TEST: GASTROINTESTINAL SECRETORY FUNCTION

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| **№** | **question / answer option** |
| 1 | **Own digestion is carried out:** |
|  | Enzymatic Drugs |
|  | Enzymes produced by colon microorganisms |
|  | Enzymes produced in the structures of the gastrointestinal tract |
|  | Enzymes that make up food |
|  |  |
| 2 | **The composition of saliva includes:** |
|  | Amylase, lipase, trace elements |
|  | Amylase, maltase, lysozyme, trace elements |
|  | Amylase, pepsin, trypsin |
|  | Lipase, lysozyme, trace elements |
|  |  |
| 3 | **Stimulants of gastric secretion are:** |
|  | Glossopharyngeal Nerve |
|  | Parasympathetic autonomic nervous system and tissue hormones |
|  | Somatic nervous system |
|  | The sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system |
|  |  |
| 4 | **The main humoral stimulator of gastric secretion is:** |
|  | Gastrin |
|  | Hydrochloric acid |
|  | Insulin |
|  | Secretin |
|  |  |
| 5 | **Inhibit the secretion of bile:** |
|  | Cholecystokinin |
|  | Glucagon, calcitonin, sympathetic nervous system, anticholecystokinin |
|  | Insulin |
|  | Parasympathetic autonomic nervous system |
|  |  |
| 6 | **Nutrients include:** |
|  | Cellulose, pectin |
|  | Proteins, fats, carbohydrates |
|  | Vitamins, minerals, iron |
|  | Water, sodium, potassium, calcium |
|  |  |
| 7 | **The functions of hydrochloric acid:** |
|  | Activates enzymes, provides protein denaturation, stimulates gastrin secretion |
|  | Activates lipase and inhibits gastric motility |
|  | Breaks down emulsified fats and protects the gastric mucosa from damage |
|  | It inhibits the secretion of hormones in the stomach and creates an alkaline environment |
|  |  |
| 8 | **With irritation of parasympathetic nerves, saliva is released:** |
|  | Liquid |
|  | Neutral |
|  | Sour |
|  | Viscous |
|  |  |
|  | Adrenalin |
|  | Gastrin |
| 9 | **Gastrointestinal hormones include:** |
|  | Thyroxine |
|  | Vasopressin |
|  |  |
| 10 | **The final products of the hydrolysis of carbohydrates are:** |
|  | Amino acids |
|  | Fatty acid |
|  | Glycerol |
|  | Monosaccharides |
|  |  |
| 11 | **The amount of bile secreted by a person per day:** |
|  | 1,5 - 2 L |
|  | 2 - 2.5 L |
|  | 0.3 - 0.4 L |
|  | 0.8 - 1 L |
|  |  |
| 12 | **A gastric secretion inhibitor is:** |
|  | Acetylcholine |
|  | Gastrin |
|  | Histamine |
|  | Secretin |
|  |  |
| 13 | **Bile Functions:** |
|  | Creating an acidic environment, the denaturation of proteins |
|  | Pepsinogen Activation |
|  | The breakdown of carbohydrates to monosaccharides |
|  | The creation of an alkaline environment, bacteriostatic |
|  |  |
| 14 | **The largest amount of gastric juice is produced in:** |
|  | Certainly reflex phase from oral receptors |
|  | Conditioned reflex phase |
|  | Gastric humoral phase |
|  | Gastric reflex phase |
|  |  |
| 15 | **Salivation is stimulated by:** |
|  | Autonomic nervous system |
|  | Parasympathetic autonomic nervous system |
|  | Parasympathetic autonomic nervous system and tissue hormones |
|  | Sympathetic autonomic nervous system |
|  |  |
| 16 | **Per day, on average allocated:** |
|  | 1 liter of saliva |
|  | 50 ml of saliva |
|  | 2 liters of saliva |
|  | 1.5 liters of saliva |
|  |  |
| 17 | **The composition of gastric juice includes:** |
|  | Lysozyme trypsin |
|  | Pepsin, amylase, trypsin |
|  | Pepsin, hydrochloric acid |
|  | Pepsin, lipase |
|  |  |
| 18 | **Phagocytosis relates to digestion:** |
|  | Abdominal |
|  | Extracellular |
|  | Intracellular |
|  | Parietal |
|  |  |
| 19 | **Reducing the acidity of gastric juice leads to:** |
|  | Disruption of protein hydrolysis |
|  | Enhanced gastrointestinal motility |
|  | Impaired carbohydrate hydrolysis |
|  | Violation of fat hydrolysis |
|  |  |
| 20 | **Pancreatic juice trypsinogen activation is carried out:** |
|  | Chymotrypsin |
|  | Enterokinase |
|  | Hydrochloric acid |
|  | Pepsin |
|  |  |
| 21 | **what substances increase the secretion of bile:** |
|  | Gastrin, secretin, bombesin |
|  | Somatostatin |
|  | The sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system |
|  | Trypsin, hydrochloric acid |
|  |  |
| 22 | **With irritation of the sympathetic nerves, saliva is released:** |
|  | Liquid |
|  | Neutral |
|  | Sour |
|  | Viscous |
|  |  |
| 23 | **The main component of bile is:** |
|  | Bile acids |
|  | Carboxypeptidase |
|  | Pepsin |
|  | Trypsin |
|  |  |
| 24 | **pH of gastric juice:** |
|  | alkalescent |
|  | Neutral |
|  | Sharp alkaline |
|  | Sour |
|  |  |
| 25 | **The breakdown of proteins to polypeptides occurs in:** |
|  | Large intestine |
|  | Oral cavity |
|  | Small intestine |
|  | The stomach |
|  |  |
| 26 | **The main phase in the regulation of gastric secretion is:** |
|  | Brain phase |
|  | Gastric humoral |
|  | Gastric neuro-reflex phase |
|  | Intestinal |
|  |  |
| 27 | **Functions of mucin (mucus) of gastric juice:** |
|  | Activates gastrin production in the stomach |
|  | Activates stomach enzymes |
|  | Protects the mucosa from self-digestion |
|  | Stimulates the formation of hydrochloric acid |
|  |  |
| 28 | **When acid chyme enters from the stomach into the intestines,**  **small intestinal mucosa is formed:** |
|  | Enterogastron |
|  | Gastrin |
|  | Histamine |
|  | Secretin |
|  |  |
| 29 | **One of the main enzymes of pancreatic juice is:** |
|  | Cellulose |
|  | Chemotrypsin |
|  | Pepsin |
|  | Renin |
|  |  |
| 30 | **The largest amount of bile is excreted in:** |
|  | Conditioned reflex phase |
|  | Gastric phase |
|  | Intestinal humoral phase |
|  | Intestinal reflex phase |
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