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- · Respiratory physiology
- Renal Physiology
- Endocrine Physiology
- Reproductive Physiology
- Neurophysiology (Central Nervous System and Special Senses)
- Integrated Physiology

# Physiology Syllabus

#### **THEORY**

### General Physiology (PY 1.1-1.9)

(8 hrs)

Structure and functions of a mammalian cell; Homeostasis, Intercellular communication; Apoptosis; Transport mechanisms across cell membranes; Fluid compartments of the body; pH & Buffer systems in the body; Evaluation of functions of the cells and products in clinical care and research.

#### Hematology: (PY 2.1 - 2.13)

(16 hrs)

Components of blood: formation, regulation and functions; plasma proteins – origin, types, variations and functions; Hemoglobin- synthesis, variants, functions and its breakdown & Jaundice; Blood indices; Anemia and its classification; Hemostasis: mechanism, regulation & disorders Anticoagulants; Blood groups, blood banking and transfusion; Immunity: types, mechanism & regulation; ESR; Lymph-composition, circulation and functions

### Nerve & Muscle Physiology: (PY 3.1 - 3.18)

(10hrs)

Neuron and neuroglia: structures, types, functions; Resting membrane potential; Action potential in nerve, skeletal & smooth muscle; Nerve fibres: classification, functions & properties; nerve injuries, degeneration and regeneration in peripheral nerve; Neuromuscular junction: structure, transmission of impulses, neuro-muscular blocking agents, Myasthenia gravis; Muscle fibres: structure, types & functions; Muscle contraction; molecular basis (skeletal, smooth), Isotonic Vs. Isometric, Energy sources and metabolism, gradation of muscle activity; muscle dystrophy, Myopathies; Strength-duration curve

## Gastrointestinal Physiology: (PY 4.1 - 4.10)

(10hrs)

Functional anatomy and broad functions of digestive system, enteric nervous system; GI Secretions- composition, mechanism of secretion, functions, and regulation of saliva, gastric, pancreatic, intestinal juices and bile secretion; GI movements- types, regulation, functions, reflexes; role of dietary fibres; Digestion and absorption of nutrients; GI hormones- source, regulation, functions; Gut-brain axis; structure and functions of liver and gall bladder; gastric function tests, pancreatic exocrine function tests & liver function tests, Pathophysiology - Achalasia cardia, peptic ulcer, gastro oesophageal reflux disease, vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation, Adynamic ileus, Hirschsprung's disease.



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#### Cardiovascular Physiology: (PY 5.1 - 5.16)

(25hrs)

Functional anatomy of heart; Pacemaker tissue and conducting system-generation, conduction of cardiac impulse; Properties of cardiac muscle; Cardiac cycle; ECG- recording, normal ECG, uses, cardiac axis, Abnormal ECG in common arrhythmias, changes with hypertrophy & MI; Haemodynamics; Heart rate- factors affecting, regulation; Cardiac output- factors, regulation, measurement; Blood pressure- components, determinants, factors, regulation and applied aspect, Regional circulation- autoregulation, microcirculation, lymphatic circulation, coronary, cerebral, capillary, skin, fetal, pulmonary and splanchnic circulation; Pathophysiology- shock, syncope, heart failure & coronary artery disease

## Respiratory Physiology: (PY 6.1-6.10)

(12hrs)

Functional anatomy of respiratory tract, dead space; Mechanics of respiration; Pressure volume changes during ventilation; Lung volume and capacities; Alveolar surface tension; Compliance; Airway resistance; alveolar ventilation, V/P ratio; Diffusion capacity of lungs; Transport of respiratory gases- Oxygen and Carbon dioxide; Neural and chemical regulation of respiration; Physiology of high altitude and deep sea diving; Principles of artificial respiration, oxygen therapy; Patho-physiology of dyspnoea, hypoxia, cyanosis, asphyxia, drowning, periodic breathing; Lung function tests & its clinical significance

