

MCQ ON Physio Endo 4

<p>1. Main action of glucagon is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. activation of liver glycogenolysisB. glycogenesisC. Inhibition of lipolysisD. decrease of cardiac outputE. Increase hepatic cholesterol synthesis	A
<p>2. The major organ of glucostate is :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. liverB. kidneyC. sk msD. skinE. brain	A
<p>3. Inhibitors of insulin secretion include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. SomatostatinB. oral protein,C. Gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP)D. cholecystokininE. gastrin	A
<p>4. Diabetes is accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. HypoglycemiaB. Increase body weightC. AcidosisD. ProteinuriaE. Loss of thirst sensation	C

<p>5. Functions of Insulin include:</p> <p>A. transformation of fat into glucose</p> <p>B. gluconeogenesis</p> <p>C. glycogenolysis</p> <p>D. Glycogenesis</p> <p>E. proteolysis</p>	D
<p>6. Preproinsulin is synthesized on the:</p> <p>a) ribosomes.</p> <p>b) golgi apparatus.</p> <p>c) mitochondria.</p> <p>d) endoplasmic reticulum.</p> <p>e) nucleus.</p>	A
<p>7. Diabetes mellitus is caused by decreased:</p> <p>a) antidiuretic hormone ADH.</p> <p>b) growth hormone.</p> <p>c) thyroxine.</p> <p>d) insulin.</p> <p>e) cortisol.</p>	D
<p>8. Insulin is secreted by:</p> <p>a) endocytosis. B) exocytosis.</p> <p>c) phagocytosis. D) receptor-mediated endocytosis.</p> <p>e) pinocytosis.</p>	B
<p>9. In cases of diabetes mellitus:</p> <p>a) Lipogenesis is stimulated</p> <p>b) Glycogen synthesis in the liver is increased.</p> <p>c) There is increased lipolysis with increased blood level of FFA.</p> <p>d) There is marked increase in protein synthesis.</p> <p>e) The PH of the body fluids increases towards the alkaline side.</p>	C

<p>10. Which of the following hormones NOT have a lipolytic effect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Epinephrine. b) Cortisol. c) Glucagon. d) Insulin. e) Growth hormone. 	D
<p>11. About Glucagon which of the following is NOT decreased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conversion of glucose into fat. b) Glycogenesis. c) Glucose uptake by cells. d) Gluconeogenesis. e) The rate of protein synthesis. 	D
<p>12. As regard insulin which of the following is decreased:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conversion of glucose into fat. b) Glycogenesis. c) Glucose uptake by cells. d) The rate of protein synthesis. e) Lipolysis. 	E
<p>13. Which following is inhibitor to insulin secretion?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ↑ Plasma glucose level. b) Fasting. c) Glucagon. d) Gastric inhibitory polypeptide. e) Arginine. 	B
<p>14. Manifestations of diabetes mellitus include following except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Polydipsia. b) Polyuria. c) Alkalosis. d) Glycosuria. E) Hyperglycemia. 	C

<p>15. Regarding glucagon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increases splenic contraction b) Increases lipogenesis c) Increases glucose uptake in cells d) Increases glycogenolysis e) Increases glycogenesis 	D
<p>16. All the following are actions of insulin except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lipogenesis b) Glycogenesis c) Anabolic action on protein d) Increases renal sodium and potassium secretion e) Increases muscle bulk 	D
<p>17. Which following is a stimulator to insulin secretion?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Decrease plasma glucose level. b) Fasting. c) Somatostatin. d) Gastric inhibitory polypeptide. e) Decrease free fatty acids. 	D
<p>18. Glucagon increases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gluconeogenesis. b) Conversion of glucose into fat. c) Glycogenesis. d) Glucose uptake by cells. e) The rate of protein synthesis. 	A
<p>19. Insulin is secreted in equimolar amounts with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) glucagon. b) somatostatin. c) pancreatic polypeptide. d) c-peptide. E) growth hormone. 	D

