Gastrointestinal System Odai AL-refai

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Physiology إِنَّ اللَّهُ وَمَلائِكَنَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيًا

- Regarding gastro-esophageal motilities, one of the followings is NOT true:
- A. Primary esophageal peristalses are initiated at the pharynx
- B. Relaxation of lower esophageal sphincter is ensured by extrinsic reflexes
- C. The patterns of primary and secondary peristaltic contractions are the same
- D. More tone of pyloric sphincter is achieved when gastric peristaltic contractions are reaching pyloric region
- E. At early stages of gastric movements only chyme of fluid consistency is emptied by pyloric pump activity
- Answer: B

- Regarding gastric secretion which one of the followings is NOT true:
- A. Somatostatin inhibits release of HCI
- B. Oxyntic cells are secreting intrinsic factor
- C. Gastrin increases HCI secretion via CCK-B receptors
- D. H2 blockers can reduce HCI secretion
- E. Paracrine control is achieved by the release of cholecystokinin (CCK)
- Answer: E (HISTAMINE & SOMATOSTATIN, WORK IN PARACRINE PATTERN)

- Which of the followings is NOT true with regard to proteolytic enzymes
- A. Intracellular peptidases are responsible for final digestion of proteins
- B. Chymotrypsin is activated in duodenum by phosphorylation with enterokinase
- C. Aminopeptidase is a brush border enzyme
- D. Pepsin is endopeptidase
- E. Pancreatic proteolytic enzymes are having optimal activity at alkaline pH
- Answer: B

- Which of the followings is describing the secretion of the colon:
- A. Is mainly serous secretion
- B. Is mainly mucus secretion
- C. Is controlled by interstitial cells of Cajal
- D. Is controlled by CCK
- E. Is increased by sympathetic stimulation
- Answer: B

- One of the followings is NOT true with regard to the ICCs:
- A. Are generating action potentials
- B. Are considered as pace maker cells in the gastrointestinal tract
- C. Are under the control of autonomic nervous system
- D. Are connected by gap junctions
- E. Are responsible for generation of basic electrical rhythm (BER) at smooth muscle cells
- Answer: C

- With regard to mass contractions at the colon, all the followings are true EXCEPT:
- A. Are mainly controlled by released gastro-intestinal hormones
- B. Have propulsive effect over the content of the colon
- C. Are similar with peristaltic contractions in the small intestine
- D. Can induce activation of defecation reflexes
- E. Are initiated by gastro-colic reflexes
- Answer: A

- One of the followings regarding control functions of GI is NOT TRUE:
- A. Parasympathetic system generally causes increase in secretions
- B. Sympathetic generally is decreasing blood flow by direct effect over vessels
- C. Basic electrical rhythm (BER) is controlling phasic contraction
- D. Tonic contraction is set by released neurotransmitter
- E. Salivary secretion is increased by intrinsic reflexes
- Answer: E

- Compared to the **BASAL RATE** of salivary secretion, by parasympathetic stimulation all the followings are increased in the final saliva EXCEPT:
- A. Amount of saliva
- B. pH of saliva
- C. K+ concentration
- D. Na+ concentration
- E. CI- concentration
- Answer: C

- Regarding bile secretion which one of the followings is NOT true:
- A. Is stored in the gall bladder between meals
- B. Its secretion is well correlated with the fat content in meal
- C. The main hormone involved in controlling secretion is cholecystokinin
- D. Enterohepatic circulation is ensuring recycling of bile salts
- E. Same concentration of constituents is found in bile released from gallbladder and liver
- Answer: E (bile salt secreted diluted from liver and concentrated in gallbladder)

- Regarding pancreatic secretions, one of the followings is NOT true:
- A. It contains enzymes for digestion of disaccharides
- B. Enzyme secretion is under the control of cholecystokinin (CCK)
- C. HCO3 content in pancreatic juice is increased upon vagal stimulation
- D. Secretin hormone can increase secretory activity of duct cells
- E. All pancreatic proteolytic enzymes are released from the pancreas as inactive enzymes
- Answer: A (Protelytic = digesting of protein (note ** Pancreatic amylase not proteolytic**)

