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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama  
Sidang Akademik 2003/2004

September – Oktober 2003

**ZCT 531/4 - Anatomi dan Fisiologi Manusia**

Masa : 3 jam

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Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **EMPAT BELAS** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

Jawab mana-mana **LIMA** soalan. Pelajar dibenarkan menjawab semua soalan dalam Bahasa Inggeris ATAU Bahasa Malaysia ATAU kombinasi kedua-duanya.

1. (a) Secara ringkas terangkan kenapa kita dapat samakan sel-sel badan dengan individu-individu dalam masyarakat.

(15/100)

- (b) Secara ringkas, bincangkan konsep homeostasis. (20/100)

- (c) Dalam kajian anatomi, yang berikut ditemui. Jelaskan maksud perkataan-perkataan itu.

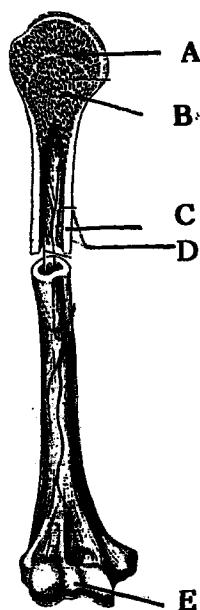
plana sagital  
plana parasagital  
plana frontal  
medial  
lateral  
proksimal  
distal  
superfisial  
anterior  
posterior.

(20/100)

- (d) Terangkan perbezaan antara potensial penjana dengan potensial aksi dengan memberikan sedikit sebanyak pencirian tentang apa yang berlaku.

(45/100)

2. (a) Secara ringkas terangkan fungsi-fungsi sistem peredaran serta faktor-faktor yang mengawal output kardiak. (50/100)
- (b) Perihalkan fungsi-fungsi laluan-laluan udara dalam sistem pernafasan. (25/100)
- (c) Dengan bantuan contoh, jelaskan kenapa lebih baik untuk kita bernafas secara mendalam tetapi dengan kadar yang perlahan berbanding dengan pernafasan cetek dengan kadar yang cepat. (25/100)
3. (a) Secara ringkas, jelaskan peranan kompleks troponin - tropomiosin dalam pengecutan otot rangka. (25/100)
- (b) Jelaskan perbezaan antara pengecutan isotonik dan isometrik serta sebutan tetanus terfius dalam pengecutan isometrik. (20/100)
- (c) Kenalpasti bahagian-bahagian tulang humerus yang tertunjuk sebagai A ke E dalam gambarajah 1. (5/100)
- (d) Senaraikan komponen-komponen yang membentukkan sistem integumen dan secara ringkas jelaskan fungsi komponen-komponen tersebut. (50/100)

