



RAN - 2006000101020002

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First MBBS Examination
January - 2021
Physiology Paper II
Time: 3 Hours]
[Total Marks: 100
સૂચના : / Instructions
(1)

નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

First MBBS

Name of the Subject :

Physiology Paper II

Subject Code No.: 2006000101020002

Seat No.:

Student's Signature

- (2) All the sections are compulsory.
- (3) Each section must be answered in separate sheets.
- (5) Each question must be answered relevantly, precisely and to the point.

SECTION A
Q-1 Multiple choice question (no negative marking)
20

1. Most of the refraction occurs in the eye at
 - A. Anterior surface of cornea
 - B. Posterior surface of cornea
 - C. Anterior surface of lens
 - D. Anterior surface of lens

2. Rhodopsin
 - A. is a purple pigment
 - B. Absent in blind people
 - C. Regenerated when the eyes are closed
 - D. None of the above

3. Which sensation directly project to the cortex without relay in thalamus?
 - A. Touch
 - B. Taste
 - C. Smell
 - D. None of the above

4. Presbiopia is due to
 - A. Loss of rods
 - B. Changes in elasticity of lens
 - C. Loss of transparency of the lens
 - D. None of the above

5. Which one of the following not a superficial reflex
 - A. Corneal reflex
 - B. Planter reflex
 - C. Abdominal reflex
 - D. Jaw jerk

6. Which of the following amino acid is not neurotransmitter
 - A. Tyrosine
 - B. Glutamic acid
 - C. GABA
 - D. Aspartic acid

7. Repair of myelin sheath in CNS is dependent on function of
 - A. Schwann cells
 - B. Astrocytes
 - C. Oligodendrites
 - D. Microglial cells

8. Fibres linking the two hemisphere are known as
 - A. Mossy fibres
 - B. Commissural fibres
 - C. Climbing fibres
 - D. Association fibres



9. Which of the following is not extra pyramidal tract
- A. Reticulospinal tract
 - B. Corticospinal tract
 - C. Rubrospinal tract
 - D. Vestibulospinal tract
10. Pain arising from the viscera
- A. May be referred pain
 - B. May cause reflex contraction of nearby skeletal muscle
 - C. May cause reflex autonomic effect
 - D. All of the above
11. The meissner's corpuscles are sensitive to
- A. Temperature changes
 - B. Mechanical deformation
 - C. None of the above
 - D. A & B
12. Which of the following produces inhibin
- A. Leydig cells
 - B. Sertoli cells
 - C. Oocyte
 - D. Spermatocytes
13. Functions of the oxytocin
- A. Milk ejection
 - B. Induction of the labour
 - C. A & B
 - D. None of the above
14. Human spermatozoa normally
- A. Contain 23 chromosomes
 - B. Can survive in female genital tract for 1-2 days
 - C. Contain either X or Y chromosome
 - D. True for all of the above





15. ACTH is inhibited by
- A. ADH
 - B. Angiotensin
 - C. Cortisol
 - D. Epinephrine
16. 17 hydroxy corticoids include
- A. Estradiol and progesterone
 - B. Cortisol and cortisone
 - C. Progesterone and aldosterone
 - D. All of the above
17. Effect of insulin on protein metabolism
- A. Is anabolic
 - B. occurs on liver
 - C. is secondary to its effect on glucose
 - D. true for all of the above
18. The following assess the thyroid functions except
- A. Basal metabolic rate
 - B. Iodine uptake studies
 - C. Plasma cholesterol
 - D. Plasma glucose
19. Lower motor neuron disease is associated with
- A. wasting of affected muscle
 - B. increase muscle tone
 - C. increase reflex activity
 - D. none of the above





20. Following are the important features of doctor patient relationship except

- A. Active listening
- B. Privacy
- C. Confidentiality
- D. None of the above

SECTION B

Q-2 Discuss the physiology of middle ear. Draw and label auditory pathway. **5+5**

Q-3 Answer in short (any 5) **15**

- a. Broca's area
- b. Types of sleep
- c. Autonomic receptors
- d. Wallerian degeneration
- e. Basal metabolic rate
- f. Classification of neurons

Q-4 Write short notes on (any 3) **15**

- a. Errors of refraction
- b. Functions of cerebellum
- c. Cerebrospinal fluid
- d. Disorders of visual defects in relation to visual pathway

SECTION C

Q-5 Discuss the physiological actions and regulation of secretion of male sex hormone. Describe the steps of spermatogenesis. **4+2+4**





Q-6 Answer in short (any 5)

15

- a. Hypersecretion of growth hormone
- b. Ovulation
- c. Hormones of placenta
- d. Gonadotropin hormones
- e. Addison disease
- f. Diabetes mellitus

Q-7 Write short notes on (any 3)

15

- a. Physiological actions of parathormone
- b. contraception
- c. Physiological mechanism of accommodation
- d. Feedback mechanism