- Concerning carbohydrates digestion which one is CORRECT:
- A. Human enzymes can attack only alpha linkages of the polymers of glucose
- B. The digestion by amylase depends on enterokinase activity
- C. Final digestion is taking place by intracellular enzymes
- D. Pancreatic enzyme involved in carbs digestion is secreted as inactive form
- E. The bulk of digestion is by salivary amylase
- Answer: A

- All the followings about the digestion and absorption of fat are true EXCEPT:
- A. The digestion of fat is taking place at the shell-core interface of micelles
- B. Monoglycerides and tree tatty acids are transported across luminal membrane by simple diffusion,
- C. Absorbed fat is taken away from villi by blood circulation
- D. The absorbed fat products will combine with lipoproteins to form chylomicrons
- E. Emulsification is required for increasing exposure of fat to enzymes
- Answer: C (lipids are removed by lacteals (lymphatic vessels))

- One of the followings concerning the absorption of lipid-soluble vitamins is TRUE:
- A. It is taking place by active transport mechanisms
- B. Is well correlated with bilirubin content in chyme
- C. It depends on the activity of enterokinase
- D. It is decreased by conditions that induce steatorrhea
- E. It is increased by release of intrinsic factor
- Answer: D

- One of the followings with regard to starvation is NOT TRUE:
- A. First depletion is for carbohydrate stores.
- B. Protein depletion is high in the final stage of starvation
- C. High rate of fat depletion is during weeks 2-6
- D. Lowest respiratory quotient will be between weeks 3 and 6
- E. The metabolic rate is higher than before starting starvation
- Answer: E (make sense to conserve the energy)

- In healthy person, the increase of feeding behaviors is well correlated with the increase in:
- A. Leptin level in blood
- B. Cholecystokinin (CCK) release
- C. GIP (Glucose dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide) release
- D. Activity of thermoregulatory centers in hypothalamus
- E. Expression of OB gene
- Answer: D (ACTIVITY OF THERMOREGULATORY CENTERS MEAN INCREASE METABOLIC RATE (THE ENRGY WILL DECREASE))

- Which of the following pairs are NOT related to each other:
- A. Inanition: High release of normal leptin
- B. Insulin release: Inhibition of feeding behaviors
- C. Leptin expression: 0B gene
- D. Obesity: Childhood over nutrition
- E. Adipocytes: Secretion of leptin
- Answer: A (INANITION may occurs by : 1- inadequate availability of food 2- psychogenic or hypothalamic abnormalities)

- Which of the following **DOES NOT affect** blood flow to the GI tract:
- *A. CCK*
- B. Secretin
- C. GIP
- D. CCI
- E. kinins
- Answer: D

- About defication :
- A. parasympathetic to muscle of anus
- B. Intrinsic reflexes caused by parasympathetic innervation
- C. Intrinsic reflexes are strong enough to cause defecation
- D. Voluntary act while defecation causes internal sphincter to relax
- E. Closure in glottis uses decreasing in abdominal pressure
- Answer: A

- Choose the correct statement regarding the interstitial cells of Cajal (ICCs):
- A. ICCs are responsible for tonic contraction of GI smooth muscle cells
- B. ICCs are responsible for the slow action potentials (slow waves) in smooth muscle
- C. ICCs are neurons that communicate with smooth muscle cells through gap junctions
- D. ICCs control ENS activity
- E. None of the above
- Answer: B (about (D) ICCs controled by ENS but not the opposite)

- About swallowing, all true EXCEPT:
- A. composed of voluntary and involuntary phases
- B. primary peristalsis is initiated at the pharynx
- C. secondary peristalsis is initiated in the esophagus by reminiscent of food in the esophagus
- D. preceded by relaxation wave to open the lower esophageal sphincter
- E. closure of epiglottis is voluntary
- Answer: E

