**CHAPTER 5: DIGESTION**

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**Mastication** : Grinding of the food particles

**Deglutition** : Swallowing of partially grind food materials (Cud) from the mouth into oesophagus

**Rumination** : Chewing of the cud. This occurs in four phases

1. Regurgitation: Reentry of cud, the liquid portion from the reticulum in to the mouth

2. Remastication: Regrinding of the cud

3. Reinsalivation: Additional salivary secretion to the bolus

4. Redeglutition: Reswallowing of the bolus from the mouth into oesophagus

**Eructation** : Elimination of CO2 and CH4 from GI tract

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Species**  | **Length of body : Length of GIT** |
| Horse  | 1:12 |
| Cattle | 1:20 |
| Sheep | 1:27 |
| Pig | 1:16 |
| Dog | 1:6 |
| Cat  | 1:4 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Herbivore**  | **Carnivore**  | **Omnivore**  | **Humans**  |
| Facial muscles  | Well developed | Reduced to allow wide mouth gap | Reduced  | Well developed |
| Jaw motion  | No shear; good side to side, front to back  | Shearing, minimal side to side  | Shearing, minimal side to side | No shear; good side to side, front to back |
| Major muscle  | Masseter and terigoid | Temporalis  | Temporalis  | Nasster and terigoid |
| Mouth opening : head size | Small  | Large  | Large  | Small  |
| Teeth (incisors) | Broad, flattened and spade shaped | Sharp and pointed | Sharp and pointed | Broad, flattened and spade shaped |
| Teeth (canines) | long (for defense) or Short or none | Sharp, Long and curved | Sharp, Long and curved | Short and blunted |
| Teeth (molars) | Flattened with cusps | Sharp, jagged and blade shaped | Sharp blades and/or flattened | Flattened with nodular cusps |
| Type of Stomach | Multiple or Simple chambers | Simple  | Simple  | Simple  |
| Stomach acidity | Less acidic pH 3 to 4 | Highly acidic pH 1 | Highly acidic pH 1 to 2 | Acidity pH 3 to 4 |
| Length of small intestine | 12 to 27 times the body length  | 4 to 6 times  | 10 to 14 times | 10 to 11 times |
| Caecum | Very well developed | Reduced  | Moderately developed | Less developed |
| Colon  | Long complex, may be sacculated | Simple, short and smooth | Simple, short and smooth | Long, sacculated |

**Composition of Ruminant saliva**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic salts  | NaCl, KCl, CaCO3,NaHCO3, PO4 |
| Organic components | Mucin, ptyalin, urea, uric acid, creatinine and aminoacids |
| Suspended organic matters | Leucocytes and epithelial cells |
| Gases  | CO2, O2, H2, N2 and water vapours |

**Composition of Bile**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Hepatic bile**  | **Gall bladder bile** |
| Water | 97.5 gm% | 92 gm% |
| Bile salts | 1.1 gm% | 6 gm%  |
| Bilirubin  | 0.04 gm% | 0.3 gm%  |
| Cholesterol | 0.1 gm% | 0.3 - 0.9 gm% |
| Fattyacids  | 0.12 gm% | 0.3 – 1.2 gm% |
| Lecithin  | 0.04 gm% | 0.3 gm% |
| Na+ | 145 mEq/L  | 130 mEq/L |
| K+ | 5 mEq/L  | 12 mEq/L |
| Ca+ | 5 mEq/L | 23 mEq/L |
| Cl | 100 mEq/L | 25 mEq/L |
| HCO3 | 27 mEq/L | 10 mEq/L |
| pH | 7.1 -7.3 | 6.9 – 7.7 |

**Amount of bile secreted in different species**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Horse  | 250 – 300 mL/hour |
| Ox | 98 – 111 mL/hour |
| Sheep | 7 – 154 mL/hour |
| Pig | 70 - 140 mL/hour |
| Dog | 7 – 14 mL/hour |
| Man (adult) | 300 - 1200 mL/hour |

