Lecturer MCQs

Chapter 2: The nervous, endocrine and immune systems and principle of homeostasis

1. The continuous interactions among the nervous, endocrine and immune systems was named _____.

* a. neuroimmunomodulation

b. psychoimmunology

c. psychoneuroimmunology

d. immunoendocrinology

2. What are the two main cell types in the nervous system?

a. Neurons and synaptic

b. Mitochondria and neurotransmitters

c. Glial cells and microglia cells

*d. Neurons and glial cells

3. _____ is the organism's apparatus for responding to the external environment. It sends information to the brain from the body's various sensory detectors.

a. Feedback looping

*b. The somatic nervous system

c. The parasympathetic nervous system

d. The autonomic nervous system

4. The pituitary (anterior and posterior lobes), thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal (cortex and medulla), pancreas and gonads are examples of what?

a. Neurotransmitters

b. Glutamate receptors

c. Synapses

*d. Endocrine glands

5. Endocrine glands release hormones as a response to which stimuli?
a. Hormones from other endocrine glands
b. Chemical characteristics of the blood (other than hormones)
c. Neural stimulation
*d. All of these

6. Which secosteroid hormone is metabolised in the liver and kidney and normally arises in the skin from sunlight or comes from food such as oily fish or from supplements?
*a. Vitamin D
b. Iron
c. Vitamin B12
d. Progesterone

7. Antibodies are made by which cells?
a. Glial cells
*b. B cells
c. Dendritic cell
d. T cells

8. The _____ includes the thymus, spleen, tonsils, bone marrow, circulatory system and lymphatic system. These different parts of the body work together to produce, store and transport specific types of cells and substances to combat health threats.
a. innate immune system
b. endocrine system
*c. adaptive immune system
d. nervous system

9. Autoimmunity results from a _____ IS attacking normal tissues as if they were foreign organisms.

a. hypoactive

*b. hyperactive

c. hypoactive and hyperactive

d. neither

10. _____can be viewed as a form of anticipatory homeostasis.

a. Inflamation

b. The innate immune system

*c. The placebo effect

d. None of these