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Lecture 1

Glomerular
filtration rate

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Lecture 1

1)Renal blood flow is ? Select one

- a. 0.8 - 1.2 l/min
- b. 1.2 - 1.3 L/Min
- c. 1.5 - 2 L/Min
- d. 2-2.5 L/Min
- e. 5-6 L/Min

Answer: b

2)Substance commonly used to measure RBF ? Select one:

- a. Inuline
- b. Glucose
- c. Para-amino- hippuric acid
- d. Amino acids

Answer: a

3)All of the following is true about the glomerular capillaries, EXCEPT? Select one:

- a. Low pressure capillary bed.
- b. Drain into efferent arteriole.
- c. Highly permeable with wide fenestrae.
- d. Provide wide surface area for filtration.
- e. Engulfed with bowman capsule

Answer:a

4) Forces mediating glomular filtration,one is true:

- a. GFR receives 1/3 of RBF
- b. net filtration pressure =12.5ml/mmHG/min
- c. peritubular reabsorption 124 ml/min
- d. urine volume = 1ml/second

Answer:b

5)true about forces of filtration :

- a. colloid pressure in capsule = 18
- b. capillary hydrostatic pressure = 60 and it is highest pressure in
- c. colloid osmotic pressure = 28
- d. Net filtration pressure = 12.5

Answer:b

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Lecture 2

Regulation of GFR and RBF

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Lecture 2

1- Regarding auto regulation in kidney , one is false :

- A) This is an intrinsic mechanism in the kidney that keeps GFR and RBF nearly constant despite changes in mean ABP between 80 – 160 mmHg.
- B) When the ABP rises from 100 to 160 mmHg constriction (narrowing) of afferent arterioles.
- C) When the ABP rises from 100 to 160 mmHg under only tubuloglomerular feedback.
- D) When the ABP rises from 100 to 160 mmHg, the increase of Na^+ and Cl concentrations by macula-dense.

ANS:C

2-Factor affecting GFR are? Select one:

- a. Changes in renal blood flow.
- b. Changes in glomerular capillary hydrostatic pressure.
- c. Ureteric obstruction.
- d. Combined effects of Changes in renal blood flow, Changes in glomerular capillary hydrostatic pressure and Ureteric obstruction.
- e. Changes in respiratory rate.

Ans:d

3- Increase in GFR occurs with which of the following conditions?

- a. Increased sympathetic stimulation
- b. Decreased renal blood flow.
- c. Hypoproteinemia
- d. Ureteric obstruction
- e. severe hemorrhage to get rid of waste products.

ANS:C

4- All of the following decrease GFR, EXCEPT:

- A. VC of afferent arteriole.
- B. VD of efferent arteriole.
- C. Increased glomerular capillary pressure.
- D. Decreased glomerular capillary permeability.

ANS:C

ظَنَّ إِخْوَةُ يُوسُفَ أَنَّهُمْ أَوْقَفُوا مُسْتَقْبِلَهُ، لَكِنَّ اللَّهَ اسْتَخْدَمَهُمْ لِإِنْبَاءِ مُسْتَقْبِلِهِ، لَا يُمَكِّنُ لِأَيِّ شَيْءٍ أَنْ يَمْنَعَ مَا قَدَّرَهُ اللَّهُ، تَأْكُدُ بِأَنَّكَ لَسْتَ تَحْتَ رَحْمَةِ الظُّرُوفِ أَوْ الْأَشْخَاصِ، حَافِظٌ عَلَى تَفَاؤُلِكَ وَوِصَالِ حَيَاتِكَ وَثِقْ بِأَنَّ كُلَّ مُشْكَلَةٍ وَحِظٍ عَائِرٍ جِزْءٌ مِنْ خَيْرٍ عَظِيمٍ سَيَقْدِّرُهُ اللَّهُ لَكَ.