**Principal digestive enzymes**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source  | Enzyme | Activator | Substrate | Catalytic Function or Products |
| Salivary glands | Salivary α-amylase | Cl- | Starch | Hydrolyzes 1:4 α linkages, producing α-limit dextrins, maltotriose, and maltose |
| Lingual glands  | Lingual lipase |  | Triglycerides | Fatty acids plus 1,2-diacylglycerols |
| Stomach | Pepsins (pepsinogens) | HCI | Proteins and polypeptides | Cleave peptide bonds adjacent to aromatic amino acids |
|  | Gastric lipase |  | Triglycerides | Fatty acids and glycerol |
|  | Trypsin (trypsinogen) | Enteropeptidase | Proteins and polypeptides | Cleave peptide bonds on carboxyl side of basic amino acids (arginine or lysine) |
|  | Chymotrypsins(chymotrypsinogen) | Trypsin | Proteins and polypeptides | Cleaves peptide bonds on carboxyl side of aromatic amino acids |
|  | Elastase (proelastase) | Trypsin | Elastin, some other proteins | Cleaves bonds on carboxyl side of aliphatic amino acids |
|  | Carboxypeptidase A (procarboxy-peptidase A) | Trypsin | Proteins and polypeptides | Cleaves carboxy-terminal amino acids that have aromatic or branched aliphatic side chains |
| Exocrine pancreas | Carboxypeptidase B (procarboxy-peptidase B) | Trypsin | Proteins and polypeptides | Cleaves carboxy-terminal amino acids that have basic side chains |
|  | Colipase (procolipase) | Trypsin | Fat droplets | Facilitates exposure of active site of pancreatic lipase |
|  | Pancreatic lipase |  | Triglycerides | Monoglycerides and fatty acids  |
|  | Cholesteryl ester hydrolase |  | Cholesteryl esters | Cholesterol |
|  | Pancreatic α-amylase | Cl- | Starch | Same as salivary α-amylase |
|  | Ribonuclease |  | RNA | Nucleotides |
|  | Deoxyribonuclease |  | DNA | Nucleotides |
|  | Phospholipase A2 (prophospholipase A2) | Trypsin | Phospholipids | Fatty acids, lysophospholipids |
| Intestinal mucosa | Enteropeptidase |  | Trypsinogen | Trypsin |
|  | Aminopeptidases |  | Polypeptides | Cleave N-terminal amino acid from peptide |
|  | Carboxypeptidases |  | Polypeptides | Cleave C-terminal amino acid from peptide |
|  | Endopeptidases |  | Polypeptides | Cleave between residues in midportion of peptide |
|  | Dipeptidases |  | Dipeptides | Two amino acids |
|  | Maltase |  | Maltose, maltotriose, α- dextrins | Glucose |
|  | Lactase |  | Lactose | Galactose and glucose |
|  | Sucrase |  | Sucrose; also maltotriose and maltose | Fructose and glucose |
|  | α-Dextrinase |  | α-Dextrins, maltose, maltotriose | Glucose |
|  | Trehalase |  | Trehalase | Glucose |
|  | Nuclease and related enzymes |  | Nucleic acids | Pentoses and purine and pyrimidinebases |
| Cytoplasm of mucosal cells | Various peptidases |  | Di, tri, and tetrapeptides | Amino acids |

1. Matching:
2. Mucosa a. Plexus of Aurebach
3. Sub mucosa b. MALT
4. Muscalaris c. Meissners plexus

Ans. 1.b 2.c 3.a

1. Basic electrical rhythm (BER)
2. Spontaneous rhythmic fluctuations of the smooth muscle of GIT
3. Initiated by interstitial cells of Cajal
4. Does not takes place in the oesophagus and proximal portion of stomach
5. All

Ans. D

1. Pacemaker of GIT motility
2. Consists of Interstitial cells of Cajal
3. Described by a prevalence of slow wave patterns, coupled with tight synaptic connections and gap junctions with enteric nerves
4. Both a and b
5. Only b

Ans. C

1. The enteric nervous system constitutes
2. Myenteric plexus
3. Submucous plexus
4. Both a and b
5. None of the above

Ans. c

* Myentric plexus is primarily concerned with motor control and the submucous plexus is involved in control of intestinal secretion
1. Parasympathetic stimulation of GIT causes
2. Contraction of GIT musculature
3. Relaxation of sphincters
4. Increased secretions from stomach
5. All

Ans. d

1. Sympathetic stimulation of GIT causes
2. Relaxation of GIT muscles
3. Decreased motility and tone
4. Contraction of sphincters
5. All

Ans. d

1. Splanchnic circulation
2. Blood flow through gut, spleen, pancreas and liver
3. Gut, spleen, pancreas portal vein liver liver sinusoids hepatic veins venacava
4. Counter current mechanism of the blood flow observed in villi
5. All

Ans. d

1. Gastrin
2. Produced by G cells present in gastric mucosa
3. Stimualate pancreas to secrete bicarbonate
4. Increases gastric acid secretion
5. All

Ans. d

1. Cholecystokinin- Pancreozymin
2. Secreted by I cells in the duodenum and jejunum
3. Acts on gall bladder and pancreas to release bile and digestive enzymes
4. Acts on vagal neurons leads to medulla oblongata and gives satiety signal
5. All

Ans. d

1. Motilin is secreted by enterochromaffin cells and M0 cells in the stomach, small intestine and colon that control gastrointestinal motility between meals
2. Which of the following statements are related to incretins
3. Increasing insulin secretion and decreasing glucagon secretion
4. Decreasing insulin secretion and increasing glucagon secretion
5. Prevention of sharp rise in blood glucose when consuming sugar rich meal
6. Both a and c

