

hormone	Site of secretion	Stimuli for secretion	Primary action
Gastrin	Stomach & antrum	Vagal , a.a , Distension	Gastric acid Secretion
Secretin	Duodenum	Fat , parasy , Vagus	Release watery NaHCO ₃
Cholecystokinin	Duodenum & jejunum	Fat & parasympath	Pancreatic enzyme secretion, relax oddi, contract gallbla

In the absence of exocrine pancreatic secretion:

- a. fat digestion is normal provided bile is still produced
- b. loss of weight tends to occur due to inefficient protein digestion
- c. a bleeding tendency may be present
- d. inadequate Na^+ absorption in the ileum leading to excessive water loss
- e. fasting blood glucose is elevated

Answer is b

In a patient the basal and maximal acid output exceed normal values. This can be explained by an increase in plasma concentration of which of the following?

- a. histamine
- b. gastrin
- c. secretin
- d. cck
- e. somatostatin

Answer is b

Removal of proximal segments of the of the small intestine results in a decrease in which of the following?

- a. basal acid output
- b. maximal acid output
- c. gastric emptying
- d. pancreatic enzyme secretion

Answer is d

Removal of the terminal ileum will result in which of the following?

- a. decrease in absorption of amino acids
- b. an increase in bile acids concentration in the enterohepatic circulation
- c. an increase in the absorption of iron
- d. a decrease in fat content of the feces
- e. an increase in the water content of the feces

Answer is e

Due to accumulation of fat in large intestine --> increase osmolarity --> decrease absorption of water

Contraction of the gallbladder is correctly described by which of the following statements?

- a. It is inhibited by a fat-rich meal
- b. It is inhibited by the presence of amino acids in the duodenum
- c. It is stimulated by atropine
- d. It occurs simultaneously with the contraction of the sphincter of Oddi

Answer is non of the above 😊

A patient presented with diarrhea accompanied by steatorrhea, and a greater basal acid output than normal. The steatorrhea is most likely due to which of the following?

- a. Delayed gastric emptying
- b. Decreased gastric acid secretion
- c. Decreased secretion of intrinsic factor
- d. Inactivation of pancreatic lipase due to low duodenal pH

Answer is d

Conclusion → high acidity (low pH) inactivate pancreatic lipase

Which of the following is the **major** factor that protects the duodenal mucosa from damage by gastric acids?

- a. the endogenous mucosal barrier of the duodenum
- b. hepatic bicarbonate secretion
- c. duodenal bicarbonate secretion
- d. bicarbonate contained in bile
- e. pancreatic bicarbonate secretion

Answer is e