## Renal Physiology: (PY 7.1 - 7.9)

(10hrs)

Structure and functions of kidney & juxta glomerular apparatus, role of renin-angiotensin system; Renal blood flow; Mechanism of urine formation, concentration and diluting mechanism; Concept and significance of 'clearance' tests; Renal regulation of fluid and electrolytes & acid-base balance; Structure and innervation of urinary bladder, physiology of micturition, cystometry, and its abnormalities; Artificial kidney(dialysis) and renal transplantation; Renal Function Tests

#### **Endocrine Physiology: (PY 8.1 - 8.6)**

(16 hrs)

Mechanism of action of steroid, protein and amine hormones; Synthesis, secretion, transport, physiological actions, regulation and effect of altered (hypo and hyper) secretion of pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, adrenal gland, pancreas and hypothalamus; Physiology of bone and calcium metabolism; Physiology of growth; Physiology of Thymus & Pineal Gland; Hormone function tests; Obesity & metabolic syndrome; Stress response

### Reproductive Physiology: (PY 9.1 - 9.12)

(10hrs)

Sex determination; sex differentiation and their abnormalities; Puberty: onset, progression, stages; early and delayed puberty; Male reproductive system: functions of

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testis, spermatogenesis and its regulation, Cryptorchidism; Female reproductive system: functions of ovary and its control, menstrual cycle: Hormonal, uterine and ovarian changes; Tests for ovulation; Physiological effects of sex hormones; Contraceptive methods for male and female; Effects of removal of gonads on physiological functions; Physiology of pregnancy, fetoplacental unit, pregnancy tests, parturition & lactation; Semen analysis; Causes and principles of management of infertility; Hormonal changes and their effects during perimenopause and menopause; Psychological and psychiatric disturbances associated with reproductive physiology.

### Neurophysiology: (PY 10.1 - 10.20)

(37 hrs)

Organization of nervous system; Sensory system: types, functions and properties of synapse, receptors, reflex; Somatic sensations & sensory tracts; Physiology of pain; Motor system: organization, motor tracts, mechanism of maintenance of tone, control of voluntary movements; Posture and equilibrium & vestibular apparatus; Reticular activating system, Autonomic nervous system; Spinal cord: functional organization and lesions; Formation, circulation and function of CSF; Blood brain barrier; Neurotransmitters.

Organization, connections and functions of cerebral cortex, basal ganglia, thalamus, hypothalamus, cerebellum and limbic system and their abnormalities; Higher mental functions; Physiology of sleep, memory, learning and speech and their disorders; EEG.

Special senses- Smell and taste sensation and their abnormalities; Functional anatomy of ear and auditory pathways & physiology of hearing, Deafness, hearing tests; Functional anatomy of eye, Image formation, Visual pathway and its lesions, Physiology of vision including acuity of vision, colour vision, field of vision, refractive errors, physiology of pupil; light reflex, accommodation reflex, dark and light adaptation; Auditory & visual evoked potentials

### Integrated Physiology: (PY 11.1 - 11.14)

(6 hrs)

Temperature regulation: mechanism, adaptation to altered temperature (heat and cold environment), mechanism of fever, cold injuries and heat stroke; Exercise- cardio-respiratory and metabolic adjustments during exercise (isotonic and isometric), exercise in heat and cold, physical training effects; Physiological consequences of sedentary lifestyle; Brain death; Physiology of Infancy\*; Physiology of aging-free radicals and antioxidants\*; Physiology of meditation\*.

(\* 'Non-core' competencies as per "Competency based Undergraduate Curriculum for the Indian Medical Graduate 2018: Medical Council of India").

#### **PRACTICAL**

The following list of practical is minimum and essential. Additional exercises can be included as and when feasible and required. All the practicals have been categorized as 'Procedures to be performed' and 'Demonstrations'. The procedures are to be performed by the students during practical classes to acquire skills. These would be included in the practical during University examination. Those categorized as 'Demonstrations' are to be shown to students during practical