Ans. d

1. Neurotensin
2. Polypeptide and its release is stimulated by fatty acids
3. Lipopolysaccharide and its release is stimulated by carbohydrates
4. Inhibits gastrointestinal motility and increases ileal blood flow
5. Both a and c
6. Both b and c

Ans. d

1. Which statements are correct
2. Neurotensin- inhibits GI motility ; substance P- increases GI motility
3. Neurotensin- increases GI motility ; substance P- increases GI motility
4. Neurotensin release is stimulated by fatty acids
5. Both a and c
6. Both b and c

Ans. d

1. Which harmone is secreted by crypts of Lieberkuhn in response to chyme entering in the small intestine

Ans. vasoactive intestinal peptide

1. Match the following
2. Cholecystyokinin – pancreozymin a. glucagon like peptide
3. Ghrelin b. potent feeding stimulant
4. Neuropeptide Y c. potent feeding inhibitor
5. PYY3-36 d. harmone of satiety
6. Incretins e. harmone of hunger

Ans. 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. c 5. a

1. Match related to prehensile organs
2. Primates a. lower lip
3. Dogs b. unclefted upper lip
4. Horse c. tongue and incisor teeth of lower jaw
5. Sheep d. hands
6. Cattle e. upper lip, tongue and incisor teeth
7. Goat f. forelimbs
8. Swine g. clefted upper lip

Ans. 1. d 2. f 3. e 4. g 5. c 6. b 7. a

1. Which statements are correct
2. Traditional grazers – sheep, cattle
3. Browser ruminants – deer, giraffe and moose
4. Intermediary – goat
5. a,b and c
6. a and b

Ans. d

1. Mastication reflex which involves lowering of mandible due to extension of tongue mainly seen in bovines is known as

Ans. Linguo mandibular reflex.

1. Muscles of mastication
2. Temporalis and massetor- shearing
3. Massetor and pterygoid - grinding
4. Temporalis and pterygoid- grinding
5. a and b
6. a and c

ans. c

1. correct statement regarding stages of swallowing
2. voluntary stage – voluntary act
3. pharyngeal stage and oesophageal stage- voluntary act
4. pharyngeal and oesophageal stage- reflex mechanism
5. a and b
6. a and c

ans. e

1. the reflex mechanism which leads to opening of lower oesophageal sphincter during oesophageal stage of swallowing is mediated by

ans. vagus nerve

1. swallowing centre is located in

ans. Medulla oblongata

1. the muscular layer of oesophagus is striated throughout the length of oesophagus in which species

Ans. dog, cattle, sheep

1. the muscular layer of oesophagus is striated at the beginning but becomes smooth at caudal oesophaghus in which species

ans. pigs and horse

1. the muscular layer of oesophagus is entirely made of smooth muscles in which species

ans. poultry

1. which events are important for movement of food bolus through oesophagus
2. peristaltic waves
3. bucco pharyngeal pressure
4. gravity
5. all

ans. d

1. which events are important for liquids passage
2. peristaltic waves
3. bucco pharyngeal pressure
4. gravity
5. reverse peristalsis

ans. b

1. the main motor nerve which regulates the motility of oesophagus is

ans. vagus nerve

1. cardiac sphincter is powerful and well developed in which species

ans. Horse

1. statements regarding the functions of stomach except
2. reservoir of food
3. produces intrinisic factor for absorption of vitamin B12
4. formation of chyme
5. peristalsis

ans. d

1. statement A: In horse oesophageal region of the stomach is extensive upto 1/3 to 1/5 surface area of stomach

statement B: In dogs the oesophageal region of the stomach is absent

1. Both are correct
2. A is correct but B is incorrect
3. A is incorrect and B is correct
4. Both are incorrect

Ans. a

1. Statement A : The activity within the small intestine is categorized into propulsive contractions and mixing contractions.

Statement B: mixing contractions are also called as segmentation contractions and propulsive movements are peristalsis in the small intestine.

1. Both are correct
2. A is correct but B is incorrect
3. A is incorrect and B is correct
4. Both are incorrect

Ans. a

1. Which of the following harmones inhibit small intestine motility
2. Gastrin and CCK
3. Insulin and motilin
4. Serotonin and CCK
5. Secretin and glucagon

Ans. d

1. Generally peristalsis in small intestine is weak but during infectious diarrhoea due to intense irritation of the mucosa there was powerful and rapid peristalsis which is known as

Ans. peristaltic rush

1. Matching:

1.Small intestine a. haustrations and mass movements

2. oesophagus b. peristaltic rush

3. colon c. mixed and propulsive contractions

4. infectious diarrhoea d. primary and secondary pertistaltic waves

 Ans. 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b

1. Which reflexes are affecting the mass movements of colon
2. Gastrocolioc reflex
3. Duodenocolic reflex
4. Irritation in the colon
5. All the above

Ans. d

1. Statements regarding absorption of food in GIT
1. The primary location for absorption in carnivores and omnivores is the small intestine.

