
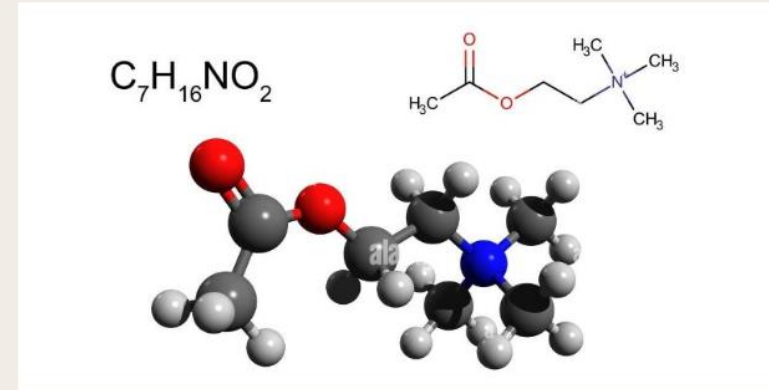


# Physiology Lab Questions with Answers

# GIT system, Second year medical students, physiology lab, Monday 28/4/2025

1

Which neurotransmitter increases gastrointestinal motility? 



☒ Acetylcholine

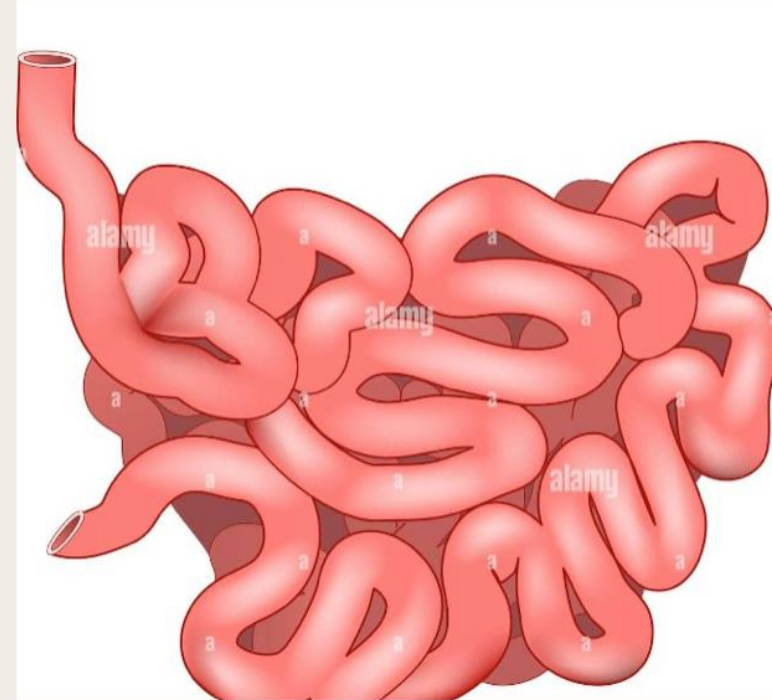
☐ Adrenaline

☐ Serotonin

☐ Dopamine


2

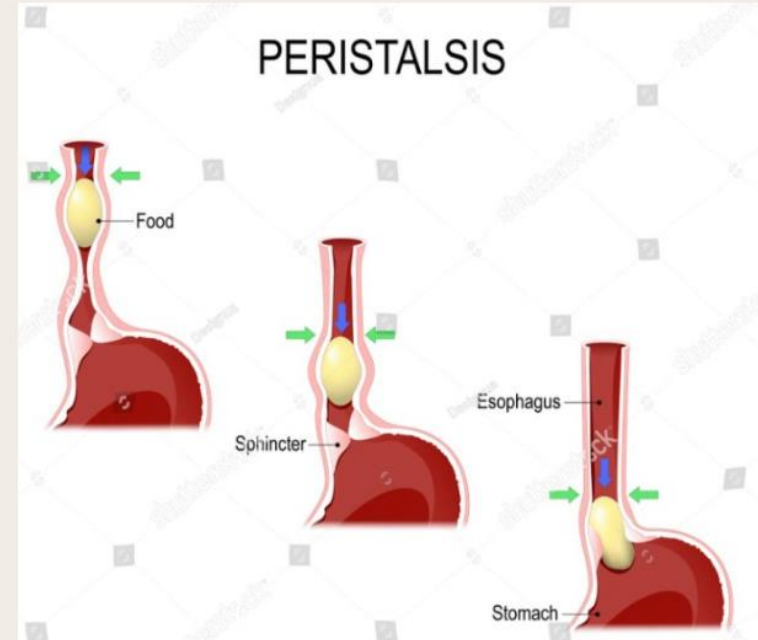
Most nutrient absorption takes place in the:



- ☐ Stomach
- ☒ Small intestine
- ☐ Large intestine
- ☐ Esophagus

3

Which of the following best describes peristaltic contractions? 