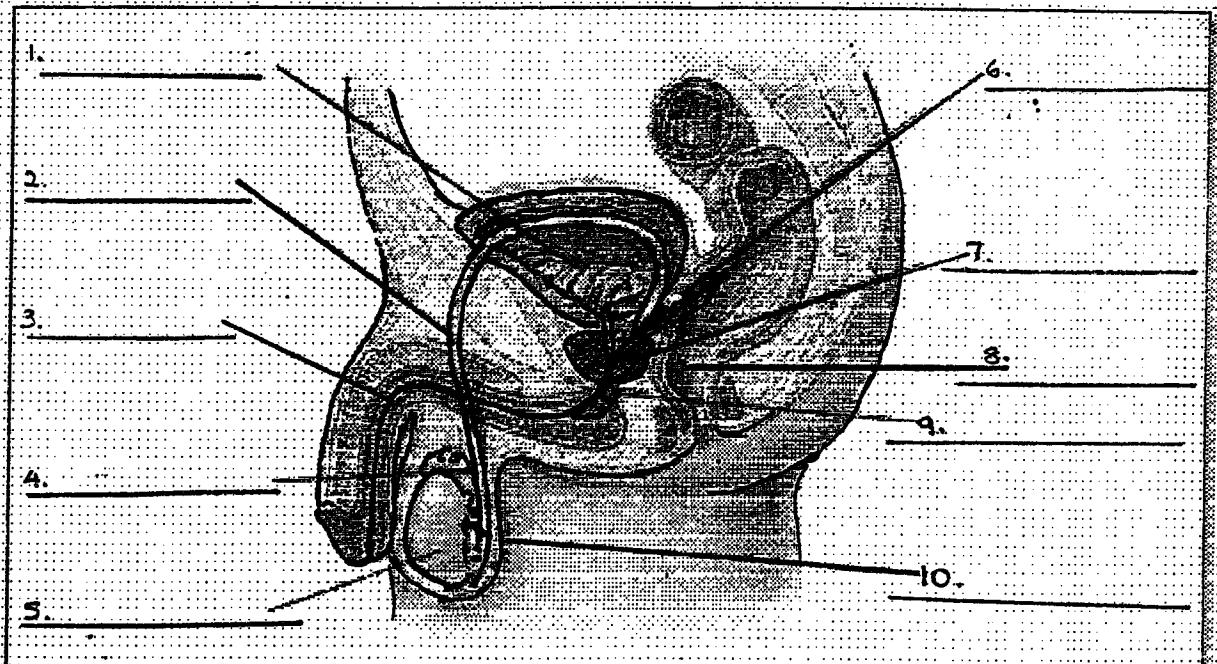


Rajah 1

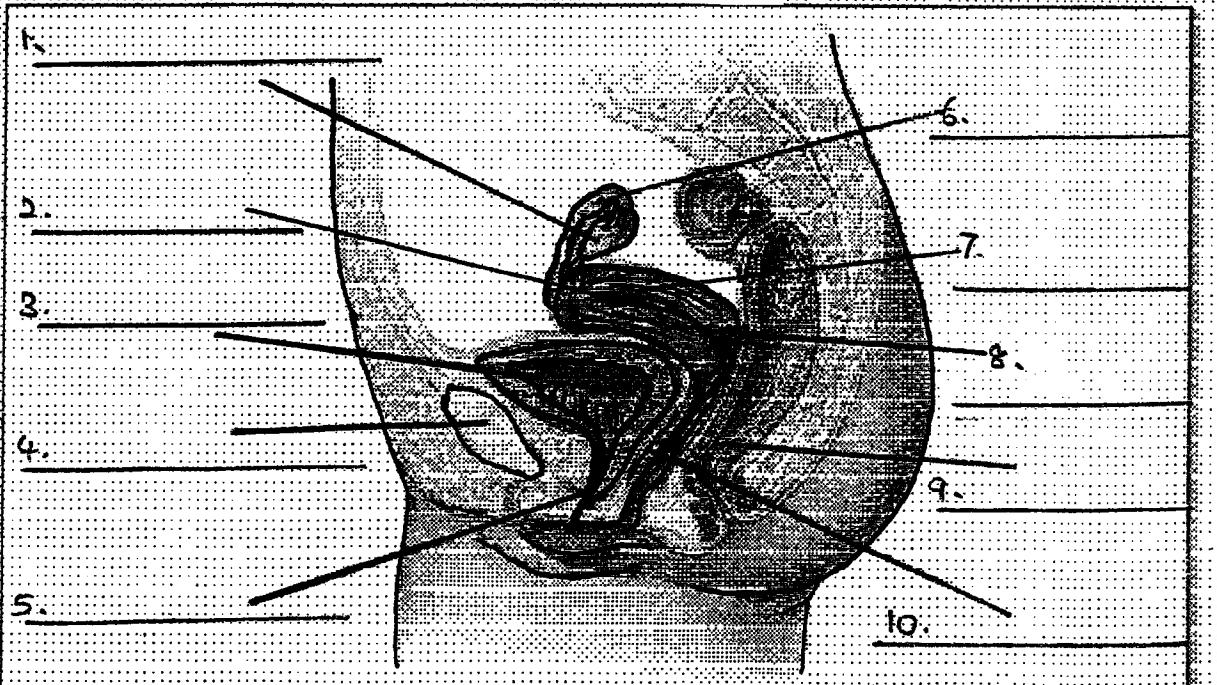
4. (a) Tuliskan nota ringkas tentang perkara berikut:
- |       |                        |          |
|-------|------------------------|----------|
| (i)   | Peristalsis            | (10/100) |
| (ii)  | Enzim pencernaan       | (20/100) |
| (iii) | Pankreas               | (20/100) |
| (iv)  | Hormon dalam kehamilan | (20/100) |

- (b) Label gambarajah berikut. (item yang disenaraikan di bawah gambarajah boleh digunakan banyak kali atau tidak digunakan langsung)

