**Class 2**

1. Yellow sclera can indicate:

2. Progressive, macular, non-scaling hyper melanosis on sun exposed areas of the skin like upper face and lip is called:

3. The practitioner shines the light into one eye and observes that pupils constrict. This is called _____ and effect is provided by _____

4. Examiner observes position of uvula during physical examination. Deviation of uvula to the right would indicate damage to which nerve?

5. Muscle spindles detect:

6. Tendon (Golgi) organs detect:

7. Neuropathic pain is caused by:

8. Nociceptive pain is from

9. Visceral pain causes are

10. Deep somatic pain is associated with

11. Superficial somatic pain is from

12. Spinothalamic tract carries:

13. Gracile fasciculus (posterior column of spinal cord) carries:

14. Nervous system that has short preganglionic and long postganglionic fibers is:

15. Alpha 1 receptor function is:

16. Alpha 2 receptor function is:

17. Beta 1 receptor function is:

18. Beta 2 receptor function is:

19. Beta 3 receptor function is:

20. Nervous system that has long preganglionic fibers and short postganglionic fibers is:

21. All of these are effects of muscarinic receptor (PSNS) stimulation

22. Which system has ganglia locate in or next to effector organ

23. PSNS and SNS ganglia contain which receptors

24. Somatic motor neurons release which neurotransmitter:

25. What nerve caries visual input to cerebral cortex

26. What nerve passes next to pituitary gland

27. Neuroendocrine organ is

28. Amino acid-based hormones bind to receptors in

29. Many cell membrane receptors are coupled with:

30. G protein can activate _____ which will activate _____

31. Oxytocin effect is:

32. Antidiuretic hormone (ADH, vasopressin) affect is _____and is released when _____

33. Corticotropic releasing hormone (CRH) stimulates release of:

34. Gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) stimulates release of

35. Luteinizing hormone (LH) stimulates hormone production in:

36. Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) stimulates production of:

37. Pineal gland produces:

38. Hormones produced by placenta are:

39. Follicular cells of thyroid produce _____ from _____

40. Thyroglobulin surface is used to produce:

41. All of these are functions of T3 except

42.The parafollicular cells (C cells) of thyroid produce:

43.Calcitonin function(s) is/are:

44.PTH functions are:

45.Aldosterone functions are:

46.Renin is produced by the kidney in response to:

47.Renin function is:

48.Cortisol function is to:

49.All of these are cortisol effects except:

50.Atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) effects are:

51.ANP is released due to:

52.Low insulin effects are:

53.Kidney detects low oxygen and releases:

54. Albumin function is:

55.Globulins are _____ and are produced in_____

56. Nitrogen substances are:

57. Which cells in the blood do not use oxygen?

58. Spectrin is found in _____ and is associated with which disease _____

59. 97% of RBC interior is filled by:

60. Heme is:

61. Neutrophil function is:

62. Eosinophil function is:

63. Basophil function is:

64. Monocyte function is:

65. Lymphocyte function is:

66. Platelets are fragments of large cell called:
Megakaryocytes

67. Platelet function is:

68. Sinoatrial node (SA node) is found in _____ and function is _____

69. One Cardiac Cycle in 75 beat per minute rhythm takes how long:

70. Atrial systole is how long:

71. Ventricular systole is how long

72. All 4 chamber are at rest (diastole) for how long:

73. In one path blood leaves behind in tissues how much water volume:

74. How much fluid filters out of the capillaries each day?

75. Blood oncotic pressure is created by

76. Primary lymphatic organs are:

77. Secondary lymphatic organs are:

78. A site for T cell production, maturation is:
Thymus

79. Mucosal associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) is found in:

80. Alveoli are made of:

81. Type I alveolar cells is what kind of cell:

82. Type II alveolar cell function is:
Cuboidal and produces surfactant (prevents collapse of alveoli

83. Respiratory zone of lungs is made of:

84. Pulmonary capillary basement membrane attaches to alveolar basement membrane. This is called:

85. Internal tissue respiration is what process?

86. Food bolus is created by:

87. Chumming is process found in:

88. Chyme is created in:

89. Segmentation of food is process that occurs in:

90. Most nutrient absorption takes place in:

91. How much saliva is produced in a day?
92. Gastroesophageal sphincter (LES) opens during:

93. Empty stomach has mucus fold called:

94. How much Gastric juice is produced per day?

95. Pepsin is produced by which cells _____and starts what in stomach_____

96. HCl has what effect on proteins:

97. Mucosal neck cell function is:

98. Parietal cell function is:

99. Chief cell function is:

100. Enterochromaffin cells produce:

101. Function of Circular folds, villi and microvilli is:

102. Circular folds that are mucosal and submucosal folds are how tall:

103. Villi fingerlike projection of the mucosa are how tall

104. Microvilli that is extension of cell membrane (cytoplasmic extension) in small intestine are also called

105. Goblet cell function is

106. Enteroendocrine cell function is

107. Paneth cell function is

108. Small intestine produces how much intestinal juice in one day

109. Large intestine mucosa has folds are called:

110. Reabsorption of most of the water used to create digestive juices take place in:

111. How much water leaves body in feces?

112. Production of vitamin K by enteric bacteria take place in:

113. How much bile is produced per day?

114. Bile is composed of:

115. Bile salts are emulsifying agents which are needed for proper digestion of:

116. Main pigment in bile is:

117. Amount of Pancreatic juice produced in one day is:

118. Trypsin function is:

119. Amylase function is:

120. Nuclease function is:

121. Cholecystokinin (CCK) function is:

122. Gastrin function is:

123. Histamine function in GI tract is:

124. About how many nephrons are in each kidney?

125. What is the concentration of solutes in urine?

126. Specific gravity of distilled water is:

127. In adult the kidney produces how much filtrate per day:

128. Gametes (“spouse”) are:

129. Tunica albuginea extends into testes and subdivides testis into:

130. Place where sperm is produced is called:

131. From rete testes sperm is moved outside the testes into:

132. Sperm gets ejaculated from the storage place called:

133. Secretion of which gland accounts for 70% of semen:

134. Duct of each seminal gland joins ductus deference to form:

135. Gland that surrounds part of urethra is called:

136. During ejaculation muscle of prostate contracts and squeezes prostatic secretion into:

137. Gland that produces thick, clear mucus, that is designed to neutralize traces of acidic urine is called:

138. GnRH (hypothalamus) stimulates anterior pituitary and release

139. Sertoli cells in testes produce:

140. LH stimulates what in testes

141. Leydig cells in testes produce:

142. Testosterone is synthesized from

143. In fetus at beginning there is about how many fetal oocytes,

144. Hoe many oocytes will escape programed death at will be in ovary at birth:

145. How many oocytes remain at puberty:

146. How many oocytes are released from ovaries in females' reproductive life

147. After ovulation oocytes becomes:

148. Unsuccessful follicles undergo:

149. How many oocytes are recruited to mature each cycle

150. The follicular phase in 28-day cycle lasts how long:

151. Rising levels of FSH from day 1 recruits and save from atresia about how many follicles

152. What allows one follicle to survive atresia every month?

153. FSH levels start to drop in:

154. At the day 14 there is surge of which hormone

155. Ovulation occurs due to

156. Secondary oocyte surrounded by corona radiata is ejected from vesicular follicle into:

157. Mittelschmerz is

158. What is the percentage of more than one egg ovulations?

159. Corpus hemorrhagicum is:

160. Remaining granulosa cells of ruptured follicle after ovulation enlarge and create:

161. Corpus luteum supplies:

162. Corpus albicans is:

163. Last 3 days of luteal phase is:

164. Length of follicular phase and ovulation timing are:

165. Adipose tissue in female at puberty produce and secrete which hormone that stimulates hypothalamus to release GnRH:

If the patient has delayed first period which one of these is most likely absent

166. Before puberty which hormone inhibits release of GnRH:

167. Menarche is:

168. FSH main effect is on which cells in ovary

169. LH affects which cells in ovary

170. Elevated estrogen has what effects on pituitary gland:

171. Inhibin comes from which cells:

172. Functional layer of endometrium in uterus is maintained by:

173. Day 0-4 of uterine cycle is called:

174. Uterus sheds off part of endometrium called:

175. At the end of the luteal phase you expect what will happened in uterus if pregnancy did not occur:

176. What is left in uterus after menstruation?

177. Day 5 to 14 of uterine cycle is called:

178. What event occurs in the ovary at the end of proliferation phase?

179. After ovulation egg waits for sperm in:

180. Days 15-28 of uterine cycled are called:

181. Which arteries enlarge in endometrium and constrict if there is no pregnancy causing menstruation

182. What is the function of secretory mucosa during last half of menstrual cycle?

183. Rise of which hormone produces cervical plug that protects the embryo:

184. Sperm and egg create

185. Average amount of menstrual flow

186. Menstruation time

187. Luteal phase

188. Fertility tests