- Blood Flow to GI glands could be affected by all EXCEPT:
- A. autonomic nervous system
- B. submucosal plexus
- C. hormones secreted along GIT
- D. secretory glands stimulation
- E. Interstitial cells of Cajal
- Answer: E

- The remaining food particles in the esophagus initiate:
- A. Primary peristalsis
- B. Secondary peristalsis
- C. MMC
- Answer: Secondary peristalsis

- One of the following is true with regard to defecation reflexes in normal adult:
- A. voluntary control is ensured by relaxation of external anal sphincter
- B. appears as series of voluntary reflexes after the distention of rectum
- C. generate motor activities which are present all the day over the colon
- D. the intrinsic component of the reflex is provided by sympathetic neurons
- E. as a result of increased activity of intrinsic reflex, defecation will follow without the voluntary stage of defecation
- Answer: A

- Which of the following pairs are NOT related to each other:
- A. Mucosal block : Absorption of Fe++
- B. Intrinsic factor : Absorption of vitamin B12
- C. Vitamin D : Absorption by passive mechanism
- D. Chylomicrons : B-Lipoproteins
- E. Vitamin K : Expression of calbindin
- Answer: E

- One of the followings regarding control systems of the gastro-intestinal functions is NOT TRUE:
- A. Tonic contraction is set by released neurotransmitters.
- B. Sympathetic generally is decreasing blood flow by direct effect over vessels.
- C. Parasympathetic system generally causes increase in secretions.
- D. Salivary secretion is increased by intrinsic reflexes.
- E. Basic electrical rhythm (BER) is controlling phasic contraction
- Answer: D

- All the followings with regard to defecation reflexes are true EXCEPT:
- A. Appears as involuntary intrinsic reflexes by the distension of the colon
- B. They have parasympathetic component that fortifies the contractions of the rectal smooth muscle
- C. As a result of increased activity of defecation reflexes, in normal adults defecation is finally can take place as a voluntary act
- D. Relaxation of the external anal sphincter is ensured by the activity of cranial parasympathetic fibers
- *E.* The intrinsic component of the reflex is provided by enteric nervous system
- Answer: D

- Which of the following pairs are NOT related to each other:
- A. Adipocytes : Secretion of leptin
- B. Insulin release : Inhibition of feeding behaviors
- C. High release of leptin : Starvation
- D. leptin expression : OB gene
- E. Obesity: Childhood over nutrition
- Answer: C

- One of the followings concerning the absorption lipid-soluble vitamins is TRUE:
- A. it Is decreased by conditions that induce steatorrhea
- B. It is taking place by active transport mechanisms
- C. it Is Increased by release of intrinsic factor
- D. It depends on the activity of enterokinase
- E. Is well correlated with bilirubin content in chyme
- Answer: A

- One of the followings with regard to the metabolic rate is NOT true:
- A. It represents the heat produced by a body per meter square surface area per hour
- B. It is increased during sympathetic stimulation
- C. To measure the BMR the tested person must be in sleep during
- measurement
- D. It reflects the metabolic activities that are taking place in the body
- per time unit
- E. O2 consumption is used for indirect calorimetric measurements of metabolic rate
- Answer: C

- All of the following increase pancreatic secretion EXCEPT:
- A. Cholecystokinin
- B. Secretin
- C. Acetylcholine
- D. Vasodilation of pancreatic blood vessels
- E. Pancreatic polypeptide
- Answer: E

- The effects of cholecystokinin on gallbladder smooth muscle, sphincter of Oddi, and exocrine pancreas, respectively, are:
- A. Contraction, contraction, stimulation of secretion from duct cells
- B. Contraction, contraction, stimulation of secretion from acinar cells
- C. Contraction, contraction, stimulation of secretion from duct cells
- D. Contraction, relaxation, stimulation of secretion from acinar cells
- Answer: D

- Choose the incorrect pair of (nutrient mode of entry into absorptive cell):
- A. Glucose Na+-dependent mechanism
- B. Fructose facilitated diffusion
- C. Bile salts active transport
- D. Tripeptide Na+-independent mechanism
- E. Monoglycerides simple diffusion
- Answer: D

