

Quest. No. 1. MCQs. (1x5) (5)

1. ans. b. 5th edition.

2. ans. a. 1.99.

3. ans. c. shaking up.

4. ans. b. mesc.

5. ans. a. sclera.

(5)

Quest. No. 3. Lag. (2x10) (20)

1. ans. - General and particular rules for preservation of drugs.
- In homoeopathy drugs are prepared in different way and from allopath so we have to preserve the drugs in a particular specified manner.

⑥ * General rules for preservation of drugs.

1. Labelling :- The labelling must be done in an appropriate manner. The labelling should be done on the bottle (medicine contained glass bottle) and also on the cork.

The labelling must be done so that the potencies can be clearly mentioned on it. Such as X, M, C etc.

2. Containers :- The containers must be taken accordingly the drug substance.
to avoid :- Black or blue glass bottles, the plastic containers, etc.

3. Separation according to the content of drug.
As if the animal substance is used in preparation it must be preserved properly or if needed may be refrigerate it.
4. If the drug substance is extracted from plant or any part of plant it can be preserved accordingly the needs, as if needed preserve in glycerine, etc.
5. If the drug substance is needed to be preserved in dry condition the substance collected must be dried accordingly and tied in loose bundle form to prevent damage to the substance.
6. The plant substance may should be cut down in a proper manner and preserved according to its needs. To prevent damage to substances.
7. Separation of drug substance according to its shape, size, organic, inorganic, odor etc.

8. Odorous substance should be preserved separately in air coat tight containers to substance like :- camphor, etc.
Their smell is too strong and it can affect the other substances in its surrounding.
9. To avoid :-
The preserved drugs must be kept in cool and dry place, away from direct sunlight. in order to preserve for long time.

Particular rules for preservation of drug

The labelling must be done accordingly as the potency should be clearly mention with the name of the drug.
Such as :- 30c, 1M, etc.

2

ans.

External application.

- The external application includes the application of liniments, ointments, lotions, creams etc.
- They all are the medicinal properties containing substance and used in many conditions.
- The external application can cure the external symptoms of the patient's disease which is a good point in clearing the symptoms of disease externally.
- But Dr. Hahnemann gave arguments regarding the application of external application in its 5th edition of Organon of Medicine.
- His views say that our homoeopathy works differently from allopathy. We cure the patient from inside-outside.
- If the given remedy is correct, it will

clear both the internal and external ~~subst~~ symptoms from the patient. And it is the correct way to make patient healthy.

- While the medicine given internally can also be used in the form of external application so it can work best from both the aspects.
- For ex: a patient is given Arnica to take internally for several days but with the same its ointment is also given for external ex application.
- For ex: The patient can take internally Calendula and also apply it externally the calendula lotion for better and faster results.
- In the 6th edition of Organon of Medicine Dr. Hahnemann agreed with the app external application.

- While before his veins was that if we apply externally anything the half of the symptoms will disappear and we will find it difficult to search the similitum for cure of patient. And hence it will become more difficult to solve the case of patient.

* Vehicles use for preparation of external application.

1. Liquid vehicles :-

- Purified water.
- Rosemary oil
- Sesame oil
- Lavender oil.

2. Semi-solid vehicles :-

i. Vaseline :-

- yellow vaseline
- white vaseline.

ii. Beeswax :-

- yellow
- white.

iii. Ointments.

iv. Liniments etc.

* Ointments :-

- The ointment must be soft and in semi-solid consistency.
- It does not need any melting point for the application.
- The ointment should be in the same consistency and soft, smooth in its nature.

* Preparation of ointments.

Principle:- The needed amount of mother substance and the vaseline should be mixed.

Requirement:- At the 1st one part acc. to weight of volume the mother substance is needed.

The next nine part of white vaseline is needed, glass, spatula.

Procedure:- The mother substance should be taken on glass slab, and the vaseline must be added on it then with the help of spatula mix it till the same even colour and consistency appears.

* Uses of ointments.

1. Ointment can be used in bleeding, non bleeding piles.
2. Ointment can be used on ulcers, (bleeding, or non bleeding), fissures.
3. Also used in rectal pain, bleeding.
4. Used on inj blunt injury.
5. Used on boils.
6. Used on the accidental, traumatic region.
7. Ointment can also be used in blackened eye, sore eye, etc.

* Examples.

1. Arnica ointment
2. Calendula ointment
3. Iodine ointment
4. Symphytum ointment
5. Rhus tox ointment
6. Arsenic ointment
7. Catharis ointment
8. Belladonna ointment.

Sag.