2.Herbivores rely on the large intestine as their main organ for absorption.

3. Particularly in equines, herbivores utilize the large intestine to absorb volatile fatty acids and ammonia.

4. In monogastric animals, the stomach serves as the primary site for absorption Find out the correct statements

1. 1,2,3 b. 1,2,3 &4
2. 1,2 d. 3,4

Ans. a

1. Match the following regarding the process of absorption of several compounds
2. Fatty acids a. active transport
3. Glucose and aminoacids b. facilitated diffusion
4. Intact proteins and triglycerides c. diffusion
5. Fructose d. pinocytosis

Ans. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b

1. During the initial 24 hours after birth, the absorption of glycerides, long-chain fatty acids, cholesterol, and immunoglobulins occurs through
2. Lymphatic system
3. Blood
4. Bile
5. Chyle

Ans. a

1. Statements regarding absorption of carbohydrates
2. In luminal phase of digestion alpha amylase and pancreatic amylase hydrolyses starch to yield oligosaccharides.
3. In the membranous phase of digestion oligosaccharides are hydrolysed to monosaccharides
4. Both are correct
5. 1 is correct and 2 is incorrect
6. 1 is incorrect and 2 is correct
7. Both are incorrect

Ans. a

1. Which transport proteins helps in the absorption of glucose

Ans. SGLT ( sodium dependent glucose transporter)

1. Find out the correct statements
2. Galactose absorbed more rapidly than glucose
3. Fructose is absorbed at a quicker rate compared to glucose
4. The absorption of fructose is slower than that of glucose
5. Galactose absorption is slower than glucose
6. 1 and 2 b. 2 and 4
7. 1 and 3 d. 2 and 3

Ans. c

1. Autocatalytic activity was seen in which enzymes during absorption of proteins in the GIT
2. Pepsin b. trypsin

c. both and b d. rennin

ans. c

1. Right after birth, immunoglobulins from colostrum are absorbed through which mechanism
2. Pinocytosis
3. Active transport
4. Passive diffusion
5. Facilitated diffusion

Ans. a

1. The liver regulates the typical levels of bile acids in systemic circulation through a mechanism referred to as

Ans. enterohepatic circulation of bile

1. Matching:
2. Triglycerides a. calcitriol
3. Chylomicrons b. ferric (Fe+3) form
4. Dietary iron c. ferrous (Fe+2) form
5. Absorptive iron d. major dietary lipid
6. Calcium absorption e. reverse pinocytosis

Ans. 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. c 5. a

1. Match related to site of absorption of various dietary compounds
2. Vitamin B12 a. caecum
3. Water and electrolytes b. caecum and colon
4. Iron c. ileum
5. SCFA in sheep and horse d. large intestine
6. SCFA in pig e. duodenum

Ans. 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. b 5. a

1. Matching:
2. Monosaccharides a. α-1,4 glycosidic linkage
3. Disaccharides b. α-1,6 glycosidic linkage
4. Fibrous carbohydrates c. glucose
5. Oligosaccharides d. maltose
6. Amylose e. cellulose
7. Amylopectin f. lactose

ans. 1. c 2. f 3. e 4. d 5. a 6. b

1. Match related to activator of enzymes
2. Cl- a. chymotrypsins
3. HCl b. α- amylase
4. Enteropeptidase c. trypsinogen
5. Trypsin d. pepsinogen

Ans. 1. b 2. d 3. c 4. a

1. Matching:
2. Rumination a. additional salivary secretion
3. Regurgitation b. reswallowing of bolus
4. Remastication c. reentry of cud into mouth
5. Reinsalivation d. regrinding of cud
6. Redeglutition e. chewing of cud

Ans. 1. e 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. b

1. Which of the following is/are correct regarding ruminant stomach.
A. It favours retention of bulky fibrous plant for soaking and mixing
B. Capacity of stomach varies with age and size of the animal
C. It provides space for microbial fermentation
D. All
Ans. D

52. Which statement is incorrect
A. Abomasum is the largest compartment in new born ruminants
B. Only abomasum secretes gastric enzymes and HCl
C. In adults, Abomasum grows at a faster rate than rumen and reticulum
D. None
Ans. C

53.Which statements are true
1. Oesophageal groove is also called  reticular groove
2. It extends from cardia to reticulo- omasal orifice.
3. It is more functional in adult ruminants.
4. It serves as an alternative pathway for the direct transfer of milk from the esophagus to the omasum and abomasum
A. Only 1, 2, 3, 4
B. Only 1, 2, 3
C. Only 2, 3, 4
D. Only 1, 2, 4
Ans. D

54. Administration of following chemical solutions causes reflex close of oesophageal groove.
A. NaCl
B. NaHCO3
C. CuSO4
D. All
Ans. D