### Anatomi Lelaki



### Anatomi Perempuan



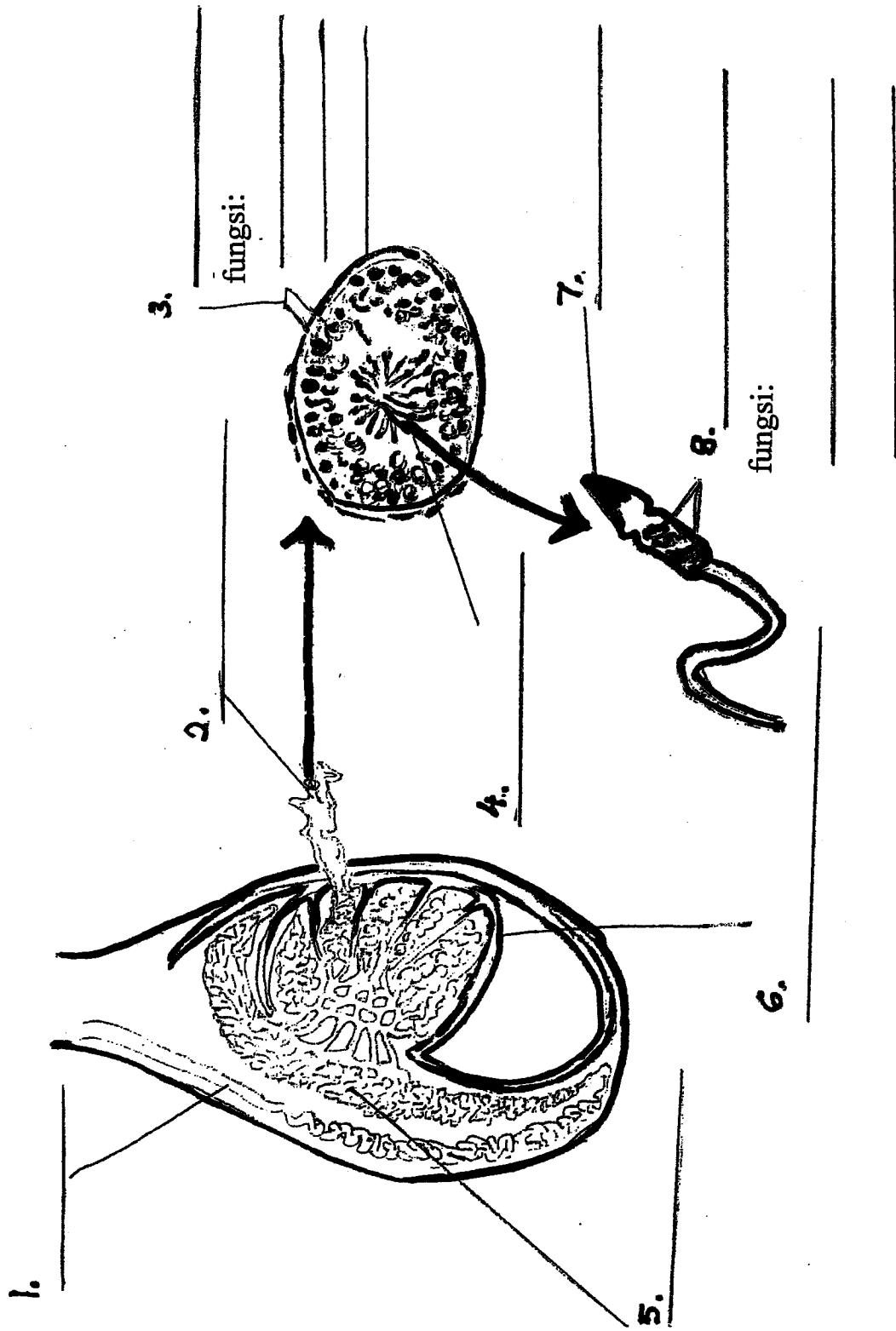
Skrotum	Saluran ovum	Testis	Ovari	Uterus	Ureter	Uretra	Rektum
Vagina	Serviks	Epididimis	Kelenjar bulboretral	Endometrium	Vesikel		
seminal			Pundi kencing	Simfisis pubis	Vas deferens	Kelenjar prostat.	

(20/100)

...4/-

- (c) Anatomi testis.  
Sila isi ruang-ruang kosong pada gambarajah.

- 4 -



(10/100)

...5/-

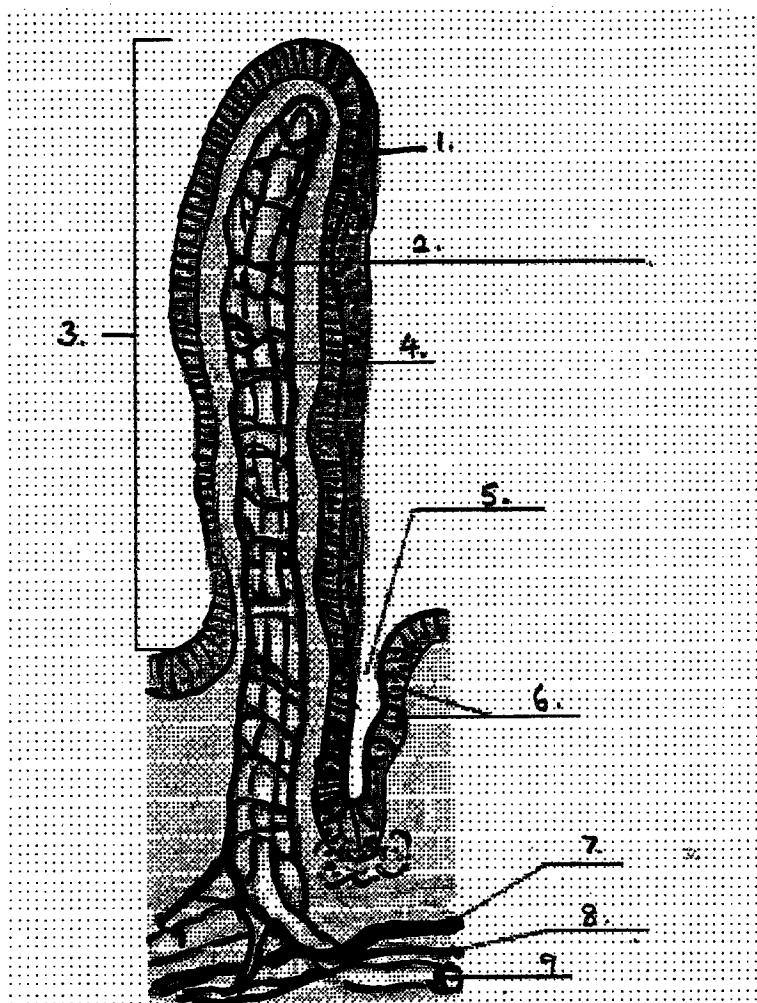
5. (a) Terangkan kawalan rembesan hormon dengan contoh-contoh yang sesuai. (20/100)
- (b) Terangkan respons tekanan atau sindrom adaptif umum (GAS). (20/100)
- (c) Tuliskan nota ringkas tentang perkara berikut:  
 (i) Kelenjar paratiroid  
 (ii) Kelenjar Tiroid  
 (iii) Kelenjar adrenal  
 (iv) Kelenjar pituitary anterior (40/100)
- (d) En. M merasa sangat dahaga untuk beberapa minggu. Beliau minum air yang banyak setiap hari dan menghasilkan air kencing yang banyak.  
 Nyatakan dua penyakit yang boleh menghasilkan keadaan ini.  
 Apakah ujian yang boleh dibuat oleh doctor untuk membezakan gangguan mana yang wujud? (10/100)
- (e) Isikan kesan dan tapak penghasilan hormon-hormon berikut:

Hormon	Kesan	Tapak penghasilan
FSH dalam lelaki		
testosteron		
estrogen		
HCG		
progesteron		

(10/100)

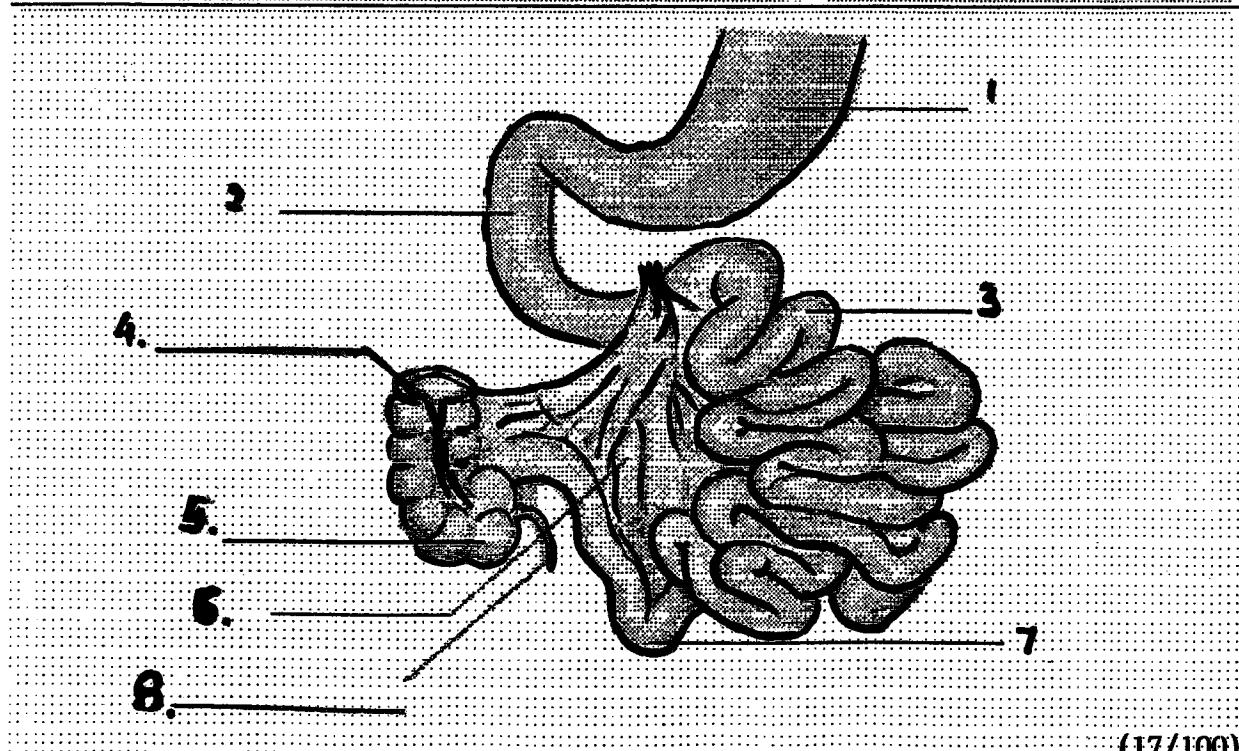
6. (a) Berbantukan gambarajah yang sesuai, terangkan unit berfungsi suatu ginjal.  
(15/100)
- (b) Terangkan langkah-langkah dalam penghasilan air kencing, yakni penapisan, rembesan, serapan dan mekanisme arus balas.  
(20/100)
- (c) Tulis nota ringkas tentang perkara berikut:
- (i) Hormon antidiuretis  
(ii) Aldosteron  
(20/100)
- (d) Isikan ruang kosong dengan jawapan ringkas untuk memadankan dengan ayat berkaitan:
- (i) Kation yang paling banyak dalam bendalir intrasel yang memainkan peranan penting untuk mewujudkan keupayaan rehat.  
Jawapan: \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) Mineral yang paling banyak dalam badan yang memainkan peranan penting dalam pembekuan darah, pelepasan neurotransmitter, pengekalan tonus otot, dan sifat mudah terangsang tisu saraf dan otot.  
Jawapan: \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) Kation luar sel yang paling banyak yang penting untuk keseimbangan bendalir dan elektrolit.  
Jawapan: \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) Boleh disebabkan oleh pemuntahan kandungan gastrik yang berlebihan, sedutan gastrik atau pengambilan berlebihan bahan alkali.  
Jawapan: \_\_\_\_\_  
(4/100)
- (e) Terangkan peringkat kelahiran dan namakan hormon-hormon yang penting dalam kehamilan yang sudah lanjut, semasa kelahiran dan tempoh posnatal.  
(24/100)

- (f) Labelkan nombor-nombor yang ditandakan pada gambarajah.