(5x5)

(25)

1.

ans1

Plaster

- Plaster is a sticky and solid substance.
- Which becomes adherent to the applied region.
- Also its effect after application is generalized or may be localized.
- Requirement - Isinlight.

Preparation and application

10 ounce (30g) of isinlight is stirred



Then it is mixed with proper amount of purified water and boiled.



The water bath is given to it until it becomes (300g) 10 an ounce.



It is strained through a silk, lined etc.



half of it is added on the cloth, silk, linen, leather etc.



In other half the medicinal drug substance is added to it.



Then it is applied on the region.

* There are two important uses of it.

1. It provides support to the area and keeps it stable for the period.
2. Direct contact of the medicinal substance occurs while helps in the bit earlier effect.

* Examples.

1. Arnica plaster
2. Symphytum plaster
3. Calendula plaster
4. Plus tox plaster
5. Cantharis plaster

2.

ans.

Organoleptic evaluation.

Defination:- Organoleptic evaluation refers to the senses of the organs of an individual.

Such as:-

- i. eyes (vision)
- ii. nose (smell, odour)
- iii. Tongue (taste)

It all includes :-

1. Shape and size.

The underground parts of plants, i.e; Tubers, rhizoid, corn, bulb etc are available and marked in evaluating, transverse, oblique or slices.

It cuts in small pieces, cuboidal or

2. different shapes of size.

2. Fracture:

The way the plant broke when it subjected to requisite pressure to break.

3. External marking.

- It may be strong, delicate,
- furrowing, parallel marking
- Transverse marking, valley etc.

4. Colour.

- white.
- Yellow or yellowish.
- Reddish brown, Reddish black, etc.

5. Flower and leaves.

The botanical terms used for identify.

6. Odour.

- Aromatic, camphor.
- unpleasant, irritating - non irritating.
- spicy, ethereal

7. Taste.

- Saline (salty)
- Saccharine (sweet)
- Bitter
- Gummy

8. Colour. The term colour standardize acc. to accomodation of inner society of colour.

3.

ans.

Potency.

- Potency is defined as the dilution of the drug and of addition of the energy.
- The drug is potentised to increase its medicinal power (value).
- The potentisation of the drug is done in two ways :- it is :-

i. Trituration.

ii. Succussion.

- We have heard in many ways that low potency means no effects. But as a homeopath we know the value of the minimal dosage.
- The lower the potency the better the results.
- This is still applicable in many cases.

* There are some types of potencies. They are mentioned as follows.

1. Flexion potency:

The flexion potency refers to that the 6x ^{triturated} can be done into 8x by

The process of potentisation.

Without making the 1x we can obtain the potency 8x.

1 part of 6x potency is taken.



9 parts of vehicle (alcohol) is added according to the weight volume.



Slight mixing and 10 downward strokes are given with equal energy.



1 part of it is taken and 50 part of alcohol is added.



10 downward strokes is given.



Potency 8x is formed.

2. high flexion potency.

The higher potency such as 1M, 10M, 50M, 100M, etc. needs more hard work, labour and alcohol.

so, it is prepared with the help of machineries. So that the proper hygienic, care and quantity must be maintained.

- So the potencies which are prepared with the help of machineries is called as high flexion potency.

3. Straight potency.

- (Triturated potency can be done into next succussion form).

6x can be made the 8x.

6x triturated

- 1 part of triturated 6x + 9 part of alcohol



slightly mixed.



10 downward strokes.



1 part of 7x potency.



Added to it.



slightly mix.



10 downward strokes with equal energy is given.



8x potency.

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4.

ans.

Class 3.

- The class 3 substance are the least juicy substance.
- It is mostly found in American and European countries.

Source of class 3 drug.

- Vegetable source.

3

- Drug power :- $\frac{1}{8}$

- Drug loss :- $\frac{1}{2}$ cc.

- Method of potentisation :- Succession

* Preparation of the class 3 drug.

Trituration process.

1. Procedure :- Principle :- $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{part} plant substance and 9 part of vehicle
2. Apparatus :- Wooden copper chopping board,
Clean sharp knife,
The medicinal plant / part of plant
Vehicle substance,

medicines used
strong sharp knife during the
add the medicinal substance
substance to the mortar and pestle
add the vehicle in it and
disturbance for the given time of
ninety minutes.

Succession process.

Centesimal scale

Principle :- 6 part of medicinal substance /
mother solution and 94 part of strong
purified alcohol

Apparatus needed :- Glass, rounded glass,
good velvet coat,
medicinal substance,
strong alcohol, 94
rubber pad box

Procedure :- To take

Amount of medicinal substance

94 minim of strong alcohol in a phial.

