

MBBS I (First) Professional Examination 2017-18

Course Code: MBS102 Paper ID: 0322137

Physiology -II

Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes Max Marks: 40

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw proper diagrams to support

your answer.

Part 'B'

Explain the cause & symptoms of diabetes mellitus. Add a 1. note on its management.

Write short notes on the following: (5x3=15)

Cushing's Syndrome Blood-Testis barrier b) c) Oral Contraceptives

Discuss briefly: Genesis of Resting Membrane Potential (5x3=15)

Brown -Sequard Syndrome b)

Errors of Refraction c)

MBBS I (First) Professional Examination 2017-18

Roll No.		Student's Name
Student's Signature		Invigilator's Signature
	CII	
Course Code: MBS102		Paper ID: 032213
	Dhysiology II	

Physiology - II

Part 'A'

Time: 20 Minutes Max Marks: 10

Note: 1. Attempt all questions and return this part of the question paper to the invigilator after 20 Minutes. Please tick (1) correct one only. Cutting, overwriting or any other marking are not allowed.
For answering please use Ball-pen only.

The following are the glial cells EXCEPT: Pyramidal Cells

b) Microglia Oligodendrocytes c) Astrocytes d)

Neurotransmitter is released

neuromuscular junction due to: Entry of Calcium Entry of Sodium b.

Entry of Potassium. Exist of Calcium

All or None law is applicable to the 0.3 following EXCEPT:

A motor nerve fibre a) A single skeletal muscle fibre

Entire cardiac muscle A bundle of skeletal muscle fibre d)

End-plate has the following characteristics EXCEPT:

It is graded b. It is nonpropagated It has no latency

It is propagated

The process of degeneration of peripheral

nerve distal to the site of injury is termed:

Staling's degeneration Marey's degeneration b)

Wallerian degeneration c) Brodmann's degeneration

FirstRanker.com

Following are the components of reflex arc

EXCEPT: Receptor b) Centre

Effector organ c)

Astrocyte

The structure in the ear responsible for maintenance of balance is:

Cochlea a)

b) Cerebral cortex c) d) Cerebellum

The following is slowly adapting receptor: Q.8

Touch a) b) Pain c)

Temperature d) Pressure

The color of the eye is due to: 0.9

Cornea a) b)

c) Choroid d) Retina

The normal intraocular pressure is: Q.10

P.T.O.

0-15 mm Hg a) 5-6 mm Hg 10-20 mm Hg b) c)

10-20 cm Hg



- Q.11 Opacity of the lens is:
 - Cataract a)
 - b)
 - Hypermetropia
 - d) Astigmatism
- Q.12 Lesion of the optic nerve causes:
 - Blindness in the same eye
 - b) Blindness in the opposite eye
 - c) Bitemporal hemianopia
 - Homonymous hemianopia d)
- Q.13 The auditory receptors are present on:
 - Basilar membrane
 - b) Reissner's membrane
 - Tectorial membrane c)
 - d) Secondary tympanic membrane
- Q.14 Tympanic reflex helps in:
 - Protecting auditory receptors a)
 - Amplifying sound b)
 - Equalizing the pressure c)
 - d) Transmission of sound
- Q.15 The part of eye which is not a part of refracting surface is:
 - Cornea a)
 - b) aqueous humor
 - c) Lens
 - d) Iris
- Q.16 Ringing in the ear is called:
 - Presbycusis
 - b) Deafness
 - c) Tinnitus
 - Giddness d)
- filestranker com Q.17 The regulation of thyroid hormone
 - secretion is an example for: a) Positive feedback
 - b)
 - Negative feedback Bio feedback c)
 - d) Down-regulation
- Receptors for protein hormones are located
 - in:
 - Cell membrane a)
 - b) Cytoplasm
 - c) Nucleuus
 - d) Endoplasmic reticulum

- Q.19 The hypothalamic nucleus that secrets thyrotropin-releasing hormone(TRH)is:
 - a) Paraventricular nucleus
 - Arcuate nucleus b)
 - Anterior periventricular nucleus c)
 - d) Supraoptic
- Q.20 Decreased secretion of growth hormone leads to:
 - Cretinism a)
 - Dwarifism b)
 - c) Acromegaly
 - d) Gigantism