55. A: Oesophageal groove serves as an alternative pathway for the direct transfer of milk from the esophagus to the omasum and abomasum
R: Stimulation of receptors in the pharynx and mouth triggers a reflexive closure of the groove during suckling.
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Only statement A is correct
D. Only statement R is correct
Ans. A

56. A: Ruminants do not rely on the metabolic functions of gut microbes to process fibrous food.
R: Ruminants generate enzymes that degrade cellulose and other plant polymers.
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Both statements are incorrect
D. Only statement A is correct
Ans. C

57. Which order/sequence is correct
A. Mastication, Deglutition, Regurgitation, Reinsalivation, Remastication, Redeglutition, Eructation
B. Mastication, Deglutition, Regurgitation, Remastication, Reinsalivation, Redeglutition, Eructation
C. Mastication, Deglutition,Reinsalivation,   Regurgitation, Remastication, Redeglutition, Eructation
D. Mastication, Deglutition, Regurgitation, Reinsalivation, Remastication, Eructation, Redeglutition
Ans. B

58. Which statement is/are incorrect regarding rumination
A. The typical daily duration of rumination in cattle consuming a hay diet is 10 hours.

B. Peak rumination activity is observed during both the afternoon and the middle of the night.

C. The type of ration has no influence on rumination time
D. None of the above
Ans. C

59. The quantity of gas generated in the rumen of a dairy cow is..
Ans. ½ to 1 litre/minute

60. Bacterial number is about ---------per ml of rumen fluid.
Ans. 10¹⁰ to 10¹¹

61. Which of the following are functions of rumen microorganisms
1. Produces short chain fatty acids which are major energy source of ruminants
2. Synthesize  vitamin K and B complex vitamins
3. Dietary proteins are broken down into ammonia and branched chain volatile fatty acids
4. Ferment dietary carbohydrates
A. Only 1, 2, 3, 4
B. Only 1, 2, 3
C. Only 2, 3, 4
D. Only 1, 2, 4
Ans. A

62. A: Cellulose and hemi-cellulose are slowly fermented
R: Soluble sugars are rapidly fermented
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Only statement A is correct
D. Only statement R is correct
Ans. A

63. Which of the following linkage in carbohydrates can be digested only by microbial enzymes, but not by mammalian enzymes
A. Alpha
B. Beta
C. Both
D. None
Ans. B

64. Which are endproducts  of carbohydrate fermentation
A.  Short chain fattyacids likeAcetic acid, Propionic acid,Butyric acid
B. Isoacids like valeric, isovaleric, isobutyric, 2-methylbutyric acids
C. Gases like CO2, CH4 and H2
D. All
Ans. D

65. The total VFA content of rumen ranges from
Ans. 60 to 120mEq/L

66. Which is not a ketogenic acid in ruminants
A. Acetate
B. Butyrate
C. Propionate
D. All
Ans. C

67. The end product of carbohydrate fermentation which acts as the precursor for milk fat synthesis
A. Acetate
B. Butyrate
C. Propionate
D. All
Ans. A

68. A: The rumen undegradable protein (UDP) reaches the small intestine for enzymatic digestion by the animal
R: About 20 to 100% of total proteins entering the rumen will be degraded
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Both statements are incorrect
D. Only statement A is correct
Ans. B

69. Protein breakdown in the rumen is proportional to
1. Solubility
2. Degree of secondary and tertiary structures
3. Cross linking between aminoacid
4. Concentration of ammonia in rumen fluid
5. Cleavage of dusulphide bonds
A. Only 1, 2, 3, 4
B. Only 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
C. Only 2, 3, 4, 5
D. Only 1, 2, 3
Ans. B

70. A: vomiting is very common in horses
R: in horses, cardiac sphincter is powerful and well developed and stomach is in distant position from the abdominal walls
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Only statement A is correct
D. Only statement R is correct
Ans. D

71. Which statements is incorrect
A. In carnivores and omnivores, vomiting is common
B. Herbivores and rodents never vomit
C. Vomiting centre is located in the lateral reticular formation of the medulla
D. None
Ans. D

72. A: In Ruminants and pigs, bile flows continuously in the duodenum
R: Sphincter of oddi is less defined.
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Only statement A is correct
D. Only statement R is correct
Ans. A

73. Which statements is/are incorrect regarding fermentative digestion
A. Utilising of bulky fibrous plant materials
B. Synthesis of high biological value microbial proteins.
C. Unable to break down cellulose

D. All
Ans. C

74. Identify the disadvantages of fermentative digestion
A. Require large quantities of alkaline saliva

B. Powerful mixing movements

C. Elimination of gases

D. All
Ans. D

75. Which is not a function of gall bladder
A. Storage of bile and concentrating the bile upto 20 to 30 times
B. Prevents excess absorption of bile
C. Assisting stabilization of fat emulsion in the intestine
D. None of above
Ans. D

76. A: Gall bladder prevents excess absorption of bile salts from intestines
R: Gall bladder adds mucin to the bile
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Only statement A is correct
D. Only statement R is correct
Ans. A

77. Which statement is/are true
1. Mucin and pseudomucin in the bile act as a stabilizers of fat emulsion in the intestine.
2.  Bile has a marked antiseptic property
3. Bile has a mild laxative effect
4. In the presence of bile in the intestine, fat absorption is decreased.
A. Only 1, 2, 3, 4
B. Only 1, 2, 3
C. Only 2, 3, 4
D. Only 1, 2, 4
Ans. B

78. A: Villi increase the surface area of small intestine by 10 to 14 fold.
R: Gland like structure at the base of villi is called crypts of lieberkuhn.

