

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Medical Science MCQs (Practice_Test 33 of 135)

Get unlimited access to the best preparation resource for UGC : [fully solved questions with step-by-step explanation](#)- practice your way to success.

1. Which of the following hormones causes increased atrial pressure and decreases sodium reabsorption in the kidneys?
 - a. Atrial natriuretic peptide
 - b. PTH
 - c. Aldosterone
 - d. Vasopressin

Answer: a

2. Angiotensin I is changed by which of the following into Angiotensin II?
 - a. ACE
 - b. AVT
 - c. Pepsin
 - d. Adenosine

Answer: a

3. Which of the following is not a cause of peripheral edema?
 - a. Increased capillary permeability
 - b. Reduced levels of plasma proteins
 - c. Heart failure
 - d. Decreased capillary output

Answer: d

4. Which of the following during an electrocardiogram is associated with hypokalemia?
 - a. QRS complex
 - b. U wave
 - c. PR segment

d. ST segment

Answer: b

5. Which of the following is not generally associated with a 2nd degree (Mobitz Type 1) AV block?

- a. Usually asymptomatic
- b. Nonsequential (P wave then QRS complex)
- c. Increased PR segment/interval
- d. 70% Fatal

Answer: d

6. An S₃ heart sound is often associated with?

- a. CHF
- b. COPD
- c. Atrial fib
- d. Ventricular fib

Answer: a

7. Mean arterial pressure is the product of:

- a. TPR x SV
- b. TPR x CO
- c. CO/SV
- d. SV/EDV

Answer: b

8. During phase 3 of the myocardial action potential which ion is moving the most?

- a. K⁺
- b. Ca⁺
- c. Na⁺
- d. Ca²⁺

Answer: a

9. An ejection fraction can be calculated as:

- a. SV/TPR
- b. CO/TPR
- c. SV/EDV
- d. CO/EDV

Answer: c

- o. Which of the following is not a bradykinin effect?
- a. Elevated capillary permeability
 - b. Elevated pain levels
 - c. Elevated vasodilation response
 - d. Elevated prothrombin secretion

Answer: d

Developed by: [Mindsprite Solutions](#)