Struktur vilus tunggal dalam usus

### Usus kecil.



(17/100)

Ileum Kolon menaik Perut Duodenum Jejenum Apendiks Mesenteri Sekum Arteriol Jaringan kapilari darah Sel goblet Kelenjar usus Lakteal Salur limfa Epitelium kolumnar ringkas Venul Vilus. **121**

...8/-

TERJEMAHAN

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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination  
2003/2004 Academic Session

September - October 2003

**ZCT 531/4 - Human Anatomy and Physiology**Time : 3 hours

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Please check that the examination paper consists of **FOURTEEN** printed pages before you commence this examination.

Answer any **FIVE** questions. Students are allowed to answer all questions in English OR Bahasa Malasyia OR combinations of both.

1. (a) Briefly explain why is it that we can liken body cells to individuals in a society. (15/100)

- (b) Briefly discuss the concept of homeostatis. (20/100)

- (c) In anatomy, the following terms are encountered. Explain their meaning.

sagittal plane  
parasagittal plane  
frontal plane  
medial  
lateral  
proximal  
distal  
superficial  
anterior  
posterior

(20/100)

- (d) Explain the difference between generator potentials and action potentials, providing some details of the events taking place. (45/100)

2. (a) Briefly explain the functions of the circulatory system and the factors that control cardiac output. (50/100)
- (b) Outline the functions of the air passageways of the respiratory system. (25/100)
- (c) With the help of examples, explain why it is better to breathe in deeply but at a slower rate than shallowly at a higher rate. (25/100)
3. (a) Briefly explain the role of the troponin - tropomyosin complex in skeletal muscle contraction. (25/100)
- (b) Explain the differences between isotonic and isometric contraction as well as the term fused tetanus in isometric contraction. (20/100)
- (c) Identify the parts of the humerus bone shown as A to E in Figure 1. (5/100)
- (d) List the various components that form the integumentary system and briefly explain their functions. (50/100)

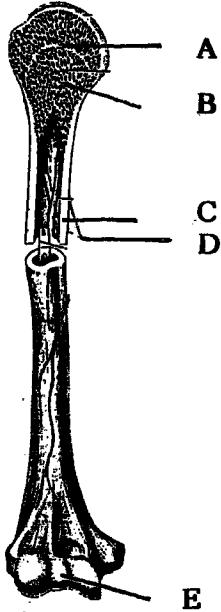


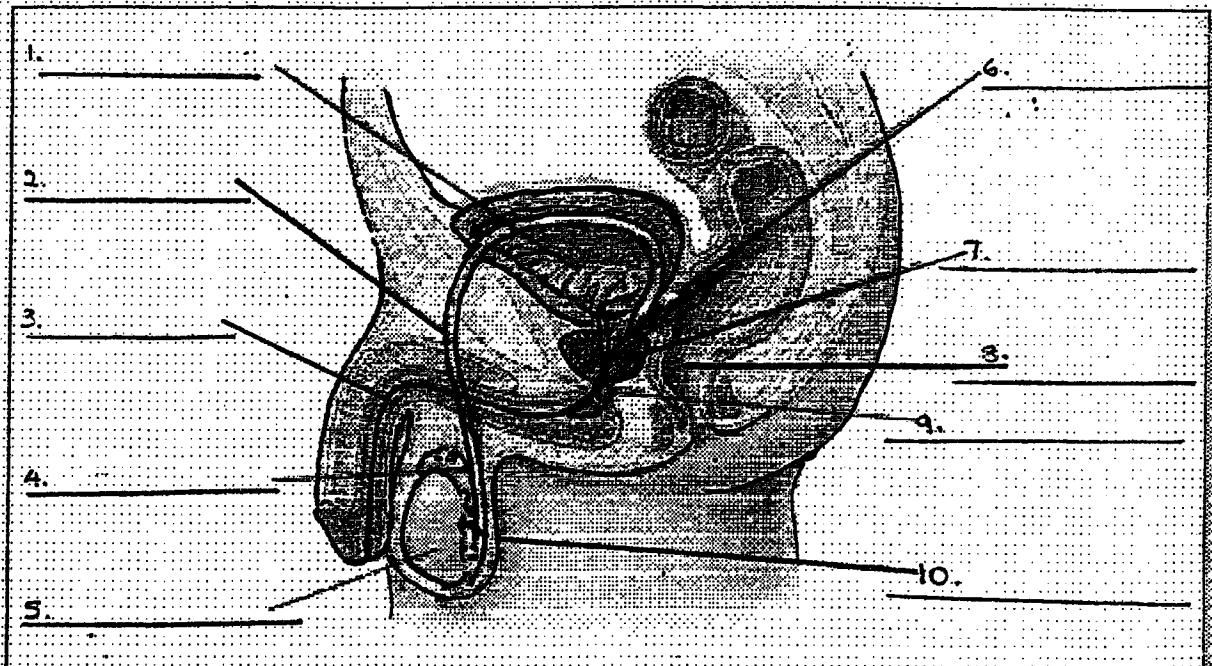
Fig. 1

4. (a) Write short notes on the following
- |       |                       |          |
|-------|-----------------------|----------|
| (i)   | Peristalsis           | (10/100) |
| (ii)  | Digestive enzymes     | (20/100) |
| (iii) | Pancreas              | (20/100) |
| (iv)  | Hormones in pregnancy | (20/100) |

