NROSCI/BIOSC 1070 and MSNBIO 2070 Exam # 2 October 27, 2017 Total POINTS: 100 20% of grade in class

- **1)** An individual with untreated emphysema and COPD reports to the hospital emergency department.
 - a) The patient was found to have a normal arterial blood oxygen content. Briefly describe the physiological mechanism accounting for this, despite the fact that the patient has severe pulmonary disease. (4 points).

b) Would intravenous injection of bicarbonate likely improve the patient's condition or make it worse? Provide a brief explanation for your answer. (4 points).

c) If the patient does not receive treatment, would they likely develop heart failure? Provide a brief explanation for your answer. *(4 points).*

d) How would vital capacity differ in this patient from a normal individual? Provide a brief explanation for your answer. *(2 points).*

e) How would inspiratory reserve volume differ in this patient from a normal individual? Provide a brief explanation for your answer. (2 points).

f) How would expiratory reserve volume differ in this patient from a normal individual? Provide a brief explanation for your answer. *(2 points).*

g) How would transpulmonary pressure differ in this patient from a normal individual? Provide a brief explanation for your answer. *(2 points).*

h) How would the firing rate of peripheral chemoreceptor afferents differ in this patient from a normal individual? Provide a brief explanation for your answer. (2 points).

i) What are the <u>two</u> most likely treatments that would be provided to the patient in the emergency room to stabilize their condition? Provide a brief explanation for your answer. (4 points).

2) During a routine medical examination, a quadriplegic patient is found to have high blood pressure. Would it be prudent for the physician treating the patient to prescribe an ACE inhibitor to take when they get home? Provide a brief explanation for your answer. (5 points).

3) An army medic is treating a solider on the battlefield who is believed to have high intracranial pressure following a head injury. As treatment options, the medic can provide the soldier intravenous hypertonic saline, hypotonic saline, or isotonic saline. Which of these solutions would be most helpful for treating the wounded soldier? Provide a brief explanation for your answer. (5 points).

- 4) A neuroscientist is conducting an experiment on an anesthetized and artificially ventilated animal. The GABA receptor agonist muscimol is injected into the animal's CVLM to inhibit the activity of neurons located there. Indicate the effect, if any, of inhibition of CVLM neurons on the following physiological parameters. Provide a brief explanation of your answer.
 - a) Blood pressure. (4 points).

b) Activity of vagal efferent fibers that innervate the SA node. (4 points).

c) Plasma levels of angiotensin-2. (4 points).

5) Mast cells, a type of white blood cell, release histamine when activated by allergens. If a large number of mast cells are activated, blood pressure drops considerably and the patient experiences shock. Histamine produces several physiological effects that cause additional filtration from capillaries, and thus a loss of plasma volume. Describe two distinct actions of histamine that serve to increase capillary filtration. (6 points).

6) Nesiritide (Natrecor) is a synthetic form of B-type natriuretic peptide. Nesiritide has been used to treat patients with congestive heart failure. Describe two actions of Nesiritide that would be beneficial for patients with heart failure. (6 points).

7) Coumadin (warfarin) is a commonly prescribed drug that reduces the risk of heart attacks. Discuss the actions of warfarin, and why these actions reduce the risk of heart attacks. (8 points).

- 8) The following blood gases are determined for a patient: pH 7.46, pCO₂ 32 mm Hg, HCO_3^- 23 mEq/L.
 - a) Is the alkalosis respiratory or metabolic in origin? (2 points)
 - b) Is the alkalosis partially compensated or uncompensated? (2 points)
- 9) The following blood gases are determined for a patient: pH 7.31, pCO₂ 50 mm Hg, HCO_3^- 22 mEq/L.
 - a) Is the acidosis respiratory or metabolic in origin? (2 points)
 - b) Is the acidosis partially compensated or uncompensated? (2 points)

- **10)** The following blood gases are determined for a patient: pH 7.30, pCO₂ 46 mm Hg, HCO_3^- 16 mEq/L.
 - a) Is the acidosis respiratory or metabolic in origin? (2 points)
 - b) Is the acidosis partially compensated or uncompensated? (2 points)
- **11)** An astronaut has been living on the International Space Station for 2 months. Indicate how the following physiological parameters differ from those prior to the astronaut leaving Earth. *(2 points each; 4 points total)*
 - a) Atrial natriuretic factor

12)

Higher	Lower	Same
b) Aldosterone		
Higher	Lower	Same
A person is exercising vigorously in hot weather. How does oxygen delivery to the following organs change during exercise? (2 points each; 6 points total)		
a) Brain		
Higher	Lower	Same

b) Heart *Higher Lower Lower Same Lower Lower Same*

13) Oxygen delivery is greatly enhanced to working muscle during exercise. In one sentence each, discuss <u>five</u> factors that contribute to increasing oxygen delivery to working muscle. *(2 points each; 10 points total)*

Factor 1:

Factor 2:

Factor 3:

Factor 4:

Factor 5:

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