

Q.P. Code: 127007

Reg. No.:.....

**First Professional BUMS Degree Regular/Supplementary
Examinations June 2024
Munafeul Aza – Paper II
(2022 Scheme)**

Time: 3 hrs

Max Marks: 100

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers • Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary

1. Multiple Choice Questions (20x1=20)

The Answers to MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be written continuously on the first two writing sheets (ie Page No. 3 & 4) only

- i. Proximal convoluted tubule is made of
 - a) Columnar epithelium
 - b) Single layered cuboidal epithelium
 - c) Ciliated epithelium
 - d) Transitional Epithelium
- ii. Extra-glomerular mesangial cells of juxtaglomerular apparatus secrete
 - a) Thromboxane A₂
 - b) Rennin
 - c) Prostaglandin
 - d) None of the above
- iii. It is the first process of urine formation
 - a) Glomerular filtration
 - b) Tubular reabsorption
 - c) Tubular secretion
 - d) Tubular filtration
- iv. Sodium and chloride are reabsorbed from this portion of renal tubules.
 - a) PCT
 - b) DCT
 - c) Collecting duct
 - d) Loop of Henle
- v. Final concentration of urine is achieved by this hormone
 - a) ACTH
 - b) ADH
 - c) Oxytocin
 - d) TSH
- vi. It is the largest organ of the body.
 - a) Liver
 - b) Heart
 - c) Brain
 - d) Skin
- vii. This layer of epidermis is also called as prickle cell layer
 - a) Stratum corneum
 - b) Stratum Lucidum
 - c) Stratum spinosum
 - d) Stratum germinativum
- viii. These glands are distributed throughout the body
 - a) Eccrine gland
 - b) Apocrine
 - c) Sebaceous glands
 - d) All of the above
- ix. These sweat glands are nonfunctional till puberty.
 - a) Eccrine gland
 - b) Apocrine
 - c) Sebaceous glands
 - d) All of the above
- x. Stimulation of these nerve causes secretion of sweat.
 - a) Parasympathetic postganglionic adrenergic nerve fibers
 - b) Sympathetic postganglionic cholinergic nerve fibers
 - c) Parasympathetic preganglionic adrenergic nerve fibers
 - d) Sympathetic preganglionic cholinergic nerve fibers

(PTO)

- xi. This is the covering of each nerve fiber.
 a) Epineurium b) Perineurium c) Endoneurium d) Myelin sheath
- xii. It is the physiochemical change that occurs in a tissue when stimulus is applied.
 a) Contractility b) Summation c) Conductivity d) Excitability
- xiii. These are star-shaped neuroglial cells present in all the parts of the brain.
 a) Astrocytes b) Microglia
 c) Oligodendrocytes d) Schwann cells
- xiv. These receptors give response to stimuli arising aware from the body.
 a) Chemoreceptors b) Telereceptors
 c) Baroreceptors d) Mechanoreceptors
- xv. In this synapse, axon of one neuron terminates on axon of another neuron.
 a) Axodendritic synapse b) Axosomatic synapse
 c) Axoaxonic synapse d) None of the above
- xvi. This hormone causes contraction of smooth muscles of uterus and enhances labor.
 a) ADH b) Oxytocin c) Prolactin d) LH
- xvii. This hormones causes ovulation
 a) ADH b) Oxytocin c) Prolactin d) LH
- xviii. This hormone is responsible for proliferative phase of endometrium.
 a) Estrogen b) Progesterone c) LS d) FSH
- xix. Sterility occurs when the sperm count falls below
 a) 40 millions/ml b) 30 millions/ml
 c) 20 millions/ml d) 10 millions/ml
- xx. The clotting enzyme present in prostatic fluid convert fibrinogen into
 a) Czoagulium b) Fibrin
 c) Fibrinolysin d) Fibrin monome

Short Answer Questions

(8x5=40)

2. Properties and functions of seminal fluid
3. Functions of astrocytes
4. Write a note on myelin sheath
5. Sebaceous glands
6. Functions of kidney
7. Juxta glomerular apparatus
8. Functions of saliva
9. Write a note on surfactant

Long Answer Questions

(4x10=40)

10. Composition and functions of gastric juice
11. Pontine centres and their functions
12. Functions of Growth hormone
13. Definition of menstrual cycle and its stages
