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NOVEMBER EXAMINATION

PROGRAMME : HUMAN MOVEMENT STUDIES
MODULE NAME : ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY
MODULE CODE : ANP 01B1 / EXP 1BA1 / EXP 2BB1
DATE : 28 NOVEMBER 2016
DURATION : TWO (2) HOURS
TOTAL MARKS : 100

EXAMINER : MS L. VAN ROOY
MODERATOR : MR A.J.J. LOMBARD
NUMBER OF PAGES : FOUR (4) PAGES

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

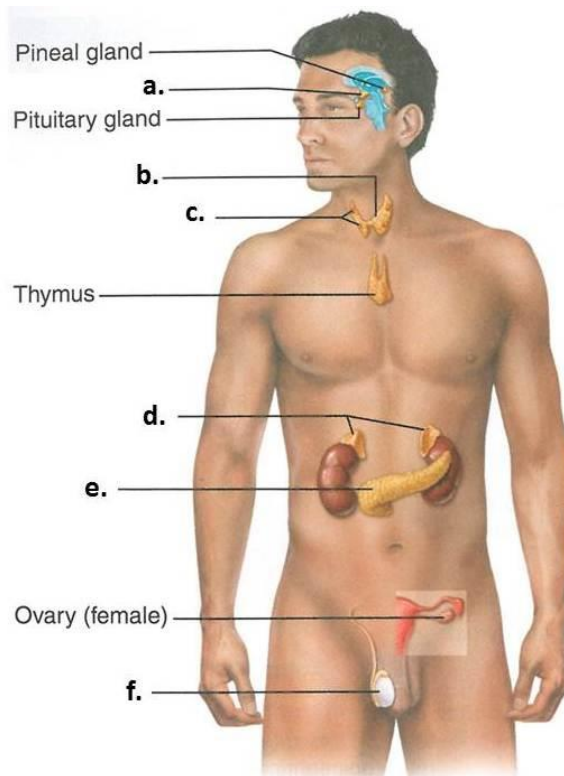
ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

SECTION A IS RENAL AND ENDOCRINE PHYSIOLOGY.

SECTION B IS HEMATOLOGY, BUFFER SYSTEMS AND DIGESTION.

SECTION A: RENAL AND ENDOCRINE PHYSIOLOGY (50 MARKS)

QUESTION 1 (10 MARKS)



- 1.1 Identify the major endocrine glands labelled a.) to f.) [6]
1.2 List the hormones produced by the organ labelled e.) and discuss their general functions. [4]
[10]

QUESTION2 (10 marks)

State whether the following is true or false.

- 2.1 The ureter is a single tube which is 25 to 30 cm long.
- 2.2 Urine flows through the ureters by means of peristalsis.
- 2.3 The bladder wall contains three layers of smooth muscle, collectively called the *transitional epithelium*.
- 2.4 The maximum capacity of the bladder is 500 ml.
- 2.5 When the bladder is collapsed, it is 5 to 7.5 cm long.
- 2.6 The female urethra is 3 to 4 cm long, and the external orifice lies anteriorly to the vaginal opening.
- 2.7 The male ureter is 20 cm long, and has three regions.
- 2.8 The internal urethral sphincter is involuntary.
- 2.9 The external urethral sphincter is voluntary.
- 2.10 The ureter transports urine from the kidneys to the body exterior.

QUESTION 3 (10 MARKS)

Match the term in column A with the correct description in column B.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. Antidiuretic hormone	a. The process of lipid soluble Hormones diffusing through a plasma membrane, entering the nucleus and binding to a specific hormone receptor
2. Abnormal urinary constituents	b. Hormone released when blood calcium levels are too high
3. Parathyroid hormone	c. stimulates powerful uterine contractions during childbirth. Also an example of positive feedback.
4. Ureter	d. glucose, hemoglobin
5. Oxytocin	e. Hormone released when blood calcium levels are too low
6. Tubular reabsorption	f. Hydrogen ions, potassium ions, creatinine and drugs are removed from the peritubular blood
7. Calcitonin	g. water, glucose, amino acids, and needed ions are transported out of the filtrate into the tubule cells
8. Normal urinary constituents	h. prevents or inhibits urine production
9. Direct gene activation	i. sodium, ammonia
10. Tubular secretion	j. slender tube transporting urine from the kidney to the bladder

QUESTION 4 (14 MARKS)

Complete the table: Name the routes whereby water can enter (3) and leave the body (4). Also indicate the percentage distribution each one contributes (7). [14]

Average input per day	Percentage (%)	Average output per day	Percentage (%)
a.)	b.)	g.)	h.)
c.)	d.)	i.)	j.)
e.)	f.)	k.)	l.)
		m.)	n.)

QUESTION 5 (6 MARKS)

Explain how various endocrine glands are stimulated to release their hormonal products. (**Hint: stimuli**)

[6]
[50]

SECTION B: HEMATOLOGY, BUFFER SYSTEMS AND DIGESTION **(50 MARKS)**

QUESTION 1 (6 MARKS)

List the cell types making up the formed elements, and describe the major functions of each type. [6]

QUESTION 2 (10 MARKS)

2.1 Identify five (5) factors inhibiting the formation of blood clotting. [5]

2.2 Identify five (5) factors that cause undesirable blood clotting. [5]

[10]

QUESTION 3 (8 MARKS)

Tabulate the ABO blood groups. [8]

Group	Have	Get blood from
A	a.)	b.)
B	c.)	d.)
AB	e.)	f.)
O	g.)	h.)

QUESTION 4 (10 MARKS)

State whether the following is true or false.

4.1 Blood exits the heart via the arteries.

4.2 Coagulation is commonly referred to as blood clotting.

4.3 Leukocytes are red blood cells.

4.4 Fibrinolysis is known as the formation of blood clots.

4.5 50% of water leaving the body does so by means of urination.

4.6 Electrolytes dissociate in water.

4.7 The extracellular fluid is composed of interstitial fluid and blood plasma.

4.8 The three main functions of blood is transport, regulation and temperature.

4.9 A thrombus is a clot that breaks away and floats freely in the bloodstream.

4.10 Catabolism is defined as the breakdown of large molecules into smaller ones.

QUESTION 5 (16 MARKS)

5.1 List and describe the six functions of the digestive system. [12]

5.2 Identify four (4) digestive accessory organs. [4]

[16]

TOTAL: 100 MARKS