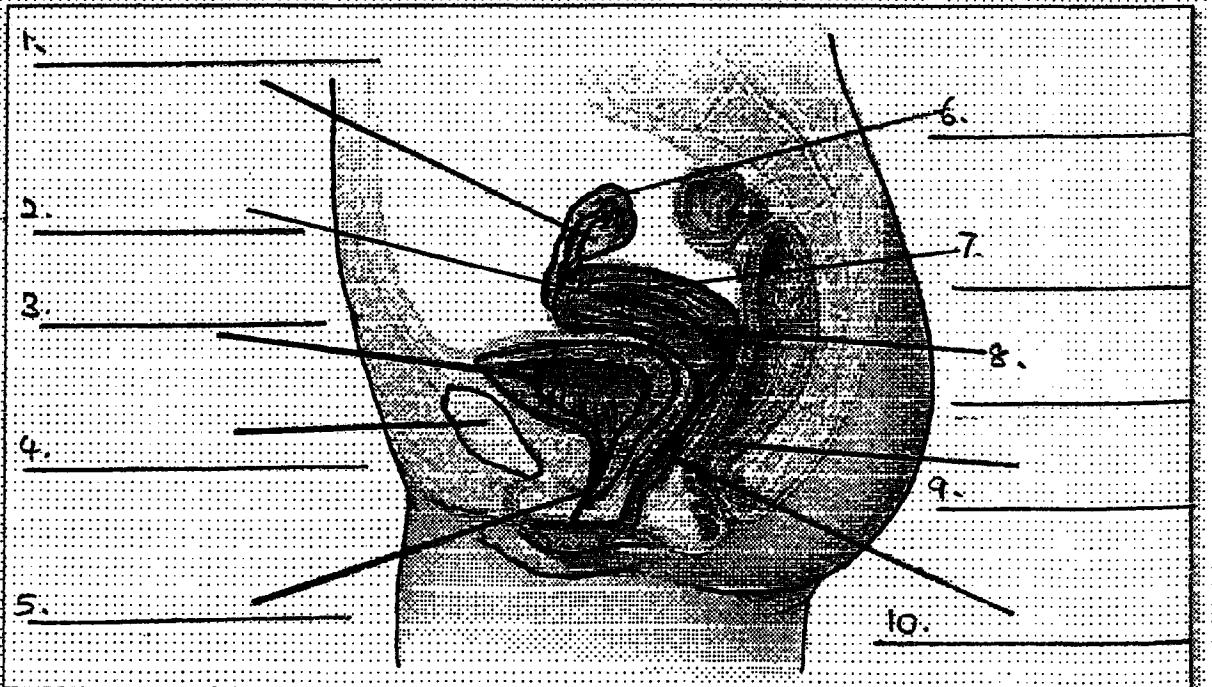
(b) Label the diagrams.

(the items listed below may be used more than once or not at all)