- ☐ Random muscle spasms that occur in the limbs
- ☐ Voluntary muscle movements that control respiration
- ☒ Rhythmic contractions of smooth muscles that move contents through the digestive tract
- ☐ Sudden contractions of skeletal muscle in response to pain

What would be the temperature of media where a preparation of the small intestine is hanged in the experiment?

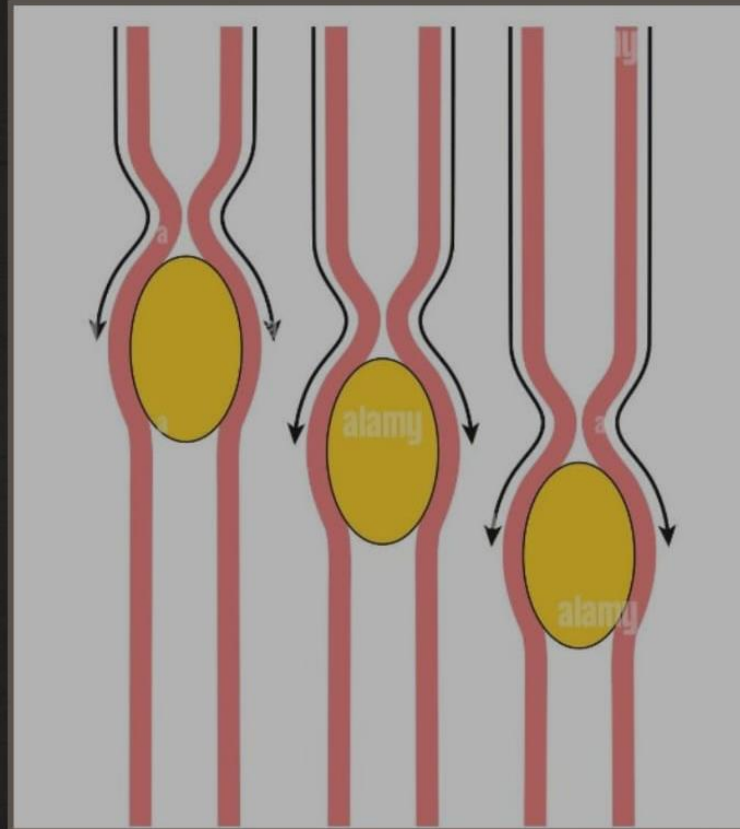


☒ 37°

☐ 30°

☐ 25°

The propulsive effect on chyme is induced mainly at the small intestine by



- ☐ Segmentation contractions.
- ☒ Peristaltic contractions
- ☐ Haustral contractions
- ☐ Mass contractions
- ☐ Activity of muscularis mucosa

The propulsive effect at the cecum results by

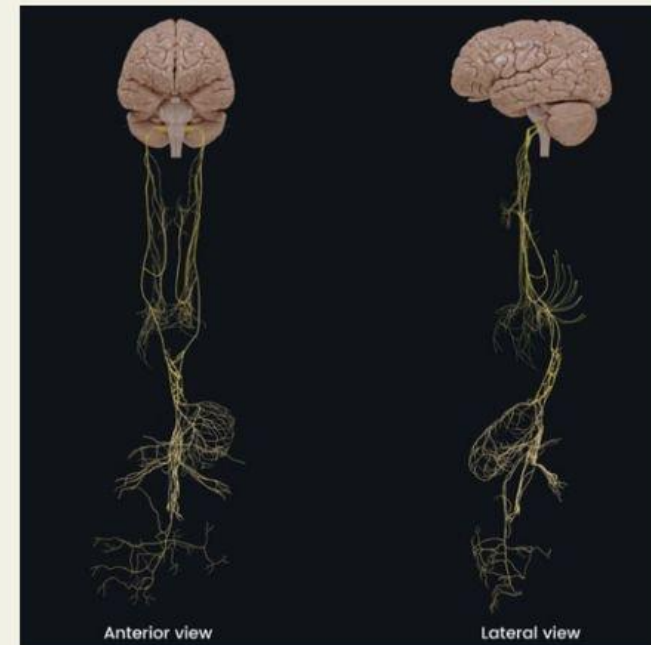


- ☐ Segmentation contractions
- ☐ Haustral contractions
- ☒ Mass contractions
- ☐ Peristaltic contractions
- ☐ Activity of muscularis mucosa



1

Which nerve primarily regulates parasympathetic control of GIT motility?

