

**ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW**  
MBBS I<sup>st</sup> PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION - JAN - 2023

TIME : 3 Hrs

SUBJECT : PHYSIOLOGY - PAPER - II

Max. Marks : 100

Note: Attempt all questions. Answer Part - I and Part - II in separate answer books. All part of a question should be answered together.

PART - I

PAPER CODE:

2312130002

(6 + 5 + 4 = 15 Marks)

**Q.1 Long Answer Question**

A 38 yr old boxer sustained a jab on his lower jaw during a boxing championship fight. He managed to continue the fight as the pain was not felt that severe. Later on upon medical examination and investigations it came out to be a fracture of lower jaw requiring surgical intervention. In the view of above clinical scenario answer following questions-

- How the pain travels from periphery to the central nervous system? Elaborate with a labelled diagram.
- Why the boxer didn't feel the severity of the pain during the fight? Explain in brief in context to the endogenous pain inhibitory system.
- What is referred pain? Explain with an example.

**Q.2 Short Notes Questions (within 500 words)**

(3 x 5 = 15 Marks)

- Physiological changes in pregnancy.
- Hypothyroidism in adults.
- Countercurrent exchanger.

**Q.3 Short Answer Questions (within 100 words)**

(5 x 2 = 10 Marks)

- a) Neuropaxia. *→ Nerve injury is the most common form of peripheral damage*
- b) Action of insulin on fat metabolism. *↓ Insulin stimulates the rate of oxidation*
- c) Indicators of ovulation. *↓ They bring about some visible changes in the body*
- d) Inulin clearance test. *↓ Cardiac output remains constant*
- e) Differentiate between pituitary dwarf and thyroid dwarf. *↓ Growth hormone*

**Q.4 Multiple Choice Questions**

(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1 The type of estrogen found in highest concentration in adult female during reproductive age group is:	2 Some cells secrete chemicals into the extracellular fluid that acts on neighboring cells of a different type. This type of regulation is known as:
a) Pregnenolone <i>(3) Day 1 to 7 and 14</i> b) Estradiol <i>day before ovulation</i> c) Estrone <i>hormone available</i> d) Estriol <i>difference of gap</i>	a) Endocrine <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Neuroendocrine c) Autocrine d) Paracrine
3 Fertilization normally takes place in which part of the fallopian tube:	4 Somatostatin profoundly inhibits the secretion of all of the following except:
a) Infundibulum b) Fimbrial end c) Isthmus d) Ampulla <i>to be safe days</i>	a) Cortisol <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b) Insulin c) Glucagon d) Growth hormone
5 Potassium is maximally absorbed in which part of nephron:	6 In the absence of ADH:
a) Proximal convoluted tubules <i>between H1 and H2</i> b) Distal convoluted tubules <i>maximally</i> c) Collecting ducts <i>target cell</i> d) Loop of Henle	a) Obligatory water absorption is increased b) Obligatory water absorption is decreased c) Facultative water absorption is deficient <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d) There would not be any water absorption in renal tubules
7 Testosterone production is mainly controlled by:	8 Growth hormone level is decreased in:
a) Epididymis <i>hormone</i> b) Sertoli cells <i>hormone</i> c) Leydig cells <i>hormone</i> d) Seminiferous tubules <i>hormone</i>	a) Hypoglycemia b) REM sleep <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Exercise d) Fasting
9 Relaxation of mesangial cell is brought about by:	10 Insulin mediated glucose uptake occurs through:
a) Angiotensin II <i>receptor</i> b) cAMP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c) Antidiuretic hormone d) Endothelin	a) GLUT1 b) GLUT2 c) GLUT3 d) GLUT4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*(5) The accommodative surface of the visual system  
for focusing in Page 1 over  
object*

**PART - II**
**PAPER CODE:**
**2312230002**
**(5 + 6 + 4 = 15 Marks)**
**Q.1 Long Answer Question**

- Draw a well labeled diagram of visual pathway.
- Describe the effects of lesions at different sites in the optic pathway on the field of vision.
- Add a note on homonymous hemianopia

**Q.2 Short Notes Questions (within 500 words)**
**(3 x 5 = 15 Marks)**

- Composition and functions of cerebrospinal fluid.
- Micturition reflex.
- Mechanism of temperature regulation.

**Q.3 Short Answer Questions (within 100 words)**
**(5 x 2 = 10 Marks)**

- Biological clock
- Functions of middle ear
- Safe Period.
- Anion gap.
- Accommodation reflex

**Q.4 Multiple Choice Questions**
**(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)**

1 <i>Glutamate neurotransmitter is synthesized by which part of nasal ganglia:</i>	2 <i>Golgi tendon organ provides the central nervous system information about:</i>
a) Globus pallidus interna b) Globus pallidus externa c) Subthalamic nucleus ✓ d) Putamen	a) Velocity of shortening of the muscle b) Moment to moment length of the muscle c) Tension developed in the muscle d) Change in the joint angle produced by the muscle
3 <i>Most of the refraction in the eye occurs at:</i>	4 <i>The macula densa in kidney is located in relation to:</i>
a) Anterior surface of cornea ✓ b) Posterior surface of cornea c) Anterior surface of lens d) Posterior surface of lens	a) PCT b) DCT c) Glomerulonephritis ✓ d) Different arterioles
5 <i>Average Endolymphatic potential is:</i>	6 <i>Romberg sign is seen in :</i>
a) -60 mV b) -90 mV c) +40 mV d) +80 mV ✓	a) Pyramidal tract lesion b) Parkinsonism c) Cerebellar ataxia d) Sensory ataxia ✓
7 <i>Which of the following is true about Brown Sequard syndrome:</i>	8 <i>Lower motor neuron lesion is characterised by all except :</i>
a) Ipsilateral loss of joint senses b) Contralateral loss of joint sensation c) Ipsilateral loss of pain and temperature sense ✓ d) Contralateral loss of vibration sense	a) Deep reflexes are absent b) Muscle atrophy is seen c) Spastic paralysis is seen d) Individual muscles are affected
9 <i>K-Complex and Sleep spindles are seen in which stage of sleep:</i>	10 <i>Anti diuretic hormone (ADH) is secreted by which part of hypothalamus:</i>
a) Stage 1 NREM Sleep b) Stage 2 NREM Sleep ✓ c) Stage 3 NREM, Deep d) REM Sleep	a) Supraspetic nucleus b) Paraventricular nucleus c) Preoptic nucleus d) Ventromedial nucleus