MPharm Year 2

Gastrointestinal Tract Example MCQ’s

1. Which tissue layer provides for primary digestive motility?

a) Mucosa

b) Submucosa

c) Mesentery (a fold of tissue that attaches organs to the body wall)

d) Muscularis Mucosa

2. What occurs during swallowing?

a) All the processes of Deglutition are under voluntary control.

b) The vocal folds are relaxed allowing the food to travel down the oesophagus

c) The swallowing centre located within the medulla oblongata inhibits the

medullary respiratory centre

d) The food bolus travels down the oesophagus due to gravity

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**ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY PRACTICE QUIZ**

1. Which tissue layer provides for primary digestive motility?
2. Mucosa
3. Submucosa
4. Mesentery (a fold of tissue that attaches organs to the body wall)
5. Muscularis mucosa
6. What occurs during swallowing?
7. All the processes of deglutition are under voluntary control
8. The vocal folds are relaxed allowing the food to travel down the oesophagus
9. The swallowing centre located within the medulla oblongata inhibits the medullary respiratory centre
10. The food bolus travels down the oesophagus due to gravity
11. Cimetidine and a calcium-containing antacid preparation administered in an appropriate dosage regimen for treating peptic ulcer differ in that:
12. Only the calcium-containing antacid may increase gastric acid secretion
13. Only cimetidine is likely to cause an increase in urinary pH
14. Only cimetidine is likely to produce a laxative effect
15. Only cimetidine can prevent the rise in gastric pH after the consumption of a meal
16. Every mucosa consists of:
17. A simple epithelium
18. A surface epithelium together with associated glands
19. A surface epithelium layer, with or without glands with an underlying layer of loose connective tissue
20. A surface epithelium layer, with or without lands together with an underlying connective tissue and a layer of smooth muscle
21. In most regions of the GI tract, smooth muscle fibres of the muscularis are arranged into:
22. Circular muscle (inner) followed by longitudinal muscle (outer)
23. Longitudinal muscle (inner) followed by circular muscle (outer)
24. Circular and longitudinal muscle whose relative position varies at different regions
25. Circular muscle (inner) followed by longitudinal muscle and serosa
26. Submucosal glands occur in the submucosa of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and they also occur in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
27. Oesophagus and ileum
28. Stomach and duodenum
29. Stomach and ileum
30. Oesophagus and duodenum
31. The parotid gland is a:
    1. Serous gland, secreting a watery solution of enzymes and immunoglobulins but not mucus
    2. Mucous gland, secreting mucus but not digestive enzymes
    3. Mixed gland, producing both serous and mucous secretions
32. The submandibular and sublingual glands are:
    1. Mucosa glands, secreting mucus but not digestive enzymes
    2. Serous glands, secreting a watery solution of enzymes and immunoglobulins but not mucus
    3. Mixed glands producing both serous and mucous secretions
33. What is the most clinically expeditious method to differentiate hypergastrinaemia due to gastrinoma from gastrin elevation due to PPI therapy?
34. Basal and maximal acid output
35. Secretin stimulation
36. Gastric pH
37. Serum chromogranin A
38. Which of the following statements regarding the actions of gastrointestinal hormones is **incorrect**?
39. Secretin inhibits gastric emptying
40. Gastrin stimulates histamine release in the stomach
41. Somatostatin reduces blood flow to the GIT
42. GIP inhibits the release of insulin from pancreas
43. Select the true statement regarding the control of gastric secretion:
    1. Gastric acid is secreted by parietal cells of the gastric glands in response to hormonal stimulation
    2. Most of the secretion of acid and pepsinogen occurs during the intestinal phase
    3. Gastric secretion does not begin until food enters the stomach
    4. Secretin secreted by the duodenum stimulates gastric secretion
44. Regarding pancreatic secretion:
45. Pancreatic secretion is inhibited by gastrin secreted by the G cells of the antrum
46. Pancreatic acinar cells contain trypsin
47. Cholecystokinin inhibits secretion from the exocrine pancreas
48. The introduction of acid into the duodenum stimulates pancreatic secretion
49. Which of the following statements about fat and fat digestion/absorption is true?
    1. Fat soluble vitamins are incorporated into mixed micelles and absorbed directly across the microvillus cell membrane
    2. Triglycerides are resynthesized from fatty acids and monoglyceride in the intestinal epithelial cell and are exported directly into the portal circulation
    3. Pancreatic lipase functions best at a pH of 3
    4. None of the above
50. Choose the best description of the duodenum.
51. Mucosa with crypts and villi; epithelium with scattered goblet cells; lamina propria with occasional lymph nodules; submucosa unspecialized
52. Mucosa with crypts but no villi; epithelium with scattered goblet cells; lamina propria with occasional lymph nodules; submucosa unspecialized
53. Mucosa with both crypts and villi; epithelium with scattered goblet cells; lamina propria with occasional lymph nodules; submucosa with mucous glands
54. Mucosa with both crypts and villi; epithelium with scattered goblet cells; lamina propria packed with mucous glands; submucosa with numerous lymph nodules
55. The role of parietal cells is to:
56. Alkaline mucous for shielding the epithelium from hydrochloric acid
57. Secretes hydrogen ions and chloride ions into lumen and are responsible for maintaining the acidic pH
58. Secretes histamine which stimulates gastric acid secretion
59. Secretes gastric lipase

Answers: 1d, 2c, 3a, 4c, 5c, 6d, 7a, 8c, 9c, 10d, 11a, 12d, 13a, 14c, 15b