- Which of the following is a similarity between calcium and iron absorption:
- A. Their absorption is increased by parathyroid hormone
- B. Their extent of absorption is enhanced by vitamins
- C. Their absorption requires binding to proteins secreted into the intestinal lumen
- D. Both are absorbed by passive mechanisms
- E. More than one of the above
- Answer: B For sure, but maybe C also. (K+, cl-: passively absorbed but the other electrolytes active (about the materials that we taken in our course))

- Digestion and absorption of which of the following is NOT impaired by pancreatic insufficiency:
- A. Triglycerides
- B. Starch
- C. Vitamin D
- D. Proteins
- E. Sucrose
- Answer: E (Sucrase : brush border enzyme)

- Loss of G cells Decreases acid secretion mainly by which of the following mechanisms:
- A. Increased acetylcholine release
- B. Reduced parietal cell inhibition
- C. Decreased gastrin secretion
- D. Decreased Secretin Release
- E. Parasympathetic stimulation
- Answer: C

- Which of the following would completely eliminate the cephalic phase of gastric secretion:
- A. Histamine H2 blockers
- B. CCK-B receptor blockers
- C. Vagotomy (i.e. cutting the vagus nerve or branches of it)
- D. Sympathectomy (i.e. cutting sympathetic nerves)
- E. Atropine
- Answer: C (Somatostatin acts on receptors of parietal cells to decrease cAMP)

- All of the following are true about deglutition EXCEPT:
- A. It is initiated voluntarily
- B. It involves reflex centers in the brain
- C. Respiration is impeded during the esophageal phase
- D. It is less effective when lying down
- E. All of the above are true statements
- Answer: C

- Tracing a food bolus along the GI tract, choose the correct chronological order of motility patterns that this bolus will go through:
- 1. Receptive Relaxation
- 2. Segmentation Contractions
- 3. Primary Peristaltic Wave
- 4. Pyloric Pump
- A. 1, 3, 4,2
- B. 1, 3, 2,4
- C. 3, 1, 4,2
- D. 3, 2, 1, 4
- E. 2, 3, 1, 4
- Answer: C

- The absorption of is not affected by blocking the activity of NA+/K+ pump at the basolateral membrane of absorptive cells
- A. galactose
- B. Dipeptides
- C. Water
- *D. CI*-
- E. Vitamin D
- Answer: E

- True about Leptin:
- A. is secreted by endocrine cells along the GI
- B. gene defect that produces nonfunctional leptin hormone can induce obesity
- C. it acts on hypothalamus centers to increase food intake
- D. its concentration in blood is high in thin people
- E. low fat store in body in stimulatory factor for its secretion
- Answer: B

- Wrong about RQ (respiratory quntient):
- A. it is higher when glucose is used as a source of energy
- B. it is higher in diabetic patients during crises
- C. brain tissue has the highest RQ
- D. increase by increasing the ratio of CO2 production / O2 consumption
- E. for a given body it is low in the third week of starvation
- Answer: B (diabetic patients depends mainly on lipids special in crises because glucose doesn't inter the cells)

- GI transit can decrease by:
- A. muscarinic receptors activation
- B. release of VIP
- C. high cellulose in chyme
- D. intestinal irritation
- E. lactase deficiency
- Answer: B (VIP activates secretions (the chyme remain more time in intestine))

- Drug that acts to inhibit activity of lipase enzyme could result in:
- A. Steatorrhea
- B. increased lipid absorption
- C. more formation of chylomicrons
- D. B12 deficiency
- E. affecting the formation of micells
- Answer: A

- Gastric HCL secretion can be decreased by stimulation of:
- A. S cells (somatostatin releasing cells)
- B. H2 receptors a-somatostatin
- C. Enterochromaffin like cells
- D. Vagus nerve
- E. G cells
- Answer: A

