

## AIPPG Paper 2002 (Part 5 of 25)

1. Branches of the basilar artery include
  - a. Posterior inferior cerebral artery
  - b. Posterior cerebral artery
  - c. Middle cerebral artery
  - d. Posterior communicating artery
  - e. Anterior cerebral artery
  
2. Regarding acid secretion in the stomach
  - a. Increased gastrin secretion increases secretion
  - b. Secretin decreases secretion
  - c. Fractional test meal is the best screening index
  - d. H<sub>2</sub> receptor blockers block acid secretion
  - e. Total acid secretion reflects on the functional parietal cell mass
  
3. In a patient with transplanted heart which of the following are reasons for increased cardiac output in him during exercise
  - a. Reinnervation of the heart by the vagus
  - b. Intrinsic mechanisms
  - c. Increased epinephrine released from medulla
  - d. Bainbridge reflex
  - e. Due to Starlings effect
  
4. Regarding the renal excretion
  - a. Sodium reabsorption occurs in the DCT
  - b. Pottassium is both excreted and reabsorbed in the tubules
  - c. Heamoglobin is not exerted in the glomerulus as it is a large molecule

- d. Glucose is reabsorbed in the DCT
- e. Amino acids are reabsorbed in the collecting ducts

5. The histopathological features of Shock include

- a. Acute tubular necrosis
- b. Lung infarcts
- c. Depletion of lipids in adrenal medulla
- d. Periportal hepatic necrosis
- e. Depletion of lymphocytes

6. In a patient which of the following would cause rhabdomyolysis and myoglobinuria

- a. Hyperpyrexia
- b. Viper snake venom
- c. Multiple hornet stings
- d. Prolonged coma
- e. Anemia

7. In the body bilirubin is obtained from

- a. Hemoglobin
- b. Myoglobin
- c. Muscle
- d. Cholesterol
- e. Amino acids

8. All of the following are required for fat digestion except

- a. Bile pigment
- b. Gastric lipase
- c. Colipase
- d. Bile salts
- e. Pancreatic lipase

9. Causes of sterile pyuria without urinary tract infection include

- a. Cortical tubercular abscess
- b. Pyelonephritis
- c. Fungal infection
- d. Gonococcal infection
- e. Urolithiasis

10. Criteria for diagnosis of multiple myeloma include

- a. Plasma cells in bone marrow greater than 30%
- b. Bence jones proteins
- c. Lytic bone lesions
- d. Decreased beta 2 microglobulins
- e. Rouleux formation in the blood