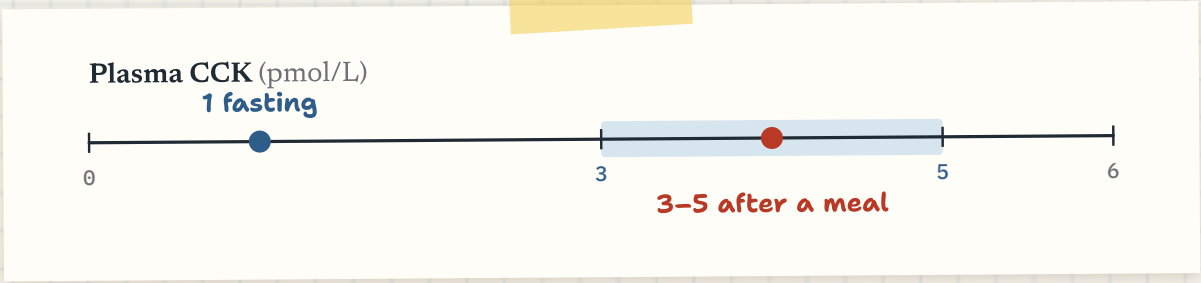
GI hormones: cell, stimulus, job

Match the hormone to its source cell, stimulus and actions



Step by step

1. Ask what has just arrived
2. Name the stimulus: protein, acid, fat, glucose or an empty gut
3. Match the cell letter and the hormone
4. State the job

Cell	Hormone	Stimulus	Job
G	Gastrin	Peptides, stretch	Acid
I	CCK	Fat, protein	Bile, enzymes
S	Secretin	Acid	Bicarbonate
K	GIP	Glucose, fat	Insulin boost
M	Motilin	Between meals	Sweeps empty gut

The G, I, S, K, M lineup

Rule of thumb

The stimulus gives away the job

Cell letters: G, I, S, K, M

CCK is tiny in blood: about 1 pmol/L fasting, 3–5 pmol/L after a meal

Exam traps

- Gastric inhibitory peptide is the old name for GIP; review tables may still list acid inhibition, but at normal levels in people its job is the insulin boost.
- CCK drives pancreatic enzymes; secretin drives bicarbonate-rich fluid.
- GIP boosts insulin only while glucose is high.

GI hormones: gastrin, CCK, secretin, GIP and motilin

Video, written lesson, practice question and sources: medservatory.com/usmle-step-1/gi-physiology-pathology/gi-hormones-gastrin-cck-secretin-gip-motilin

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