

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences

M.B.B.S. PHASE - I Degree Examination - January 2008

Time: 3 Hrs.

[Max. Marks: 100]

PHYSIOLOGY - PAPER II (Revised Scheme)

QP Code: 1054

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

LONG ESSAY

2 X 9 = 18 Marks

1. Name the cells in the anterior pituitary gland and describe the functions of growth hormone
2. Describe the Nuclei and functions of reticular formation

SHORT ESSAY

10 X 5 = 50 Marks

3. What is Tetany? Describe signs of latent tetany
4. Explain the refractory periods in skeletal muscle
5. Name the properties of smooth muscle. How do you explain the semi rhythmicity in smooth muscle?
6. Explain the heat loss mechanisms to maintain constant body temperature
7. What is hypothermia and what is the clinical importance of induced hypothermia?
8. Name Cerebellar Nuclei. How is dentate nucleus is connected to motor area of cerebral cortex?
9. Trace the pathway of Rubro spinal tract and write its function
10. Enumerate the structures that form Basal ganglia. Describe their functions
11. What is Rombergs sign and in what diseases this sign is positive?
12. Name the superficial reflexes. What are the physiological conditions in which Babinski's sign is positive?

SHORT ANSWERS

16 X 2 = 32 Marks

13. What are pendular movements? In which condition does it take place?
14. What lesions produce patellar clonus and ankle clonus?
15. What are the complications of hyper para thyroidism?
16. What are the functions of Testosterone?
17. What is cryptorchidism and how it is corrected?
18. What are the structures that produce human chorionic gonadotropin (H.C.G) and mention the functions of H.C.G
19. What is Turner's syndrome and how it is differentiated from Kline-feltners syndrome?
20. What is Diabetes insipidus and what lesions produce this disease?
21. Define Chronaxie and Rheobase?
22. What are fibrillations and fasciculations? How are these recorded?
23. What is Hemiplegia and involvement of which motor tract leads to Hemiplegia?
24. What is Aphasia? Classify Aphasias
25. What is Aguesia? Trace the pathway of taste upto the taste centre?
26. Write briefly the structures in the middle ear. How it is connected to Nasopharynx and what is its importance?
27. Name the visual receptors. What are the functions of these receptors?
28. List the changes in the eye balls during accommodation reaction for near vision

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