

# Avian Physiology Question bank

Contributed by:

**Dr. Pakiza Hamira Wasman**

Department of Animal Resources,  
College of Agricultural Engineering Sciences,  
Salahaddin University-Erbil.

Email: pakiza.wasman@su.edu.krd

## Full the blanks with correct word:

1. The ..... marks the end of the jejunum and the start of the ileum.
2. Anemia is a ..... The type of anemia is ..... , ..... , ..... And .....
3. The number of RBCs in males ..... than females, because the influence of ..... hormone in males which ..... The production of RBCs.
4. The numbers and types of Leukocytes birds influenced by several factors: ..... , ..... , ..... , ..... , ..... , ..... And .....
5. Anemia is a..... The type of anemia is ..... , ..... , ..... And .....
6. The number of RBCs in males ..... than females, because the influence of ..... hormone in males which ..... The production of RBCs.
7. The numbers and types of Leukocytes birds influenced by several factors: ..... , ..... , ..... , ..... , ..... , ..... And .....
8. Formed in ..... as well as ....., spleen, and ..... at times in bird's life. Life spans .....
9. The ..... resulting from the briefing plasma cells, red blood prevent it from sedimentation and make it stuck in the plasma.

## Answer key:

1. Meckel's diverticulum.
2. Physiopathological term meaning Reduction in circulating RBC numbers or A deficiency of hemoglobin in blood 4 types of anemia:
3. Hemorrhagic, A plastic, Pernicious, B12 intrinsic factor , Hemolytic
4. Higher, estrogen.
5. Ground power of earth gravity, the power of frictional resistance.
6. Gender - Age - food - environment - hormones and medicines - Diseases - type - activity and strain.
7. Physiopathological, A plastic, Pernicious, B12 intrinsic factor, Hemolytic.
8. Higher, progesterone, increase.
9. Gender - Age - food - environment - hormones and medicines - Diseases - type - activity and strain.
10. Formed in bone marrow as well as liver, spleen, and thymus at times in bird's life. Life spans 28-35 days.
11. The power of frictional resistance.
12. The skin is mainly composed of two different tissues Connective tissue and Cellular stratified epithelium.
13. The epidermis.

### Q/ In birds the stomach consists of two parts define it and write the function of it?

Is located near the end of the crop. This is the first section of the gastrointestinal tract, where digestion really begins. (Digestion means *breaking up* into small absorbable portions). The cells lining the glandular stomach secrete enzymes that digest proteins to amino acids.

Function:

- a. uses acids and digestive enzymes to breakdown food.
- b. It secretes hydrochloric acid and pepsin, which are used to aid in protein digestion.

Function: like "teeth," it mechanically grinds up food particles.

- a. The major function of the ventriculus is to grind the food.
- b. This grinding action prepares the food for digestion.

**Q/ The Non-specific immune mechanism includes what?**

**Answer key:**

1. Genetic factors.
2. Body temperature.
3. Anatomic features.
4. Normal microflora.
5. Respiratory tract cilia

**Q/ Write the part of small intestinal and there enzyme actions?**

In the small intestine most by the wall of the small intestine into the blood stream and carried to the different body parts where they fulfil.

**Functions: absorption of nutrients from food.**

1. amino acids to be formed into proteins glucose and fats to be used as energy sources of the digestive reactions and the absorption of nutrients take place.

2. The inner wall has finger-like structures that secrete (produce) a variety of enzymes that react with feed proteins, starch and fats to digest these components into their smallest units. Proteins to amino acids, starch to glucose and fats to fatty acids.

3. These are absorbed by the wall of the small intestine into the blood stream and carried to the different body parts where.

**Q/ what are the meanings of this two term (MCHb α MCHC)**

**(4)**

- **Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH)** = the average amount of hemoglobin in a red blood cell. Amount of Hb in RBC = 50 pg/cell.
- **Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)** = the average concentration of hemoglobin in a red blood cell. The concentration RBC that is Hb = 25%.

**Q/ Define or explain or the function of this following:**

1. Erythropoietin
2. Cloaca.
3. Eosinophils.
4. Ventral.
5. Enzymes.
6. Thymus.
7. Bursa of Fabricius.
8. MCHb.
9. Hypoxia.
10. Lymph nodes.
11. Erythropoiesis.
12. Gizzard.
13. Proventriculer.
14. Lymphocytes.
15. Heterophils'.
16. Crop.
17. Basophiles.
18. Ceca.
19. Liver.
20. Monotypes.
21. Spleen.
22. Tongue.
23. Pancreas.
24. Plumage
25. MCHC.
26. Hypodermis.
27. Wattles.
28. Thrombocyte's.
29. Caudal.
30. Lymph nodes.
31. Hematocrit.
32. Wattles.
33. Baek.
34. Physiology.
35. Anima.
36. Polycythemia.
37. Plasma.
38. Serum.
39. Omusom.