

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

B.6.3. Long Term Regulation

1. An important part of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone blood regulation system is the conversion of angiotensin I into angiotensin II. Where does this conversion take place?
 - a. In the liver
 - b. In the kidneys
 - c. In the lungs
 - d. In the pancreas
 - e. In the plasma
2. Atrial natriuretic peptide (=ANP) is a hormone that decreases the blood pressure by increasing the loss of sodium by the kidneys which in turn reduces the blood volume. Where is this ANP actually secreted?
 - a. In the kidneys
 - b. In the adrenal glands
 - c. In the liver
 - d. In the heart
 - e. In the lungs
3. What is the function of the Antidiuretic hormone (=ADH)?
 - a. Increase diuresis from the kidneys
 - b. Decrease diuresis from the kidneys
 - c. Increase the release of Atrial Natriuretic Peptide
 - d. Decrease the release of Atrial Natriuretic Peptide
4. What is the strongest blood pressure regulator?
 - a. The Frank-Starling system
 - b. Peripheral vasoconstriction
 - c. The renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system
 - d. The baro-reflex
 - e. Atrial Natriuretic Peptide

Answers:

1. e.
2. d.
3. b.
4. c.