- *True about salivary gland secretion:*
- A. during the low rate of secretion the final (secondary) saliva has lower K+ concentration than primary saliva
- B. at high rate of secretion, it contains lower CL- concentration than primary saliva
- C. decreases by unconditioned reflexes
- D. regulated by hormones secreted along the GIT
- E. condition reflexes are stimulating sympathetic control
- Answer: B from primary to secondary saliva :
- Na+ , cl- > >>> decrease by 10 fold
- K+, Hco3->>> increase by 7 fold

- Contractions along the intestine can be described by all EXCEPT:
- A. tonic contractions are set by the activity of interstitial cells of Cajal
- B. the rhythm of segmentation contraction is set by basic electrical rhythm at that segment
- C. segmentation and peristaltic contractions propel chime in analward direction
- D. coordinated movements during peristaltic reflex need intact neural activities of myenteric plexus
- E. increased velocity of chyme propulsion decreasing absorption of fluids
- Answer: E

- Which of the following is true regarding protein digestion:
- A. pepsin is acting as exopeptidase
- B. optimal activity of pancreatic enzymes is at high PH
- C. the final digestion process is carried out by brush border enzymes
- D. pancreatic proteolytic enzymes are secreted from acinar cells as active enzymes
- E. pepsinogen is activated in duodenum by enterokinase
- Answer: B (pepsinogen is activated by HCl while Trypsinogen activated by enterokinase in the duodenum)

- true about pancreatic secretion:
- A. secretion is inhibited by pancreatic poly peptide
- B. pancreatic amylase is secreted from pancreas as inactive form
- C. optimal activity of pancreatic enzymes is at low PH
- D. enterokinase is important for activation of amylase
- E. at low rate of secretion concentration of CL-is lower than at high rate of secretion
- Answer: A

- Wrong about CCK (cholecystokinin):
- A. causes contraction of the gallbladder
- B. causes relaxation of Oddi sphincter
- C. activates pancreatic duct cells
- D. stimulates enzyme secretion from the pancreas
- E. its release is stimulated by high fat content in meal
- Answer: C (CCK works on acinar cells)

- All of the following stimulate HCl secretion EXCEPT:
- A. Gastrin
- B. Histamine
- C. Parasympathetic Stimulation
- D. Somatostatin
- Answer: D

- Which of the following substances' absorption is not Sodium-dependent:
- A. Glucose
- B. Fructose
- C. Galactose
- D. Water
- Answer: B

- Pancreatic proteolytics enzymes, which is true:
- A. Secreted from acinar cells
- B. Play a role in glucose homeostasis
- C. More than one of the above
- Answer: A

- Which of the following substances its absorption is blocked when it's in excess amounts and absorbed only when needed:
- B. Calcium
- C. Iron
- Answer: C

- One of the followings is TRUE regarding pancreatic proteolytic enzymes:
- A. Have optimal activity at low PH
- B. Are activating brush border enzymes
- C. All of them act as endopeptidases
- D. Are responsible for final digestion of proteins
- E. Are secreted as inactive enzymes from the pancreas
- Answer: E

- One of the following regarding cholecystokinin is NOT True:
- A. Causes contraction of the gallbladder
- B. Reduces the muscle tone of Oddi sphincter
- C. Activates parasympathetic control of the pancreas
- D. Stimulates pancreatic duct cells
- E. Its release is stimulated by high fat content in meal
- Answer: D

- Intrinsic factor is required for:
- A. Reabsorption of bile salts
- B. Digestion of fat
- C. Absorption of vitamin B12
- D. Absorption of vitamin K
- E. Absorption of Fe++
- Answer: C

- The absorption of which of the following is blocked at the mucosa by absorptive cells and transported toward interstitial fluids when needed by the body:
- A. Mg++
- *B. Ca*++
- C. Fe++
- D. Vitamin B12
- E. Vitamin K
- Answer: C

- Regarding bile secretion, one of the following is NOT true:
- A. Bilirubin content is important for the formation of micelles
- B. Is stored in the gallbladder between meals
- C. Its secretion is well correlated with the fat content in meal
- D. Water and electrolyte content is stimulated by secretin
- E. Is increased by parasympathetic stimulation
- Answer: A

- One of the following concerning pancreatic secretion is True:
- A. Cl- concentration is lower at low rate of secretion
- B. HCO3- secretion is increased by parasympathetic stimulation
- C. Enzymatic secretion is stimulated by secretin
- D. Is controlled mainly by enteric nervous system
- E. Is increased by release of pancreatic polypeptide
- Answer: B (Secretin: major stimulant of water and HCO3- secretion (acts on duct cells))

- One of the following with regard to esophageal movements in NOT true:
- A. They are part of swallowing
- B. Primary esophageal peristalses are initiated at the pharynx
- C. Secondary esophageal peristalsis can be initiated in esophagus by the presence of food residues
- D. Distention of lower esophagus stimulates extrinsic reflexes to induce relaxation of lower esophageal sphincter
- E. They are controlled mainly by enteric nervous system
- Answer: D (extrinsic reflexes = voluntary)

- Respiratory quotient (RQ) of a body would be the lowest:
- A. When glucose is used as primary fuel for cellular energy
- B. In vegetarians
- C. When mixed food is used as a source of energy
- D. In the 3rd week of starvation
- E. In persons with high protein diet
- Answer: D

- All of the following may induce obesity EXCEPT:
- A. Defect in OB gene
- B. Over-nutrition during childhood
- C. Overproduction of normal leptin by adipocytes
- D. Neurogenic abnormalities of feeding or satiety centers
- E. In hypothyroidism
- Answer: C

- One of the following with regard to the blood flow of the gastrointestinal tract is NOT true:
- A. Is controlled by enteric nervous system
- B. Increase blood flow results in increased water and electrolyte secretion
- C. Is increased by more release of VIP
- D. Is increased by higher sympathetic tone
- E. Is increased after meals
- Answer: D

- One of the following is TRUE with regard to pancreatic proteolytic enzymes:
- A. Have optimal activity at high pH
- B. Are secreted as active enzymes from the pancreas
- C. All of them act as endopeptidases
- D. Are activating brush border enzymes
- E. Are responsible for final digestion of proteins to amino acids
- Answer: A

- All the following may describe the contractions that appear along the small intestine EXCEPT:
- A. Increased velocity of chyme propulsion may lead to an increased intestinal absorption
- B. Tonic contractions are set by release of neurotransmitters
- C. Contractions are controlled by the activity of autonomic nervous system as well as by hormones secreted along the gastrointestinal tract
- D. Both segmentation and peristaltic contractions propel chyme in anal-ward direction
- *E.* The rhythm of segmentation contractions is set by the basic electrical rhythm of that segment
- Answer: A

- the site where you have highest reabsorption of fluid is:
- A. Stomach
- B. Duodenum
- C. lleum
- D. Colon
- Answer: C (HIGH ABSORPTION OF FLUIDS IN ILEUM WHILE HUGH ABSORPTION OF FOOD IN DUODENUM)

- One of the following concerning gastric motility is true:
- A. After food ingestion, tonic contraction of gastric muscle is decreased
- B. Is regulated by hormone only
- C. Increases by activation of entero-gastric reflex
- D. Increases by inhibition of parasympathetic control
- E. Increases by more release of CCK (cholecystokinin)
- Answer: A

- One of the following with regard to the metabolic rate is NOT true:
- A. It is increased by sympathetic stimulation
- B. It represents the heat produced by a body per meter? surface area per hour
- C. It reflects the metabolic activities that are taking place in the body per time unit
- D. 02 consumption is used for indirect calorimetric measurements of metabolic rate
- E. It is decreased in persons on a protein diet
- Answer: E

- One of the followings with regard to gastric secretions is NOT true:
- A. Proton pump inhibitors are reducing HCI secretions
- B. Enterochromaffin like cells are releasing intrinsic factor
- C. Pepsinogen is released by chief cells
- D. Is stimulated by vagus nerve
- E. Increased activity of enteric neurons that release GRP results in activation of hormonal control
- Answer: B