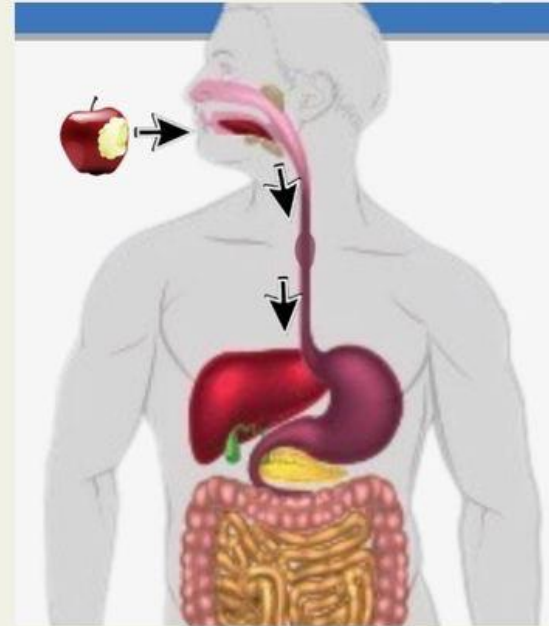


- ☒ Vagus nerve
- ☐ Sciatic nerve
- ☐ Phrenic nerve
- ☐ Hypoglossal nerve



2

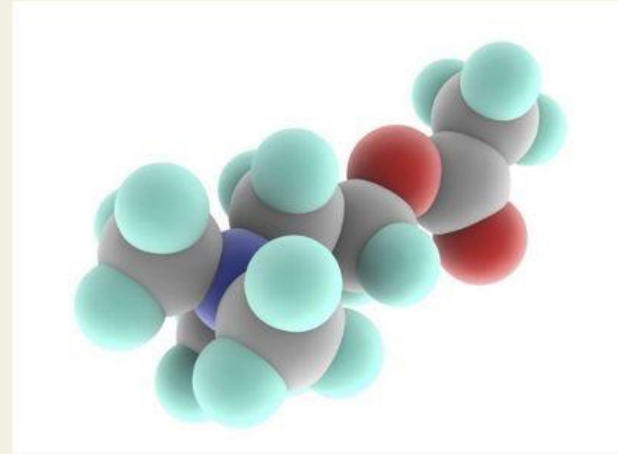
Peristalsis is defined as:



- ☐ Enzyme secretion in the stomach
- ☒ Rhythmic contraction of smooth muscles to propel contents
- ☐ Absorption of nutrients
- ☐ Secretion of bile into the duodenum

3

Which of the following *increases* intestinal motility in an organ bath experiment?



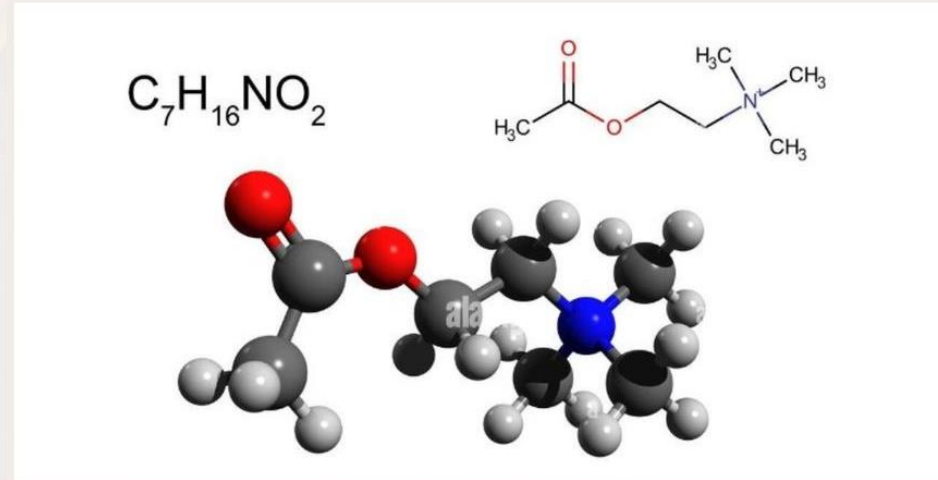
- ☐ Atropine
- ☐ Adrenaline
- ☒ Acetylcholine
- ☐ Nitric oxide

