VIP, GIP are _____ that cause inhibition of gastric secretion.
Answer: Enterogastrones

MCQ18: The digestive enzymes are secreted from _____ pancreas.
Answer: Exocrine

MCQ19: The _____ pancreas consists of acini and ducts.
Answer: Exocrine

MCQ20: Cholesterol gallstones are _____.
Answer: Radiolucent

MCQ21: _____ stones are formed due to infection or obstruction of the biliary tree.
Answer: Pigment

MCQ22: Pigment stones are _____.
Answer: Radiopaque

MCQ23: The small intestine consists of all except _____.
Answer: Ilium

MCQ24: The small intestinal secretion is mainly _____.
Answer: All of the options

MCQ25: The intestinal gland of the duodenum are called _____ gland.
Answer: Brunner’s

MCQ26: The ------ is the dome-shaped musculo-tendinous partition between the thorax and abdomen, forming the roof of the abdomen and the floor of the thorax.
Answer: diaphragm

MCQ27: The ---------- form a cone shaped structure, called the thoracic cavity
Answer: diaphragm

MCQ28: The distance from the thoracic inlet to the ---------- is the vertical diameter of the thorax.
Answer: diaphragm

MCQ29: When the ---------- contracts, it moves down, thereby increasing the vertical diameter of the thoracic cavity.
Answer: diaphragm

MCQ30: Upon inhalation, gas exchange occurs at the ----------
Answer: alveoli

MCQ31: These are tiny sacs which are the basic functional component of the lungs.
Answer: alveoli

MCQ32: These --------- are composed of a single layer of epithelial cells
Answer: alveolar walls

MCQ33: The _____which are composed of a single layer of endothelial cells.
Answer: pulmonary capillaries

MCQ34: This whole mechanism of gas exchange is carried by the simple phenomenon of----------.
Answer: pressure difference

MCQ35: Whenever the atmospheric pressure is lower than the pressure inside the lungs, the air from lungs----------,
Answer: Flow out

MCQ36: When the pressure in the lungs is lower than atmospheric, air ---------- the lungs.
Answer: Flows into

MCQ37: To accomplish gas exchange the air that is inhale is delivered, via the mouth and nose, to ----------, which are the terminal or end units of the airways.
Answer: alveoli

MCQ38: Oxygen transport consists of important steps excepts-------
Answer: increase in 2,3 diphosphoglycerate (2,3 DPG)

MCQ39: During the transportation of oxygen, In the alveoli, the PO2 is
Answer: 40mmHg

MCQ40: During the transportation of oxygen, PO2 in pulmonary arterial capillaries is -------
Answer: 40mmHg

MCQ41: This represents ---------
Answer: Movement of gases at tissue level

MCQ42: This is--------------------------
Answer: Partial pressures of gases in blood

MCQ43: This explains ------------------------
Answer: Movement of gases at alveolar level

MCQ44: The changes in the chemical composition of blood are detected by ---------
Answer: chemoreceptors

MCQ45: When expiration has occurred, the inhibitory impulses from the lungs on the ------------ are removed.
Answer: apneustic centre

MCQ46: Facilitatory impulses pass from the …….. to the pneumotaxic centre, causing its stimulation
Answer: inspiratory centre

MCQ47: Expansion of the lungs following inspiration causes the -------------- in the lungs to be stimulated
Answer: stretch receptors

MCQ48: The carotid bodies have a very high blood flow, about --------- of tissue per minute.
Answer: 2000 ml/100g

MCQ49: When human beings descend beneath the sea, the pressure around them increases tremendously. For every 10 meters of depth in sea-water, pressure on the diver increases by -------------
Answer: 1 atmosphere.

MCQ50: Usually, cyanosis becomes noticeable when the arterial blood contains ------------ or more of deoxygenated haemoglobin per 100ml (dl) of blood.
Answer: 5g