- One of the following with regard to fat digestion are absorption is TRUE:
- A. Fat absorption needs specialized Na+ dependent carriers
- B. Decrease fat absorption results in steatorrhea
- C. Enzymes involved in fat digestion are liposoluble
- D. Absorbed fat forms micelles inside the cytosol of absorptive cells
- E. Most fat is absorbed by the luminal membrane in the form of triglycerides
- Answer: B

- One of the following about salivary secretion is true:
- A. At low rate of secretion, the final (secondary) saliva has a higher Na+ concentration than the primary saliva
- B. Decreases during cephalic phase
- C. The pH is lower at high rate of secretion than at low rate
- D. Regulated by hormones secreted along the gastrointestinal tract
- E. During high rate of secretion, HCO3- content is higher than at low rate
- Answer: E

- One of the followings concerning protein digestion and/or absorption is TRUE:
- A. Pepsinogen is more active by the high pH in duodenum
- B. After digestion, proteins can be absorbed as trimmers
- C. The bulk of digestion is in the stomach
- D. The final digestion process is carried out in ileum by brush border enzymes
- E. After digestion, all amino acids are absorbed actively
- Answer: B

- Which of the following pairs are NOT related to each other:
- A. Endocrine cells: Secretion of leptin
- B. Insulin release: Inhibition of feeding behaviors
- C. Starvation: low (RQ)
- D. leptin expression: 0B gene
- E. Obesity: Childhood over nutrition
- Answer: A

- One of the following is released in blood according to demand, and it is stored in epithelial cells before the release:
- A. Fe+2
- *B.* Cat2
- C. Glucose
- D. Galactose
- E. Proteins
- Answer: A

- One of the following about digestion and absorption is true:
- A. Proteins can be absorbed as trimers
- B. Most of the fat digestion happens in mouth by saliva
- C. Steatorrhea is an increase in fat absorption
- D. Absorption of chloride requires calbindin
- E. More than one answer is true
- Answer: A

- Feeding behaviors can be inhibited in all the following conditions EXCEPT:
- A. Increased leptin level in blood
- B. Increased metabolic rate in the body
- C. Increased Insulin level
- D. Defect in OB gene
- E. Increased fat deposits
- Answer: D & B

- All the followings about the digestion and absorption of fat are true, EXCEPT:
- A. All absorbed fat is taken away from villi by blood circulation
- B. The absorbed fat products will combine with lipoproteins to form chylomicrons
- C. The digestion of fat is taking place at the shell-core interface of micelles
- D. Monoglycerides and free fatty acids are transported across luminal membrane by simple diffusion
- E. A and D are both wrong
- Answer: A

- Which of the following does NOT depend on Na+/K+ pump activity for absorption:
- A. Glucose
- B. Water
- C. Small peptides
- *D. Na*+
- E. Vitamin D
- Answer: E

- With regard to haustral contractions at the colon, all the followings are true EXCEPT:
- A. Have propulsive effect over cecal content
- B. Are phasic contractions
- C. Are similar with segmentation contractions in the small intestine
- D. Are present all the day
- E. Initiated by activation of gastrocolic reflexes
- Answer: E

- Which of the following is WRONG:
- A. Carboxypeptidases is an exopeptidases
- B. beta-glycosidase is present in human secretion
- C. iron is transported in the ferrous form rather than the ferric form
- D. The final saliva is a hypotonic solution
- E. In intestine, bilirubin is transformed into urobilinogen
- Answer: B

- Wrong about leptin:
- A. is important in long term regulation of the body weight.
- B. Produced when there is high storage of fat in adipose cells
- C. acts on specific receptors in the hypothalamic centers
- D. activates feeding centers
- E. secreted by adipose cells
- Answer: D