### Male Anatomy



### Female Anatomy

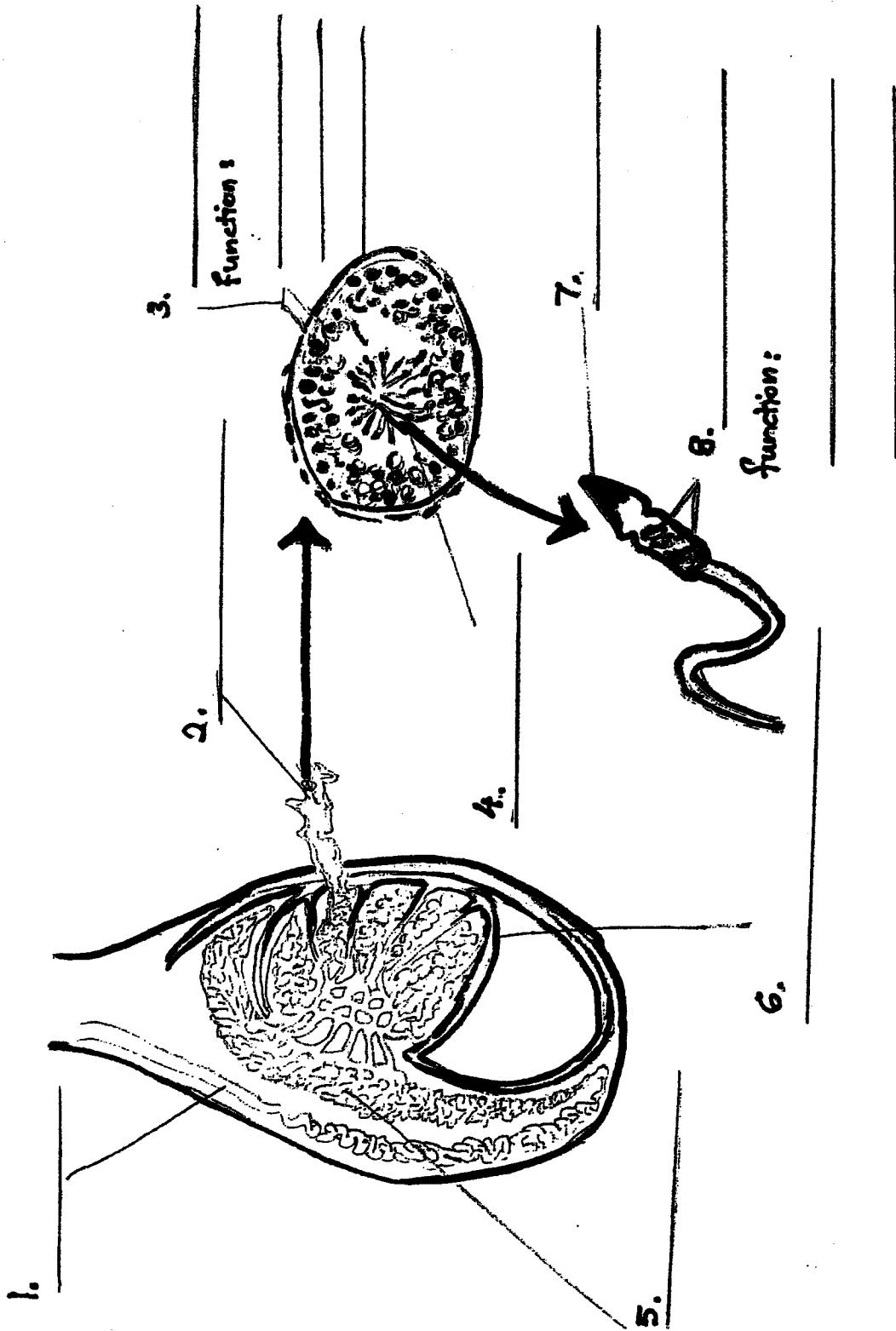


Scrotum   Oviduct   Testis   Ovary   Uterus   Ureter   Urethra   Rectum  
 Vagina   Cervix   Epididymis   Bulbourethral gland   Endometrium   Seminal  
 vesicle   Urinary bladder   Pubic symphysis   Vas deferens   Prostate gland.

(20/100)

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- (c) Anatomy of the Testis  
Fill in the blanks



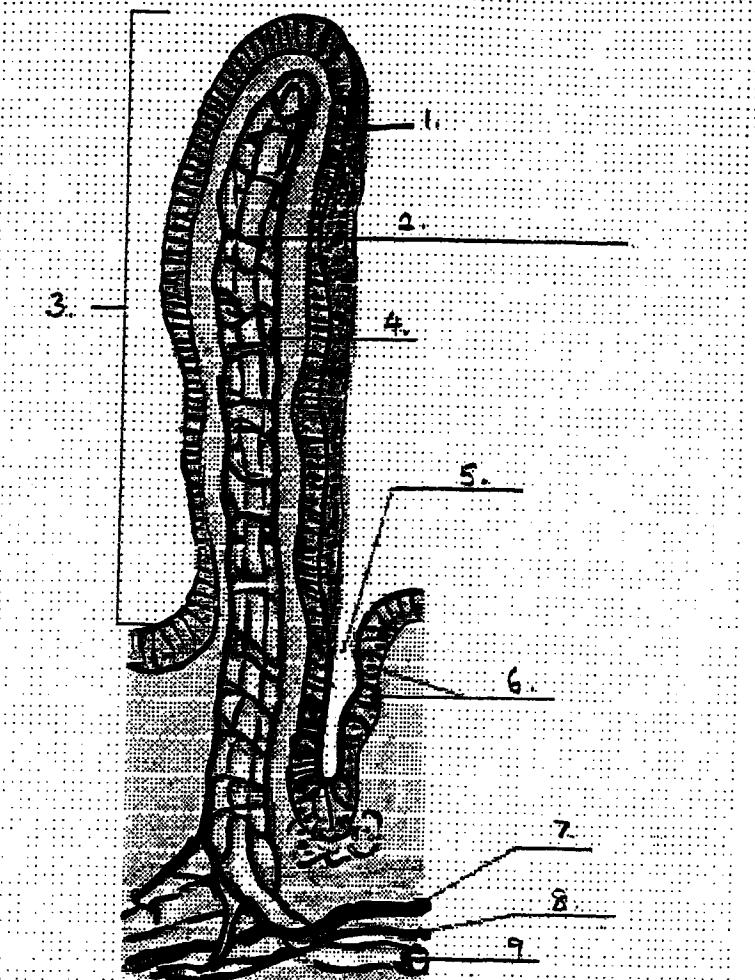
5. (a) With the help of examples, describe the control of hormone secretion. (20/100)
- (b) Explain the stress response or general adaptive syndrom (GAS). (20/100)
- (c) Write short notes on the following:  
 (i) Parathyroid gland  
 (ii) Thyroid gland  
 (iii) Adrenal gland  
 (iv) Anterior pituitary gland (40/100)
- (d) Mr. M has been suffering from extreme thirst. He drinks many glasses of water every day and produces a lot of urine.  
 Name 2 disorders that could produce this condition.  
 What tests could a doctor do to differentiate which disorder is present? (10/100)
- (e) Fill in the effect and site of production of the following hormones:

