

Nursing and medicine



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS FILE #2 QUEST B)UROTHELIAL CARCINOMA
OF RENAL PELVIS QUEST 2 D TOTAL SERUM PROTEIN OF 9. 2 QUEST 3:(B)
HYPERCALCIUREA

QUEST 4: (A) CORTICAL ATROPHY

QUEST 5: (C) ACUTE BACTERIAL CYSTITIS

QUEST 6: (D) SIMPLE RENAL CYSTS

QUEST 7: (B) PROTEINURIA . 3. 5 GM /24 HR

QUEST 8: (C) ALPORT SYNDROME

QUEST 1: (C) MICROGLANDULAR HYPERPLASIA

QUEST 2: (B) CHORIOCARCINOMA

QUEST 3: (C) PAROVARIAN CYSTS

QUEST 4: (A) ENDOMETRIAL GLANDS AND STOMA

FILE #3

QUEST 5: (B)OVARIAN SEROUS CYSTADENOCARCINOMAS

QUEST 6: (A) SHOULD HAVE COME FOR YEARLY PAP SMEARS

QUEST 7: (B) AIR DRIED THE SLIDED PRIOR TO SHIPPING

QUEST 8: (C) ENDOMETRIOSIS

QUEST 9: (B) LEIOMYOMATA

QUEST 10: (D) SEROUR CYSTADENOCARCENOMAS

QUEST 11: (D) HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS

QUEST 1: (C)* ESOPHAGEAL PULSION DIVERTICULUM

QUEST 2: (B) A 5 YR SURVIVAL FOLLOWING RESECTION OF . 90%

QUEST 3 :(A) IRON DEFICIENCY

QUEST 4: (A) LIVER METASTASIS

FILE #1

QUEST 5: (C) INCREASED GASTRIC ACID PRODUCTION

QUEST 6: (C) HYPERCHOLESTROLEMIA

QUEST 7: (B)*POSITIVE UREA BREATH TEST

QUEST 1: (C)DECREASE IN SEMEN LEUTINIZING HORMONE

QUEST 2: (E)* LEIDIG CELL TUMOR

QUEST 3: (C) REMOVE IT

QUEST 4: (B) BENIGN PROSTRATIC HYPOPLASIA

QUEST 5: (B)HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS INFECTION

QUEST 6: (B) HUMAN PAPLILLOMAVIRUS

QUEST 7: (D)VARICOCOEL

Digestive system:

Enzymes involved in Digestion

Hormones Involved in Digestion

The hormones listed below, like all hormones, reach their target cells by the circulatory system.

Gastrin

The presence of food in the stomach stimulates stretch receptors which relay this information to the medulla oblongata. The medulla stimulates endocrine cells in the stomach to secrete the hormone gastrin into the circulatory system. Gastrin stimulates the stomach to secrete gastric juice. This pathway of information is summarized below.

stretch receptors medulla oblongata endocrine cells in the stomach gastrin circulatory system stomach secretes gastric juice

Secretin

Secretin is produced by cells of the duodenum.

It's production is stimulated by acid chyme from stomach.

It stimulates the pancreas to produce sodium bicarbonate, which neutralizes

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the acidic chyme. It also stimulates the liver to secrete bile.

CCK (cholecystokinin)

CCK production is stimulated by the presence of food in the duodenum.

It stimulates the gallbladder to release bile and the pancreas to produce pancreatic enzymes.

GIP (Gastric Inhibitory Peptide)

Food in the duodenum stimulates certain endocrine cells to produce GIP.

It has the opposite effects of gastrin; it inhibits gastric glands in the stomach and it inhibits the mixing and churning movement of stomach muscles. This slows the rate of stomach emptying when the duodenum contains food.

Glands involved in digestive system are:

The Liver :

The liver is the largest gland in the vertebrate body, composed of a spongy mass of wedge-shaped lobes that has many metabolic and secretory functions. It is a reddish-brown in color and is located in the upper right part of the abdominal cavity extending 3-4 inches to the left of the midline. It weighs about three pounds and is approximately 3-5% fat. It performs over 500 functions.

The Pancreas

In humans the pancreas weighs approximately 80 grams, has roughly the configuration of an inverted smoker's pipe, and is situated in the upper abdomen. The head of the pancreas (equivalent to the bowl of the pipe) is immediately adjacent to the duodenum, while its body and tail extend across the midline nearly to the spleen. The bulk of pancreatic tissue is devoted to its exocrine function, the elaboration of digestive enzymes that are secreted

via the pancreatic ducts into the duodenum.

The Salivary Glands

Besides the many minute glands that secrete saliva, there are three major pairs of salivary glands: the parotid, the submandibular, and the sublingual glands.

Birth control pills:

Most oral contraceptives are " combination pills" containing a combination of the hormones estrogen and progesterone to prevent ovulation (the release of an egg during the monthly cycle). A woman cannot conceive if she doesn't ovulate because there is no egg to be fertilized. The Pill also works by thickening the mucus around the cervix, which makes it difficult for sperm to enter the uterus and reach any eggs that may have been released. The hormones in the Pill can also sometimes affect the lining of the uterus, making it difficult for an egg to attach to the wall of the uterus. One hormone pill is taken each day at about the same time for 21 days. A woman has her menstruation cycle when she stops taking the pills that contain hormones.