

BCD-7792]

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Seat No.

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First Year Physiotherapy Examination

January - 2016

Physiology: Paper - I

Time: 3 Hours] [Total Marks: 100 Instructions: (i) Answer each section in separate answer book. Draw diagrams wherever necessary. (iii) Illegible answers will not carry marks. SECTION - I 20 1 Discuss on any two: Explain mechanisms regulating blood pressure. Explain mechanism of regulation of respiration. (b) Describe functions of T lymphocytes. Write briefly on any two: 10 2 (a) Homeostasis. (b) Functions of kidney. Composition and functions of gastric juice. Write in short on any five: 10 3 What is jaundice? Write functions of bile. (b) (c) What is cardiac output? What is peristalsis? (d) Write All or None Law. (e) What is glomerular filtration rate? (f) Give the answer of the following MCQs from given 10 4 options: Which bone does not contain red bone marrow? (A) Vertebrae (B) Ribs (C) Sternum (D) Clavicle

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(2)	Iron deficiency anaemia is:
` /	(A) Nomocytic normochromic
	(B) Normocytic hypochromic
	(C) Microcytic hypochromic
	(D) Macrocytic hypochromic
(3)	Complete transaction of a nerve is :
(3)	
	(B) 3° injury
	(C) 5° injury
(4)	(D) 7° injury
(4)	pH of gastric juice is:
	(A) 0.20
	(B) 0.87
	(C) 1.20
	(D) 1.8
(5)	The Q wave is due to:
	(A) Atrial depolarization
	(B) Depolarization of interventricular septum
	(C) Depolarization of major part of both the ventricle
	(D) Depolarization of base of ventricle
(6)	Pre load of the heart is determined by:
	(A) End systolic volume
	(B) End diastolic volume
	(C) Ejection systolic volume
	(D) Systolic vascular pressure
(7)	Eupnoea means:
` ′	(A) Rhythmic normal breathing at rest
	(B) Difficulty in breathing
	(C) Cessation of breathing
	(D) Consciousness of breathing at rest
(8)	Cardiac output increases to about times during
(0)	maximum exercise.
	(A) 2-3
	(B) 3-4
	(C) 4-5
	(D) 5-6
(9)	Normal volume of urine is:
(0)	(A) 1-2.5 L/day
	(B) 4-5 L/day
	(C) 0.5-1 L/day
	(D) Less than 500 ml/day
(10)	Which of the following moves rapidly through cell
(10)	membrane?
	(A) CO ₂ (B) Water
	(C) Glucose
	· ·
	(D) Urea

SECTION - II

5	Disc	cuss on any two :	20		
	(a)	Explain the functions of hypothalamus.			
	(b)	Write in detail functions of thyroid hormones and			
		regulation of its secretion.			
	(c)	Explain mechanism of accommodation.			
6	Wri	Write briefly on any two:			
	(a)	Menstrual cycle.			
	(b)	Classification of never fibers.			
	(c)	Difference between Upper motor and Lower motor			
		neurons lesions.			
7	Wri	te in short on any five :	10		
	(a)	Write functions of organ of corti.			
	(b)				
	(c)	· -			
	(d)	Write names of refractive errors.			
	(e)	Name hormones secreted from pancreas.			
	(f)	What is spermatogenesis?			
8	Giv	e the answer of the following MCQs from given	10		
	opti	ons :			
	(1)	All are the functions of thalamus except:			
		(A) a major relay station			
		(B) plays an important role in genesis of EEG			
		(C) maintain alert state			
		(D) control of circadian rhythm			
	(2)	Color perception is a function of:			
		(A) Rods			
		(B) Cones			
		(C) Primary auditory cortex			
		(D) Visual association area			
	(3)	Which of the following is not a primary taste sensation	ı ?		
		(A) Sour			
		(B) Bitter			
		(C) Sweet			
		(D) Pungent			

(4)	Whi	ch is not a property of synapse?		
	(A)	All or none law		
	(B)	Law of forward conduction		
	(C)	Fatigue occurs at synapse		
	(D)	More susceptible to hypoxia than nerve fibers		
(5)	Ovu	m fertilization usually occurs in which part of the		
	fallo	ppian tube ?		
	(A)	Fimbrial end		
	(B)	Infundibulum		
	(C)	Ampulla		
	(D)	Isthmus		
(6)	Sign	ns and symptoms of diabetes mellitus are mainly		
	due	to:		
	(A)	Hyperglycemia		
	(B)	Glycosuria		
	(C)	Dehydration		
	(D)	All of above		
(7)	Which is not anterior pituitary hormone?			
	(A)	Growth hormone		
	(B)	Luteinizing hormone		
	(C)	Follicle stimulating hormone		
	(D)	oxytocin		
(8)	Whi	ch is secreted by adrenal medulla?		
	(A)	epinephrine		
	(B)	oxytocin		
	(C)	prolactin		
	(D)	vasopressin		
(9)	Whi	ch is not a part of limbic system?		
	(A)	hypothalamus		
	(B)	amygdala		
	(C)	basal ganglia		
	(D)	anterior thalamic nuclei		
(10)	Cerebellar nystagmus occurs with damage to:			
	(A)	vermis		
	(B)	flocculonodular lobe		
	(C)	anterior lobe		
	(D)	posterior lobe		
				