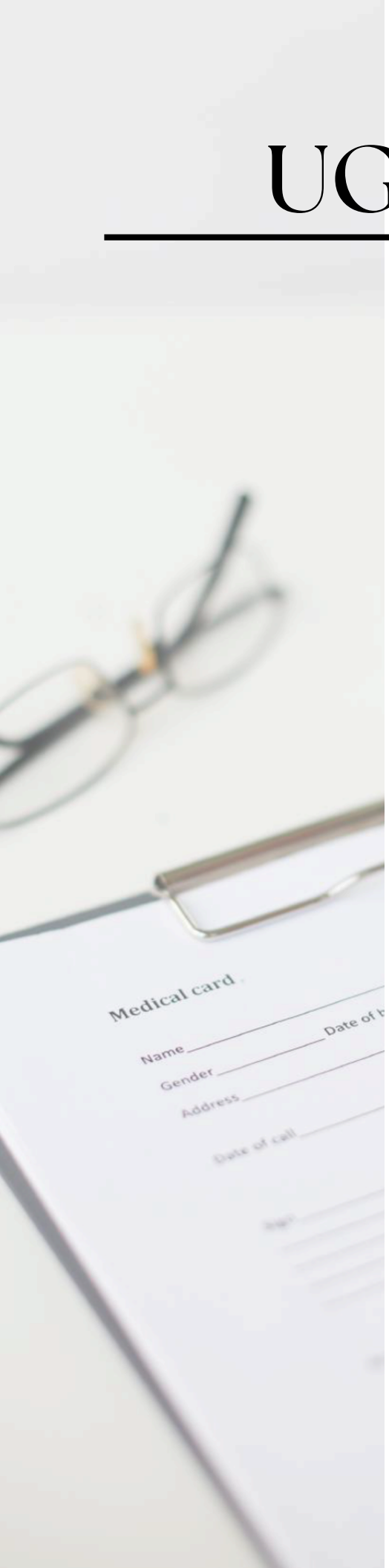
UGS-physiology



Archive

Lecture 2

Regulationof GFR and RBF

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UGS-physiology Lecture 2

1- Regarding auto regulationin kidney , oneis false :

A) This is an intrinsic mechanism in the kidney that keeps GFRand RBF nearly constant despite changes in mean ABP between 80 – 160 mmHg.

B)When the ABP rises from 100 to 160 mmHg constriction (narrowing) of afferent arterioles.

C) When the ABP rises from 100 to 160 mmHg under only tubulloglomular feedback.

D) When the ABP rises from 100 to 160 mmHg, the increase of Na+ and Cl concentrations by macula-dense.

ANS:C

2-Factor affecting GFR are? Select one:

a. Changes in renal blood flow.

b. Changes in glomerular capillary hydrostatic pressure.

c. Ureteric obstruction.

d. Combined effects of Changes in renal blood flow, Changes in glomerular capillary hydrostatic pressure and Ureteric obstruction.

e. Changes in respiratory rate.

Ans:d

3- Increase in GFR occurs with which of the following conditions?

a. Increased sympathetic stimulation

b. Decreased renal blood flow.

c. Hypoproteinemia

d. Ureteric obstruction

e. severe hemorrhage to get rid of waste products.

ANS:C

4- All of the following decrease GFR, EXCEPT:

A. VC of afferent arteriole.

B. VD of efferent arteriole.

C. Increased glomerular capillary pressure.

D. Decreased glomerular capillary permeability.

ANS:C

5- About Glomerular capillary pressure,one is correct:

A.VC of Afferent arteriolar diameter increase GFR

B.VD of Afferent arteriolar diameter decrease GFR

C.VD of Efferent arteriolar diameter decrease GFR

Answer c