<p>20. Which of the following hormones decreases plasma glucose level?</p> <p>a) glucagon. b) growth hormone. c) glucocorticoids. d) thyroxine. e) insulin.</p>	E
<p>21. Insulin increases the following except</p> <p>a) gluconeogenesis. b) conversion of glucose into fat. c) glycogenesis. d) glucose uptake by cells. e) the rate of protein synthesis.</p>	A
<p>22. The following are stimulants of insulin secretion except:</p> <p>a) ↑ plasma glucose level. b) fasting. c) glucagon. d) gastric inhibitory polypeptide. e) arginine.</p>	B
<p>23. Which of the following is NOT stimulant for Glucagon release:</p> <p>a) Hypoglycaemia. b) Protein meal and by amino acids such as arginine and alanine. c) ↓ In plasma free fatty acids. d) Exercise. e) Somatostatin.</p>	E
<p>24. Which type of the following cells represents the major quantity of cells present in the islet of Langerhans?</p> <p>a) Alpha cells B) Beta cells c) Delta cells D) F cells</p>	B

<p>25. Diabetes is accompanied by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Hypoglycemia b) Increased body weight c) Acidosis d) Proteinuria e) Loss of thirst sensation 	C
<p>26. What is the glucagon secreting cells?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) α cells b) F cells c) δ cells d) β cells e) Ganglion cells 	A
<p>27. One of the following is NOT a usual manifestation of DM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Delayed wound healing. b) Loss of weight c) Mental retardation. d) Hyperglycemia. 	C
<p>28. Hyperglycemia is induced by all following hormones, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Epinephrine. b) Aldosterone. c) Thyroxin. d) ACTH e) Glucagon. 	B
<p>29. Which following is a stimulator to insulin secretion?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Decrease plasma glucose level. b) Fasting. c) Somatostatin. d) Gastric inhibitory polypeptide. e) Decrease free fatty acids. 	D

<p>30. Regarding glucagon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>Increases splenic contraction</i> b) <i>Increases lipogenesis</i> c) <i>Increases glucose uptake in cells</i> d) <i>Increases glycogenolysis</i> e) <i>Increases glycogenesis</i> 	D
<p>31. Insulin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>Increase the rate of triglyceride synthesis in adipose tissue</i> b) <i>Decrease both amino acid and glucose uptake by cell</i> c) <i>Elevate plasma K level</i> d) <i>Stimulate hepatic gluconeogenesis</i> e) <i>Exert protein catabolic effect and marked lipolytic effect</i> 	A
<p>32. Glucagon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>Promote glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis in liver.</i> b) <i>Excessively secreted during hyperglycemia</i> c) <i>Absent in diabetes mellitus</i> d) <i>Inhibit lipolysis and decrease metabolic rate</i> e) <i>Exert negative inotropic effect on cardiac ms</i> 	A
<p>33. Somatostatin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>Increase formation of somatomedin by liver</i> b) <i>Increase release of growth hormone from adenohipophysis</i> c) <i>Is released by hypothalamic neurons</i> d) <i>Reach the adenohipophysis by hypothalamo-hipophyseal nervous tract</i> e) <i>Release is under negative feedback control by blood growth hormone level</i> 	C

<p>34. Insulin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Is secreted from pancreatic acinar cell b) Permit glucose transport against conc gradient c) Enhance glucose transport across cell membrane d) Enhance glucose transport in the brain interstitial mucosa and renal tubules e) Inhibit lipogenesis 	C
<p>35. Glucagon perform the following functions except :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It increase glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis by liver b) Decrease insulin secretion c) Increase lipolysis d) Has calorogenic action by increasing metabolic rate e) Increases cyclic AMP in the target cell 	B
<p>36. Concerning somatostatin , all the following are true except :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It is the growth hormone inhibiting hormone b) Is secreted by hypothalamus c) Secreted by certain pancreatic islet cell d) Stimulate gastrin secretion as well as most other GIT activities e) Present in certain brain areas acting as chemical transmitter 	D
<p>37. Concerning insulin, all are true except :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Its secretion is inhibited by somatostatin b) Its secretion is stimulated by hyperglycemia and amino acid transfusion c) Its release from pancreatic islets is promoted by certain GIT hormones especially GIP d) It decrease protein synthesis and increase hepatic gluconeogenesis e) Its secretion is increased by stimulating the pancreatic parasympathetic nerve supply 	D