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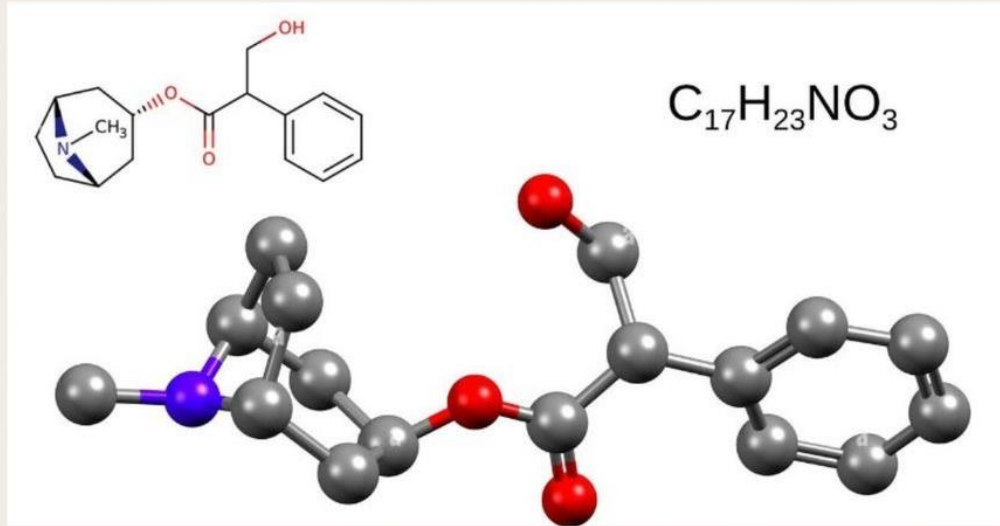


.Stimulation of an intrinsic nerve in the intestine causes contraction of an intestinal muscle cell through the release of which neurotransmitter?



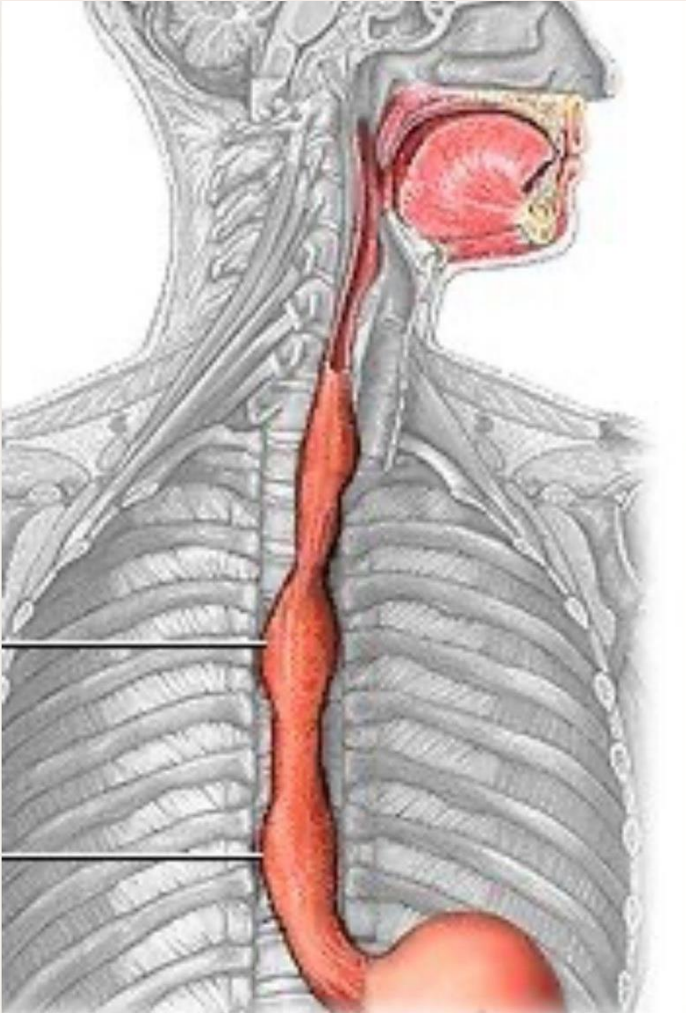
- ☒ Acetylcholine (ACh)
- ☐ Nitric oxide (NO)
- ☐ Norepinephrine
- ☐ Somatostatin
- ☐ Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP)

Blocking of propulsive movements of GIT can happen by: 



- ☒ Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (aspirin)
- ☐ Atropine
- ☐ Histamine blockers
- ☐ Propranolol
- ☐ Acetylcholine

Slow waves are recorded from the oral stomach, proximal and distal antrum, and proximal duodenum in a fasted subject. Slow waves recorded during the burst phase of the migrating motor complex (MMC), compared with slow waves recorded during the relaxed phase, are characterized by



**Answer:**

- ☐ A decrease in the apparent propagation velocity of antral slow waves
- ☐ A decrease in the frequency of duodenal slow waves
- ☒ An increase in the amplitude of antral slow waves
- ☐ An increase in the frequency of antral slow waves