↓
tighten the velvet cork properly
the phial must not be filled more
than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd part in any case.

↓
mix it gently

↓
give 10 downward strokes
in equal energy

Decimal process.

1 part of mother substance + 9 part of alcohol.

↓
gently mix / stir.

↓
10 downward strokes in same energy

↓
The potency is prepared ex.

5.

ans.

Placebo:

- Placebo is the form of medicine used pharmacological and pharmacodynamical adhesive to patient require during the therapy of inactive substance.

③ - If the physician does not wants to prescribe any specific medicine for the patient due to any reason such as the need of medicine is not there, psychological problem, as the physician needs to figure out the medicinal drug to and needs time, in that case he prescribes the placebo.

- Any homoeopath cannot continue his practice without for long time without continuing the use of placebo.

- There are various types of substance used.

They are :- i. sugar of milk.

ii. Cane sugar
etc.

1. Many times the patient comes with the treatment of homeopathy or allopathy and shows various kind of symptoms which make it difficult for physician to find similimum for patient. At the same time He prescribes placebo for atleast 10-15 days. So all the other symptoms settle down and the real case of patient seems clearly.

2. Manytimes patient comes with an aggravation. Because the medicine starts working with some sort of aggravation. For the satisfaction of patient the physician prescribes placebo. (psychological effect). The physician also knows within few hours - days. The aggravations will settle.

Quest. No. 1

(1)

→ (a) 10

(2)

→ (c) C5, C6, C7, T1

(3)

→ (a) sclera

(4)

→ (a) Buccinator

(5)

→ (b) 25 grms.

Quest. 3

(1) Pituitary gland

→ It is also called as Hypophysis cerebri

- Pituitary gland is present in the sella tursica of sphenoid Bone.

- and also attach to the part of 3rd ventricle.

- It is produced number of Hormones which control the secretion of many other endocrine glands.

• Features :-

- It lies on hypophyseal fossa or sella tursica.

- It covers the diaphragma sella.

- It measures 8 mm long.

12 mm width i.e. width is more than length

- weight of pituitary gland is 500 mgms.

- It is oval in shape.

• Parts

- It is divided into two parts.

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No.

parts

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- (i) Adenohypophysis (ii) Neurohypophysis

- which both are Endocrinoly, Morphologically or Functionally Different.
- Adenohypophysis develops as a upward growth.
- Neurohypophysis develops as a downward growth.

(i) Adenohypophysis

- Consist of Three parts.

- Pars Anterior / Distalis
- Pars Intermediat
- Pars tuberalis.

(ii) Neurohypophysis.

- consist of 3 parts.

- Pars posterior / Nervosa
- Pars Infundibulum
- median eminence.

