QP CODE:1202 **Reg.No:.....**

FIRST BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2011

GENERAL HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY

PHYSIOLOGY - SECTION A

Time: 1 ½ Hours **Total Marks: 50**

- *Answer all questions*
- *Draw Diagrams wherever necessary*
- *Write Section A and Section B in separate answer Books. Do not Mix up questions from Section A and Section B.*

Long Essay: **(1 x 10=10)**

1. List any two sensory pathways. With the help of labeled diagram explain pathway for pain sensation. Add a note on referred pain. (1+6+3=10)

Short Essay: **(5x5=25)**

2. Explain the morphological changes taking place during erythropoesis.
3. List endocrine disorders related to thyroid gland. Explain any of them.
4. Explain the mechanism of inflation and deflation of lungs.
5. Write briefly on the baroreflex mechanism of blood pressure control. .
6. Explain regulation of secretion of gastric juice.

Short Answer : **(5x3=15)**

7. Give physiological basis and correction for myopia.
8. Draw a schematic diagram showing renin-angiotensin mechanism.
9. List the any three methods of contraception adopted in females. Give physiological basis for any one.
10. Tabulate the differences between skeletal and cardiac muscle.
11. Give any three features of primary active transport.

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FIRST BDS DEGREE EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2011

GENERAL HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY

BIOCHEMISTRY - SECTION B

Time: 1 ½ Hours **Total Marks: 50**

- *Answer all questions*
- *Draw Diagrams wherever necessary*
- *Write Section A and Section B in separate answer Books. Do not Mix up questions from Section A and Section B.*

Long Essay: **(1 x 10=10)**

1. Write the sources, RDA, biochemical functions and deficiency manifestations of Ascorbic acid. (1+1+5+3=10)

Short Essay: **(5x5=25)**

2. Explain the reactions of β – oxidation of palmitic acid.
3. Write the salient features of competitive inhibition. Give three clinically important examples with explanations.
4. What are dietary fibres. Give examples. Mention their significance.
5. Name the important compounds synthesized by tyrosine and tryptophan. Explain the steps of synthesis of any one of them.
6. How is iron absorbed and transported.

Short Answer : **(5x3=15)**

7. Name three tumour markers. Mention their significance.
8. What is the normal serum uric acid level. Write two causes of Hyperuricemia.
9. Mention the biochemical changes seen in blood and urine in obstructive Jaundice.
10. Define gluconeogenesis. Name the key gluconeogenic enzymes.
11. What is alkali reserve. Write its normal level.

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