

CVS-Physiology

Archive

Lecture 6

Normal ECG

Corrected by:

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Arterioles are:

- A. Conducting vessels
- B. Resistance vessels
- C. Capillaries
- D. Veins

Answer: B. Resistance vessels ✓

Which of the following is not true about mean arterial blood pressure (MAP)?

- A. Equals systolic pressure minus diastolic pressure
- B. Systolic pressure on average is 120 mmHg
- C. Diastolic pressure on average is 80 mmHg
- D. MAP determines the actual pressure by which substances move from capillaries into tissues
- E. If a patient's BP is 83/50 mmHg, MAP would be 50 mmHg

Answer: A. Equals systolic pressure minus diastolic pressure ✓

Increase peripheral resistance:

- A. Muscular exercise
- B. Hyperproteinemia
- C. Vasodilation
- D. Dehydration

Answer: B. Hyperproteinemia ✓

Decrease peripheral resistance:

- A. Hyperproteinemia
- B. Muscular exercise
- C. High blood viscosity
- D. Hemorrhage

Answer: B. Muscular exercise ✓

Most potent vasodilator in the heart:

- A. PO_2
- B. PCO_2
- C. ANP
- D. NO

Answer: A. PO_2 ✓

Most potent vasodilator in the CNS:

- A. PO₂
- B. PCO₂
- C. ANP
- D. NO

Answer: B. PCO₂ ✓

Which type of hyperemia occurs due to increased tissue activity?

- A. Reactive hyperemia
- B. Active hyperemia

Answer: B. Active hyperemia ✓

Which type of hyperemia occurs after temporary occlusion of blood supply?

- A. Active hyperemia
- B. Reactive hyperemia

Answer: B. Reactive hyperemia ✓

Sympathetic vasoconstrictor fibers arise from:

- A. Cranial nerves
- B. Thoraco-lumbar segments of spinal cord
- C. Sacral outflow
- D. Hypothalamus

Answer: B. Thoraco-lumbar segments of spinal cord ✓

Parasympathetic fibers that directly cause vasodilation supply:

- A. Salivary glands
- B. Coronary vessels
- C. Genital organs
- D. Sweat glands

Answer: C. Genital organs ✓

ADH causes:

- A. Vasodilation and decreased BP
- B. Vasoconstriction and increased BP
- C. Only increases water retention
- D. Only increases sodium excretion

Answer: B. Vasoconstriction and increased BP ✓

Angiotensin II effects include all except:

- A. Strong arteriolar vasoconstriction
- B. Stimulates norepinephrine release from sympathetic fibers
- C. Decreases aldosterone secretion
- D. Stimulates thirst

Answer: C. Decreases aldosterone secretion ✓

Adrenaline effect on blood vessels in small doses:

- A. Vasoconstriction in skeletal muscles
- B. Vasodilation in skeletal muscles
- C. No effect
- D. Only increases heart rate

Answer: B. Vasodilation in skeletal muscles ✓

Nitric oxide (NO) causes:

- A. Vasoconstriction
- B. Vasodilation
- C. Platelet aggregation
- D. Increase BP

Answer: B. Vasodilation ✓

Thromboxane A₂ effect:

- A. Vasodilation and decrease platelet aggregation
- B. Vasoconstriction and increase platelet aggregation
- C. Only vasodilation
- D. Only platelet aggregation

Answer: B. Vasoconstriction and increase platelet aggregation ✓

Endothelium-derived hyperpolarizing factor (EDHF) effect:

- A. Opens K⁺ channels → hyperpolarization → vasodilation
- B. Increases intracellular Ca²⁺ → vasoconstriction
- C. Releases NO
- D. Stimulates thromboxane A₂

Answer: A. Opens K⁺ channels → hyperpolarization → vasodilation ✓

ET-1 (Endothelin-1) effect:

- A. Vasodilation via ETB receptors
- B. Vasoconstriction via ETA receptors
- C. Decreases intracellular Ca^{2+}
- D. Inhibits smooth muscle contraction

Answer: B. Vasoconstriction via ETA receptors ✓

أسألك

ألا أُحرم من توفيقك هذه المرة، فيخيب مسعاي الذي هو صِفْرٌ بدونك،

أسألك

ألا أُردّ خائباً يا الله