- Wrong about mass contractions:
- A. Causes feces to be forced to move into the rectum
- B. facilitated by gastrocolic and duodenocolic reflexes
- C. Present all the day
- D. Mucosal irritation causes it to increase
- E. begin at transverse colon
- Answer: C

- The final digestion of protein is taking place in (at):
- A. Stomach
- B. Lumen of duodenum
- C. Brush border of jejunum mucosa
- D. Inside absorptive cells
- E. Lumen of ileum
- Answer: D

- Which of the following produce the highest metabolic rate:
- A. sleep
- B. hypothyrodism
- C. basal state
- D. fever
- E. Malnutrition
- Answer: D

- Which cause stimulation in the feeding centres:
- A. Increased metabolic rate
- B. Increased leptin hormone
- C. Low glucose level
- D. Distension of stomach and duodenum
- E. More than one of the above
- Answer: E (A&C are correct)

- All of the following are true regarding lipid digestion and absorption except:
- A. Pancreas secretes enzymes and coenzymes for lipid digestion
- B. Bile slats are important for micelle formation
- C. Micelle formation helps lipids absorption
- D. The digestion products of triglycerides (monoglycerides) are transported inside the absorptive cells by Na+ dependent secondary transport
- E. Chylomicrons are formed inside the enterocytes and takes away from the villas by lacteals
- Answer: D

- One of the following is NOT a function of saliva:
- A. Keeping the mouth clean
- B. Facilitated the absorption of carbohydrates by oral mucosa
- C. Helps in stimulation of taste buds
- D. Has protective action
- E. Due to its much content, it facilitates the slippage of food bolus along the esophagus
- Answer: B

- One of the following is true with regard to defecation reflexes in normal adult:
- A. voluntary control is ensured by relaxation of external anal sphincter
- B. appears as series of voluntary reflexes after the distention of rectum
- C. generate motor activities which are present all the day over the colon
- D. the intrinsic component of the reflex is provided by sympathetic neurons
- E. as a result of increased activity of intrinsic reflex, defecation will follow without the voluntary stage of defecation
- Answer: A

- Right about proteins:
- A. continue the last part of digestion inside the enterocytes
- B. Absorbed as mono-amino acids only
- C. Their digestion starts in the mouth by the action of amylase
- D. Proline is absorbed by Na+ independent carriers
- E. Most of its digestion takes place in the stomach
- Answer: A

- Secretion of pancreatic enzymes by:
- A. Duct cells
- B. Endocrine portion of the pancreas
- C. Acinar cells
- D. Zymogen granules
- E. duodenal mucosa
- Answer: C

- Wrong about lipids:
- A. Bile is used to solubilize lipid
- B. Digestion on brush border
- C. most of its digestion appears in the intestine
- D. Absorbed by simple diffusion
- E. Reform triglycerides inside epithelial cells in the intestine
- Answer: B

- One of the followings is true during starvation:
- A. The last depletion is for carbohydrate deposits
- B. The body is in a positive balance
- C. Their metabolic rate is higher than before starting starvation
- D. The first depletion of body nutrient stores is for fat
- E. The rate of protein depletion between weeks 1-6 is slower than for fat
- Answer: E

- Which of the following increases feeding behaviors:
- Answer: Increase in thermoregulatory centers in the hypothalamus
- Which of the following is INCORRECT:
- Answer: Pancreatic enzymes released to digest disaccharides
- Which of the following is CORRECT:
- Answer: Primary and Secondary peristaltic waves have the same pattern
- Pancreatic secretions, which is true:
- Answer: Amylase is secreted in active form

- Which of the following is INCORRECT:
- Answer: ICCs control secretions
- Which of the following are Not RELATED:
- Answer: Proteins and decreased metabolic rate
- Which of the following is INCORRECT:
- Answer: Paracrine control of gastric secretions is achieved by CCK
- Which of the following statements is wrong:
- Answer: Mass contractions occur all the time

الله يوفقكم جميعًا أدعولنا

- Answer of question in page 20 was B... the new answer is A
- Answer of question in page 37 was B.. the new answer is C

best of luck <*3*