QUIZ Time

physiology 5

Corrected by:Rahaf alfogaha

لجنة طب الأسنان

physiology 5

1. What is the average number of RBCs per cubic millimeter in adult males?
A. 4.0â€“4.5 million/mmÂ³
B. 4.5â€“5.0 million/mmÂ³
C. 5.0â€“5.5 million/mmÂ³
D. 5.5â€“6.0 million/mmÂ³
2. Which hormone is primarily responsible for stimulating erythropoiesis?
A. Thyroxine
B. Cortisol
C. Erythropoietin
D. Insulin
3. Where is the majority of erythropoietin produced in the body?
A. Liver
B. Bone marrow
C. Spleen
D. Kidney
4. Which vitamin is essential for the maturation of RBCs and its deficiency leads to megaloblastic anemia?
A. Vitamin A
B. Vitamin B12
C. Vitamin C
D. Vitamin D
6. Which of the following is NOT a form of hemoglobin?
A. Oxyhemoglobin
B. Deoxyhemoglobin
C. Carbaminohemoglobin
D. Myoglobin

physiology 5

7. What is the primary cause of microcytic hypochromic anemia?
A. Vitamin B12 deficiency
B. Iron deficiency
C. Folic acid deficiency
D. Bone marrow failure
8. Which organ stores essential components like globulin, iron, vitamin B12, folic acid, and copper for erythropoiesis?
A. Kidney
B. Liver
C. Spleen
D. Pancreas
9. In which condition is there a congenital abnormality of the beta-globin chain leading to hemoglobin-S formation?
A. Thalassemia
B. Sickle cell anemia
C. Pernicious anemia
D. Aplastic anemia
10. Why are RBC counts higher in newborns, averaging about 7 million/mmÂ³?
A. Due to maternal iron transfer
B. Due to intrauterine hypoxia stimulating erythropoiesis
C. Due to increased erythropoietin production post-birth
D. Due to decreased RBC destruction in newborns

Answers:
1. C
2. C
3. D
4. B
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. B

QUIZ Time

physiology 6

Corrected by:rahaf alfogaha

لجنة طب الأسنان

physiology 6

1. What is the normal range for total WBC count in a healthy individual?
A. 1,000â€“4,000/mmÂ³
B. 4,000â€“11,000/mmÂ³
C. 11,000â€“15,000/mmÂ³
D. 15,000â€“20,000/mmÂ³
2. Which type of WBC is most abundant in peripheral blood?
A. Lymphocytes
B. Monocytes
C. Neutrophils
D. Eosinophils
4. Which WBC type is primarily responsible for combating parasitic infections?
A. Neutrophils
B. Eosinophils
C. Basophils
D. Monocytes
5. What is the main function of basophils?
A. Phagocytosis of bacteria
B. Release of heparin and histamine
C. Production of antibodies
D. Destruction of virus-infected cells
6. Which cells are responsible for humoral immunity by producing antibodies?
A. T-lymphocytes
B. B-lymphocytes
C. Neutrophils
D. Monocytes

physiology 6

7. What is the first stage of hemostasis following vascular injury?
A. Platelet plug formation
B. Blood coagulation
C. Vasoconstriction of the injured vessel
D. Clot retraction
8. During platelet plug formation, which event occurs first?
A. Platelet activation
B. Platelet aggregation
C. Platelet adhesion
D. Release of serotonin
9. Which substance is released by platelets to promote vasoconstriction?
A. Histamine
B. Thromboxane Aâ,,
C. Heparin
D. Gamma-globulin
10. What is the final stage of hemostasis that stabilizes the clot?
A. Platelet plug formation
B. Blood coagulation
C. Clot retraction
D. Vasoconstriction

Answers:
1. B
2. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. C