A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Only statement A is correct
D. Only statement R is correct
Ans. B

79. A: The luminal stage of digestion leads to partial hydrolysis of nutrients.
R: Luminal phase of digestion is followed by membranous phase
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Only statement A is correct
D. Only statement R is correct
Ans. B

80. Which is/are not a function of liver
1. Formation and storage of glycogen
2. Synthesis of fatty acids from carbohydrates and proteins
3. Metabolism of hormones
4. Synthesis of estrogen
5. Formation of fibrinogen and other plasma factors
A. Only 1
B. Only 3, 4
C. Only 4
D. Only 2, 5
Ans. C

81. Gall bladder is absent in
A. Horses and deer
B. Elephant and giraffe
C. Camel and pigeon
D. All
Ans. D

82. Match related to amount of bile secreted in different species

1. Horse A. 7 – 14 mL/Hour

2.Ox B. 7 – 154 mL/Hour

3. Sheep C. 250 - 300 mL/Hour

4.Pig D. 98 - 111 mL/Hour

5.Dog E. 70 – 140 mL/Hour

Ans. 1-C 2-D 3-B 4-E 5-A

83. The volume of bile secretion depends on
A. Blood flow to liver
B. Digestive state of the animal
C. Composition of food
D. All
Ans. D

84. A: In sheep and goat, the mixture of pancreatic and bile juice enters the duodenum.
R: In all animals, pancreatic and bile juices enter as a mixture into the duodenum

A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A

C. Only statement A is correct
D. Only statement R is correct
Ans. C

85. Which statement is true
A. In sheep and goat, the pancreatic duct empties directly into the common bile ducts
B. In dogs, cats and horses, the bile and pancreatic ducts open closely together into the duodenum
C. In pigs and cows  bile and pancreatic ducts lie some distance apart
D. All

Ans. D

86. A: Bile is secreted continuously in all species
R: The gall bladder bile differs in composition as that of hepatic bile
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Only statement A is correct
D. Only statement R is correct

Ans. B

87. A: In horses, there is continuous and large flow of hepatic bile to the duodenum
R: In horses, gallbladder is absent
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Only statement A is correct
D. Only statement R is correct
Ans. A

88. Which of the following is primary bile acid
A. Cholic acid
B. Lithocholic acid
C. Deoxycholic acid
D. Both A and B
Ans. A

89. Which of the following is secondary bile acid
A. Cholic acid
B. Deoxycholic acid
C. Lithocholic acid
D. Both A and B

Ans. D

90. Which is true
1. Bile salts act as strong emulsifying agent
2. Bile salts activates pancreatic lipase
3. Bile salts deactivates cholesterol esterases.
4. Bile salts helps in absorption of fat soluble vitamins.
A. Only 1, 2, 3, 4
B. Only 1, 2, 3
C. Only 1, 2, 4
D. Only 2, 3, 4
Ans. C

91. A: In carnivores,  man, goat, sheep and birds, taurocholic acid predominates
R: In pigs and rabbit, glycocholic acid predominates.
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Only statement A is correct
D. Only statement R is correct
Ans. B

92. A: In enterohepatic circulation, about 94% of bile salts are lost in the faeces.
R: Loss of bile salts is replaced by the liver.
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Only statement A is correct
D. Only statement R is correct
Ans. D

93. Which of the following will give green color to the bile of herbivores.
A. Bilirubin
B. Biliverdin
C. Both
D. None
Ans. B

94.Matching:

1. Alpha cells A. Somatostatin

2. beta cells B. Enzymes of pancreatic juice

3. delta cells C. Insulin

4. Acinar cells D. Glucagon
Ans: 1-D 2-C 3-A 4-B

95. A: The exocrine portion of pancreas is called Islets of langerhans.
R: The major portion of pancreas is endocrine in function
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Both the statements are incorrect
D. Only statement R is correct
Ans. C

96. Which statement is/are true
1. Pancreatic is a clear and acidic fluid made up of the secretions of aqueous and organic phases
2. Aqueous phase causes a higher concentration of HCO3
3. The organic phase produces more of pancreatic enzymes
4. The amount of pancreatic juice secreted in horses is 10-12L/100kg body weight
A. Only 1, 2, 3, 4
B. Only 1, 2, 3
C. Only 1, 2, 4
D. Only 2, 3, 4
Ans. D

