### Total number of printed pages-8

34 (1) PHYS 1.2

### 2019

#### **PHYSIOLOGY**

Full Marks: 100

Time: Three hours

# The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Answer any two of the following:

 $10 \times 2 = 20$ 

(a) What is Erythropoiesis? Write about the stages of Erythropoiesis and the factors regulating Erythropoiesis.

2+4+4=10

- (b) What is Excitation contraction coupling? Describe the molecular basis of muscle contraction in a skeletal muscle. What is Myasthenia Gravis?

  2+6+2=10
- (c) Define synapse and give its classification. Describe the properties of synapse. 1+2+7=10

Contd.

2. Answer any ten of the following:

5×10=50

- (a) What is Hypoxia? Write down its different types.
- (b) What is Artificial kidney? Write down the principle of Haemodialysis.
- (c) What is Erythroblastosis foetalis?
- (d) Write about the different organelles of the cell with a suitable diagram.
- (e) Write a short note on the components of the conducting system of heart.
- (f) Juxtaglomerular apparatus.
- (g) What is Myxoedema? Describe in brief the clinical features of Myxoedema.
- (h) Describe in brief the visual pathway.
- (i) Describe the muscle spindle in brief.
- (j) Write about the composition and function of Saliva.
- (k) What is Gate control theory of Pain?
- (1) Write in short about Gastrin.
- 3. Answer any five of the following:

 $2 \times 5 = 10$ 

- (a) Draw and label the Reflex arc.
- (b) Name a few neuromuscular blockers.

- (c) Differentiate between Isotonic and Isometric contraction.
- (d) Name the hormones of Anterior Pituitary.
- (e) Differentiate between cortical and Juxtamedullary nephron.
- (f) Name the respiratory centers of brain.
- (g) What is Active transport?
- (h) What are the functions of Oxytocin?
- 4. Choose the correct answer: 1×20=20
  - (a) Pain sensation is carried by
    - (a) Posterior column tract
    - (b) Lateral spinothalamic tract
    - (c) Corticospinal tract
    - (d) Anterior spinothalamic tract.
  - (b) Cause of shift to the Right of the oxygen-Hb dissociation curve
    - (a) ↓ pH
    - (b) ↓ temp
    - (c)  $\downarrow 2$ , 3 DPG
    - (d) ↓H<sup>+</sup> conc

(c)	Megaloblastic anaemia	18	caused	aue
	to deficiency of		В	
	•			

- (a) Vit A
- (b) Vit B<sub>1</sub>
- (c) Vit B<sub>12</sub>
- (c) Vit C

## (d) Hypercapnia is

- (a) Increased pCO2
- (b) Decreased pCO<sub>2</sub>
- (c) Increased pO2
- (d) Decreased pO2

## (e). Hormone secreted by Adrenal medulla

- (a) Aldosterone
- (b) Cortisol
- (c) Insulin
- (d) Adrenaline
- (f) Night blindness is due to deficiency of
  - (a) Vitamin A
  - (b) Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
  - (c) Vitamin D
  - (d) Vitamin C

- (g) Which among the following is an agranulocyte?
  - (a) Eosinophil
  - (b) Hymphocyte
  - (c) Basophil
  - (d) Neutrophil
- (h) Intrinsic factor is produced by
  - (a) Chief cells
  - (b) Parietal cells
  - (c) Mucus cells
  - (d) G-cells
- (i) Increased secretion of growth hormone after puberty leads to
  - (a) Cretinism
  - (b) Dwarfism
  - (c) Acromegaly
  - (d) Gigantism
- (i) Second heart sound is produced by
  - (a) Semilunar valves
  - (b) Mitral valve
  - (c) Tricuspid valve
  - (d) None of the above



- (k) Most abundant cation in ICF
  - (a) Na+
  - (b) K+
  - (c)  $Ca^{2+}$
  - (d) Mg
- (l) The refractive error of eye in which accommodation of lens reduced is
  - (a) Myopia
  - (b) Hypermetropia
  - (c) Presbyopia
  - (d) Astigmatism
- (m) Photoreceptor for vision is
  - (a) Rods
  - (b) Cornea
  - (c) Retina
  - (d) Iris
- (n) Human female consists of chromosome
  - (a) 44 + XX
  - (b) 44 + XY
  - (c) 46 + XY
  - (d) 46 + XX

- (o) Which blood group is known as Universal donor?
  - (a) A
  - (b) B
  - (c) AB
  - (d) O
- (p) Normal platelet count is
  - (a) 1.5 to 2 lacs/cumm
  - (b) 2 to 3 lacs/cumm
  - (c) 1.5 to 4 lacs/cumm
  - (d) 3 to 4 lacs/cumm
- (q) Factor I of the clotting factors is
  - (a) Fibrinogen
  - (b) Prothrombin
  - (c) Thromboplastin
  - (d) Calcium
- (r) Cause of Eosinophilia
  - (a) Typhoid
  - (b) Worm infestation
  - (c) Acute infection
  - (d) Chicken pox

- (s) The difference between systolic and diastolic blood pressure is called
  - (a). Capillary pressure
  - (b) Pulse pressure
  - (c) Venule pressure
  - (d) Passive pressure
- (t) What is the lifespan of RBC?
  - (a) 240 days
  - (b) 120 days
  - (c) 65 days
  - (d) 120 hours