<p>38. About glucagon , all are true except :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Its secretion is inhibited by somatostatin and stimulated by catecholamine b) It increases glycogenolysis in both liver and skeletal ms c) It increases myocardial contractility d) It elevates metabolic rate and produce lipolytic and ketogenic action e) It promotes gluconeogenesis in liver 	B
<p>39. Insulin inhibits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Glycogen synthesis in liver b) Glycogen deposition in skeletal ms c) Lipolysis d) Protein synthesis e) Entry of K into the cell 	C
<p>40. Insulin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Produced by acinar cell of pancreas b) Stimulate the release of FFA from fat depots c) Inhibit protein synthesis d) Increase glucose uptake by skeletal ms cell e) Facilitate both glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis 	D
<p>41. Hypoglycemia induced by fasting , causes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increased secretion of insulin b) Decreased secretion of glucagon c) Decreased secretion of growth hormone d) Increased secretion of cortisol 	D
<p>42. Which of the following pairs of hormone and action is incorrect :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Glucagon : increase glycogenolysis in liver b) Glucagon : increase glycogenolysis in skeletal ms c) Glucagon : increase gluconeogenesis d) Cortisol : increase gluconeogenesis e) Cortisol : decrease glucose uptake in ms 	B

<p>43. Which of the following would produce greatest increase in insulin secretion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Amino acids b) Amino acids and glucose c) Amino acids and somatostatin d) Glucose and somatostatin 	B
<p>44. When plasma glucose conc . falls to low levels, a number of different hormones help combact hypoglycemia. After intravenous administration of large dose of insulin, the return of low blood sugar level to normal is delayed in :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Adrenal medullary insufficiency b) Glucagon deficiency c) Combined adrenal medullary insufficiency and glucagon deficiency d) Thyrotoxicosis e) Acromegaly 	C
<p>45. Which of the following finding is most likely to occur in a patient who has uncontrolled type 1 diabetes mellitus :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Decreased plasma osmolarity b) Increased plasma volume c) Increased plasma PH d) Increased release of glucose from liver e) Decreased rate of lipolysis 	D
<p>46. Which of the following would most likely to occur in the earliest stage of type 2 diabetes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increased insulin sensitivity b) High circulatory level of C peptides c) Decreased hepatic glucose output d) Metabolic acidosis e) Hypovolemia 	B

<p>47. which of the following would be least likely to be seen 14 days after a rate is injected with a drug that kills all of its pancreatic beta cells :</p> <p>a) a rise in plasma H conc. b) A rise in plasma glucagon conc. c) A fall in plasma HCO₃ conc. d) A fall in plasma amino acid conc. e) A rise in plasma osmolarity</p>	D
<p>48. Insulin increase the entry of glucose into :</p> <p>a) All tissues b) Renal tubular cell c) The mucosa of small intestine d) Most neurons in cerebral cortex e) Skeletal ms</p>	E
<p>49. Insulin:</p> <p>a) Increases the rate of triglyceride synthesis in adipose tissues. b) Decreases both amino acid and glucose uptake by the cells. c) Stimulates hepatic gluconeogenesis. d) Exerts a protein catabolic effect and a marked lipolytic effect.</p>	A
<p>50. Stimuli of glucagon secretion include the followings, except:</p> <p>a) Hyperglycemia. b) GIT hormones. c) Exercise. d) Infections.</p>	A
<p>51. Which of the following are incorrectly paired?</p> <p>a. Aldosterone: increased plasma glucose level. b. Epinephrine: increased glycogenolysis in skeletal muscle. c. Insulin: increased protein synthesis. d. Glucagon: increased gluconeogenesis.</p>	A

<p>e. Growth hormone: increased plasma glucose level.</p>	
<p>52. Hypoglycemia stimulates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Parathyroid. b) Aldosterone. c) Glucagon. d) Oxytocin. e) Prolactin 	<p>C</p>
<p>53. In the early stages of type 2 diabetes mellitus, which of the following findings is most likely to occur?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Abnormally high postprandial blood levels of insulin b. Abnormally low postprandial blood levels of glucose c. Decreased body mass d. Increased insulin sensitivity e. Ketoacidosis 	<p>A</p>