97. Which is not an endopeptidase
A. Carboxypeptidaae
B. Chymotrpsin
C. Trypsin
D. Elastase
Ans. A

98. Which is secreted as inactive form
A. Amylopsin
B. Steapsin
C. Trypsin
D. Both A and B
Ans. C

99. Identify true statement
A. Secretin and cholecystokinin are the important hormones regulate the pancreatic secretion
B. Secretin causes increased secretion of thin watery pancreatic juice with high concentration of HCO3
C.  Cholecystokinin stimulates the pancreatic secretions rich in enzymes.
D. All the above
Ans. D

100. Which of these inhibit the secretion of pancreatic HCO3 and enzymes
A. Vasoactive intestinal peptide
B. Pancreatic polypeptide
C. Secretin
D. All the above
Ans. B

101.Which statements regarding volatile fatty acids (VFAs) is incorrect?
A. VFAs contribute 60-80% of the ruminant's energy requirements.
B. Acetate is the primary VFA generated in the rumen.
C. VFAs are absorbed by pinocytosis in the rumen epithelium.
D. Nearly all of butyrate is transformed into β-hydroxybutyrate before absorption
Ans. C

102. Rumination:
A. Accelerates with the provision of finely ground diets.
B. Encompasses triphasic contractions of the rumen.
C. Lacks coordination with respiration.
D. Initiates cycles through stimulation by chemoreceptors in the rumen wall.
Ans. B

103. Matching

1. cardiac glands A. HCl

2. pyloric gland B. Rennin

3. fundic chief cells C. Mucus

4. fundic oxyntic cells D. Intrinsic factor

5. fundic neck chief cells E. Gastrin
Ans. 1-C 2-E 3-B 4-A 5-D

104. A: High concentrations of carbonic anhydrase is present in parietal cells
R: Formation of carbonic acid occurs in the neck chief cells of fundic glands
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Only statement A is correct
D. Only statement R is correct
Ans. C

105. The stimulatory impact of gastrin on HCl secretion involves, in part, the gastrin-induced release of:
A. Acetylcholine
B. Amino acids
C. Gastrin-releasing peptide
D. Histamine
Ans. D

106. Which of the following statement is/are correct regarding functions of HCl
1. Activates pepsinogen into pepsin
2. Slight hydrolysis of sucrose
3. As antiseptic in the stomach
A. Only 1, 2
B. Only 2, 3
C. Only 3, 1
D. All
Ans. D

107.Match the following related to optimum pH required for their activity

1. Amylotic bacteria A. <2.5

2. pepsin B. >5.2
3. Gastric lipase C. 1.5 - 3

4. inhibition of HCl production D. 5.5 -7.5

Ans. 1-B 2-C 3-D 4-A

108. A: Rennin delays the passage of milk in stomach
R: Calcium paracaseinate formed by Rennin, prolonged the action of pepsin on
casein
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Only statement A is correct
D. Only statement R is correct
Ans. A

109. Contact of the food bolus with the receptors of stomach mucus membrane and distention of stomach results in release of
A. Acetylcholine
B. GIP
C. Noradrenaline
D. SubstanceP
Ans. A

110. Which secretions from the duodenum inhibits gastric secretion
A. Secretin
B. Cholecystokinin
C. Both
D. None
Ans. C

111. The following each phases of gastric secretion contributes least to gastric secretion.
A. Cephalic phase
B. Gastric phase
C. Intestinal phase
D. Both A and B
Ans. C

112. Excess H+ions produced in the rumen during fermentation are removed by
A. Formation of CH4
B. Propionate formation
C. Saturation of fattyacids
D. All oftheabove
Ans. D

113. Which of these outcomes would not result from a total pancreatectomy?

A. Elevated blood sugar levels

B. Metabolic acidosis

C. Increase in body weight

D. Reduction in the absorption of amino acids
Ans. C

114. Which statement is/are true regarding secondary cycle of rumenoreticular motility
A. Also known as eructation cycle
B.  Contraction starts from caudodorsal sac of rumen
C. Occurs between every 2-3 primary cycles
D. All
Ans. D

115. Which statement is/are incorrect
1. Renin is a gastric hormone
2. Secretin is secreted from S cells of duodenum and jejunum
3. Ghrelin is known as apetite hormone secreted from chief cells of stomach
4. Secretin causes contraction of gallbladder to release bile.
A. 1, 2, 3
B. 2, 3, 4
C. 1, 3, 4
D. 1, 2, 4
Ans. C

116. Mixing movements in small intestine is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Ans. Segmentation

117. Mixing movements in large intestine is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Ans. Haustration

118. Type of histamine receptors present in parietal cells of stomach\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ans. H2

119. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the functional salivary unit.
Ans. Salivon

