

# PYQSide

## NEET EXCRETORY PRODUCTS AND THEIR ELIMINATION — REGULATION OF KIDNEY FUNCTION (ADH, RAAS, ANF) — PYQS

Max. Marks: 48

Questions: 12

### Section A (MCQ)

- Q.1** Arrange the following events occurring in Renin-Angiotensin mechanism in the correct order :
- Increase in blood pressure and Glomerular filtration rate.
  - Reabsorption of  $\text{Na}^+$  and water from distal parts of tubule due to Aldosterone.
  - Fall in Glomerular filtration rate.
  - Vasoconstriction by Angiotensin II and release of Aldosterone.
  - Renin converts Angiotensinogen into Angiotensin I, followed by Angiotensin II.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [NEET (UG) 2026]
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) A, C, E, B, D | (2) C, A, B, D, E |
| (3) A, D, B, E, C | (4) C, E, D, B, A |

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- Q.2** The JGA (Juxta Glomerular Apparatus) is a special sensitive region formed by cellular modifications in \_\_\_\_\_ related to the same nephron. [NEET (UG) 2026]
- Proximal convoluted tubule and efferent renal arteriole
  - Distal convoluted tubule and efferent renal arteriole
  - Distal convoluted tubule and afferent renal arteriole
  - Proximal convoluted tubule and afferent renal arteriole

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- Q.3** Diuresis is prevented by: [RE-NEET (UG) 2024]
- Renin from JG cell via switching off the osmoreceptors
  - ANF from atria of the heart
  - Aldosterone from adrenal medulla
  - Vasopressin from Neurohypophysis

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- Q.4** Which of the following statements are correct?
- An excessive loss of body fluid from the body switches off osmoreceptors.

- ADH facilitates water reabsorption to prevent diuresis.
- ANF causes vasodilation.
- ADH causes increase in blood pressure.
- ADH is responsible for decrease in GFR.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [NEET (UG) 2023]

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) B, C and D only | (2) A, B and E only |
| (3) C, D and E only | (4) A and B only    |

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- Q.5** Select the correct statements. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :
- Angiotensin II activates the cortex of adrenal gland to release aldosterone.
  - Aldosterone leads to increase in blood pressure.
  - ANF acts as a check on renin-angiotensin mechanism.
  - ADH causes vasodilation.
  - Vasopressin is released from adenohypophysis.
- [NEET (UG) 2022 (Phase 2)]
- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) A, B and C only | (2) A, B and E only |
| (3) C, D and E only | (4) B, C and D only |

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- Q.6** Which of the following would help in prevention of diuresis? [NEET (UG) 2020]
- Decrease in secretion of renin by JG cells
  - More water reabsorption due to undersecretion of ADH
  - Reabsorption of  $\text{Na}^+$  and water from renal tubules due to aldosterone
  - Atrial natriuretic factor causes vasoconstriction

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- Q.7** A decrease in blood pressure/volume will not cause the release of [NEET 2017]
- atrial natriuretic factor
  - aldosterone
  - ADH
  - renin

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**Q.8** Which of the following does not favour the formation of large quantities of dilute urine?

[AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]

- (1) Renin
- (2) Atrial natriuretic factor
- (3) Alcohol
- (4) Caffeine

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**Q.9** Which of the following causes an increase in sodium reabsorption in the distal convoluted tubule?

[AIPMT 2014]

- (1) Increase in aldosterone levels
- (2) Increase in antidiuretic hormone levels
- (3) Decrease in aldosterone levels
- (4) Decrease in antidiuretic hormone levels

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**Q.10** A fall in glomerular filtration rate (GFR) activates

[AIPMT 2012 (Mains)]

- (1) juxtaglomerular cells to release renin
- (2) adrenal cortex to release aldosterone
- (3) adrenal medulla to release adrenaline
- (4) posterior pituitary to release vasopressin.

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**Q.11** Which one of the following statements is correct with respect to kidney function regulation?

[AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

- (1) When someone drinks a lot of water, ADH release is suppressed.
- (2) Exposure to cold temperature stimulates ADH release.
- (3) An increase in glomerular blood flow stimulates formation of angiotensin II.
- (4) During summer when body loses a lot of water by evaporation, the release of ADH is suppressed.

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**Q.12** Angiotensinogen is a protein produced and secreted by

[AIPMT 2006]

- (1) juxtaglomerular (JG) cells
- (2) macula densa cells
- (3) endothelial cells (cells lining the blood vessels)
- (4) liver cells.

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## ANSWER KEY

| Ques. | 1  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| Ans.  | 4  | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1  | 1  |
| Ques. | 12 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| Ans.  | 4  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |