

Fayoum University Faculty of Nursing

Time Allowed: One hour Allocated marks: 40

Physiology Exam for Nursing Students *January*, 2017

| A) Answer the following questions: | (5 marks each) | |
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| 1- <u>Define</u> anemia and <u>enumerate</u> the <u>types</u> of anemia and <u>causes</u> of each type | €? | |
| 2- <u>Define</u> headache and mention its <u>types</u> and <u>causes</u> of each type? | | |
| 3- What are the manifestations of lesion in the cervical sympathetic chain? | | |
| 4- Enumerate the factors affecting the rate of diffusion through the cell members. | brane. | |
| B) Answer the following questions: Put true ($\sqrt{}$) or false (X) for each of the following sentences and rewr | <i>(5 marks e</i> ite it agair | , |
| 1- About the functions of plasma proteins: a- There are 5 main types of plasma proteins. b- Gamma globulins are essential for immunity. c- Fibrinogen is an important factor for blood clotting. d- Prothrombin is not a plasma protein. e- Buffering action is one function of plasma proteins. | (|) |
| 2- About transport across the cell membrane: a- Na⁺ - K⁺ pump is an example of secondary active transport. b- Phagocytosis is an example of endocytosis. c- Osmosis is defined as the movement of water from an area of lower concentration. | (((|) |
| of higher concentration of a solute through a semi-permeable membrane. d- Diffusion is directly proportional with concentration gradient of the substant membrane. e- Na ⁺ - Glucose co-transport is an example of facilitated diffusion. | (|) |
| 3- About sensory receptors: a- They act as detectors and transducers for energy produced by stimulation. b- All sensory receptors are of the same type. c- Each receptor is most effectively excited by one type of stimulus called the | ((adequate s |)) stimulus. |
| d- Adaptation is gradual decrease in the rate of discharge of impulses by repea | ited stimula | ation. |
| e- Pain receptors are free nerve endings. | (|) |
| 4- About the autonomic nervous system: | | |
| a- Stimulation of the vagus nerve causes bradycardia (↓ heart rate). b- Stimulation of the pelvic nerve causes ejaculation of semen. c- Stimulation of the oculomotor nerve causes miosis (pupilloconstriction). d- Stimulation of sympathetic nerve supply to the abdomen stimulates glycog of liver glycogen to glucose & increases blood glucose level. | ((enolysis (h |))) nydrolysis) |
| e- The pelvic nerve is the nerve of micturition. | (|) |

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