120. A: Submaxillary and sublingual salivary glands are mixed in dog, cat and ox
R: They are serous and mucus respectively in rodents
A. A and R are correct and R explains A
B. A and R are correct and R doesnot explains A
C. Only statement A is correct
D. Only statement R is correct
Ans. B

121. Which of the following are alkaligenic salivary glands
1. Parotid
2. Inferior molar
3. Buccal
4. Palatine
A. 1, 2, 3, 4
B. 1, 2, 3
C. 2, 3, 4
D. 1, 3, 4
Ans. A

122. Which statement is incorrect about mucogenic salivary glands
A. Sublingual, pharyngeal and Submaxillary are mucogenic glands
B. They secret more of Mucin
C. They secret high concentration of HCO3
D. None
Ans. C

123. Which statement is false regarding saliva
A. Saliva of domestic animals is slightly alkaline
B. Saliva of ruminants is distinctly alkaline
C. Saliva of ruminants contain urea
D. None
Ans. D

124. Stimulation of which efferent fibers results in copious secretion of saliva
A. Parasympathetic
B. Sympathetic
C. Both
D. None
Ans. A

125. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a salivary protein, required for the growth and maturation of gustatory buds.
Ans. Ghrelin

126. Which of the following are functions of saliva
1. Taste
2. Protection and lubrication
3. Dilution and cleaning
4. Integrity of tooth enamel
5. Digestion
A. 1, 2, 5
B. 1, 3, 4, 5
C. 2, 3, 4
D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Ans. D

127. Which enzyme is considered to be a good indicator of properly functioning salivary glands in dogs
A. Salivary amylase
B. Lingual lipase
C. Ptyalin
D. All the above
Ans. C

128. In which species saliva plays a major in thermoregulation
A. Cattle
B. Pigs
C. Rats
D. Dogs
Ans. C

129. Which among these is not a function of saliva
A. Tissue repair
B. Antibacterial properties
C. Thermoregulation
D. None
Ans. D

130. An ingredient in saliva, not classified as a protein, furnishes nitrogen for bacterial growth and the synthesis of microbial protein

Ans. Urea

131. Part of gastrointestinal secretion that donot contain enzymes is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Ans. Gall bladder

132. Rate of passage of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fluids is fastest from stomach to duodenum
Ans. Isotonic

133. For animals not requiring extensive fermentation of their food, most of the digestion and absorption takes place in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Ans. Small intestine

134. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ VFA is least likely to cause ketosis in ruminants
Ans. Butyric acid

135. Reabsorption of electrolytes and water and microbial digestion are characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part of GIT
Ans. Large intestine

136. Exopeptidase enzyme present in pancreas is \_\_\_\_\_\_
Ans. Carboxypeptidase

137. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ VFA contributes maximum percentage of VFA in ruminants
Ans. Acetic acid

138. \_\_\_\_\_\_ VFA is glucogenic in function
Ans. Propionic acid

139. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ species post gastric fermentation occurs.
Ans. Horses

140. In horses, microbial digestion occurs in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Ans. Large intestine

141. Ptyalin is present in the saliva of \_\_\_\_
Ans. Pigs

142. \_\_\_\_\_\_ hormone that increases the bicarbonate and water in pancreatic juice
Ans. Secretin

143. Glycerol is fermented in rumen to
A. Butyric acid
B. Acetic acid
C. Propionic acid
D. None
Ans. C

144. Which salivary function is insignificant in ruminants
A. Enzyme digestion
B. Chemical buffer
C. Media for bacterial growth
D. Prevention of froth
Ans. A

145. The parotid salivary secretion in most of the mammals is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Ans. Serous
146. Digestion is enzymatic in nature in
A. Cattle
B. Pig
C. Goat
D. Herbivores birds
Ans. B

147. Which ions are absorbed from the intestine by diffusion
A. Ca++
B. Fe++
C. Chloride ion
D. Phosphate ion
Ans. C

148. Satiety hormone is
A. Ptyalin
B. Gastrin
C. Secretin
D. Leptin
Ans. D

149. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ converts trypsinogen into trypsin
Ans. Enterokinase

150. The type of calcium absorption where calcium is endocytosed at luminal end and sent out at basolateral membrane by exocytosis is known as ----

Ans. Transcaltachia

151. Match the following related to their proportions produced during carbohydrate fermentation

1. Acetate A. 30 – 40%

2. propionate B. 50 – 60%

3.butyrate C. 60 – 65%

4. methane D. 10 – 15 %

5.CO2 E. 15 – 20%

Ans. 1-C 2-E 3-D 4-A 5-B

152. Match related to their count in rumen

1. Protozoa A. 10 - 1011 /mL of rumen fluid

2. Fungi B. 105 -106/mL of rumen fluid

3. Bacteria C. 105 – 107/gm of rumen contents

Ans. 1-B 2-C 3-A