Hormone	Effect	Site of production
FSH in males		
Testosterone		
Oestrogen		
HCG		
Progesterone		

(10/100)

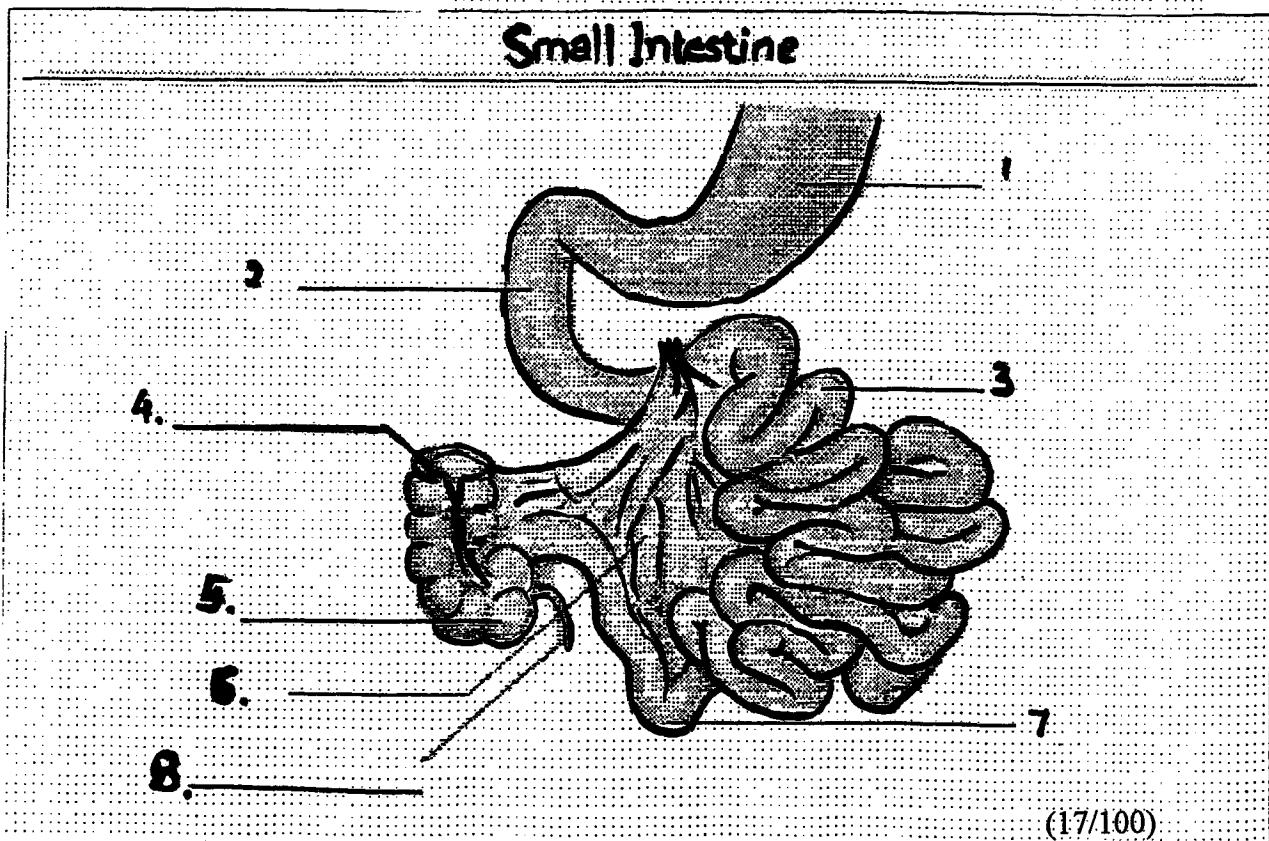
6. (a) With the help of a diagram, describe the functional unit of the kidney.  
(15/100)
- (b) Describe the steps in urine formation i.e. filtration, secretion, absorption, counter-current mechanism.  
(20/100)
- (c) Write short notes on the following:  
(i) Anti-diuretic Hormone  
(ii) Aldosterone  
(20/100)
- (d) Answer the following by giving a word, relevant phrase/phrases:  
(i) The most abundant cation in intracellular fluid which plays a key role in establishing the resting potential.  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
(ii) The most abundant mineral in the body which plays important roles in blood clotting, neurotransmitter release, maintenance of muscle tone, and excitability of nervous and muscle tissue.  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
(iii) The most abundant extracellular cation which is essential in fluid and electrolyte balance.  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
(iv) Can be caused by excessive vomiting of gastric contents, gastric suctioning, or excessive intake of alkaline substances.  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_  
(4/100)
- (e) Describe the different stages of labour and identify the hormones that are important in late pregnancy, labour and the post-natal period.  
(24/100)

(f) Fill in the blanks.



Structure of a single intestinal villus.

### Small Intestine



(17/100)

Ileum Ascending colon Stomach Duodenum Jejunum Appendix Mesentery Caecum  
Arteriole Blood capillary network Goblet cells Intestinal gland Lacteal Lymph vessel  
Simple columnar epithelium Venule Villus