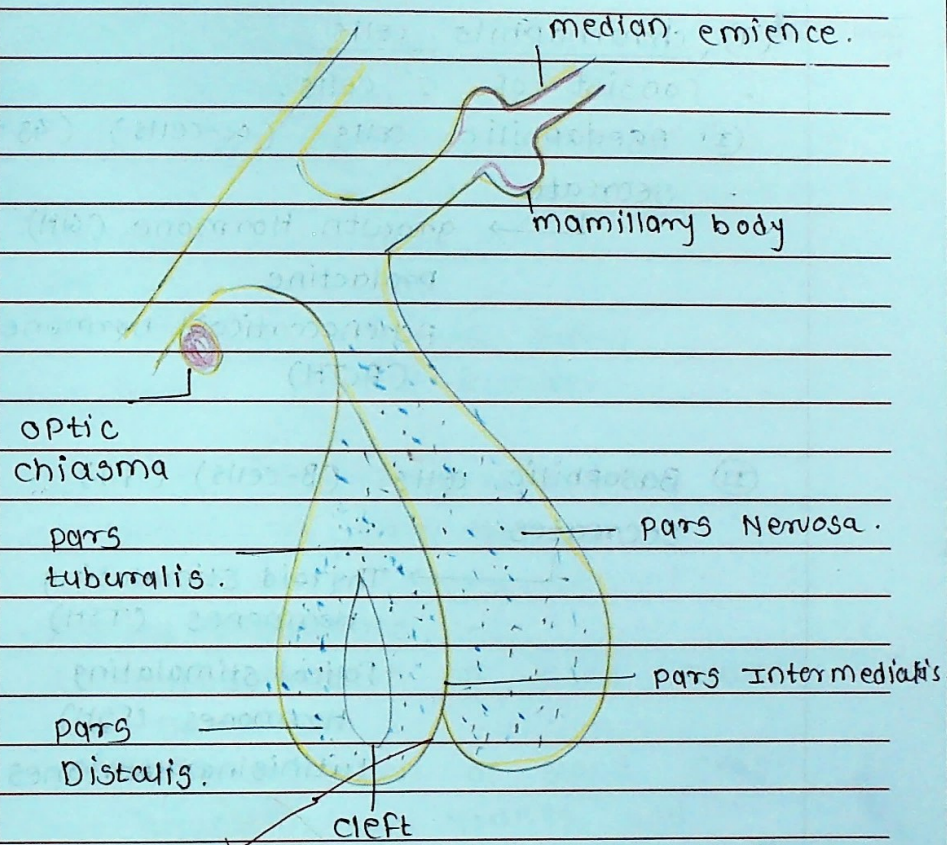


Fig :- Pituitary gland.

• Histology and Hormones.

Adenohypophysis :-

(i) Pars Distalis.

- There are 2 parts of cells.
- (a) chromophilic cells (50%)
- (b) chromophobes cells. (50%)

(a) chromophils cells

- consist of 2 cells.

(I) Acidophilic cells (α -cells) (43%)

- secrete

→ growth Hormone (GH)

Prolactin

Adrenocorticotrophic hormone

(ACTH)

(II) Basophilic cells (B-cells) (7%)

secrete

→ Thyroid Stimulating
Hormones (TSH)

Follicle Stimulating
Hormones (FSH)

Luteinizing Hormones (LH)

(B) Chromophobes :- Pale and peculiar reservoir cells.

(2) Pars Intermedia

- Basophil cells only

secrete

→ melanocytes stimulating
Hormones (MSH)

Neurohypophysis :-

(i) Pars Nervosa

→ secrete vasopressin ADH
and oxytocin Hormone.

• Arterial supply :-

① superior hypophyseal Artery

SUPPLY → Pars Distalis.

② Inferior hypophyseal Artery

SUPPLY → Pars Nervosa.

• Applied Importance :-

① Hyposecretion of gland cause
Dwarfism

② Hyposecretion of gland cause
gigantism in youngs and
Acromegaly in Adults.

③ Acidophilic cells cause Acromegaly
in Adults.

④ Diabetes Insipidus is lack of
ADH Hormones.

(2) Corpus callosum.

→

Corpus callosum is a larger commissure of ~~brain~~ brain.

- It connects two cerebral hemispheres on the side.
- 10 cm long.

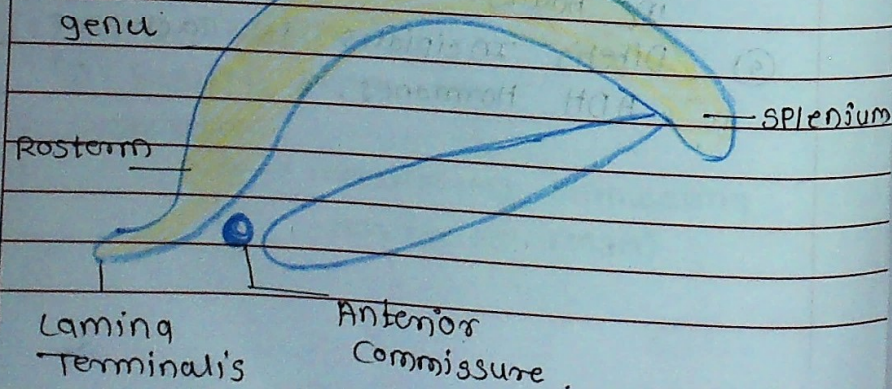
• Parts connected brain :-

- All the part of brain connect cerebral cortex except → lower or anterior parts of temporal lobes,

which are connected to

Anterior Commissure

Trunk



est.

• Parts of Corpus Callosum.

- There are four parts as follows : (i) Genu (ii) Rostum (ii) Trunk (iv) Splenium.

(1) Genu :-

- It is an anterior part.
- 4 cm below of frontal lobe.
- It forms anterior wall of lateral horn.

(2) Rostum :-

- It extends downwards and backwards of genu.
- 6 cm above to occipital lobe.

(3) Trunk :-

- In between genu & Rostum and Splenium.
- It is overlapped by → cingulate gyrus.
- It is middle part.

④ Splenium :-

- splenium is a Posterior broad parts.

- it is lower part of corpus callosum.

• Fibers of Corpus Callosum

(1) Rostum

(2) Forceps Major

(3) Forceps Minor

(4) Tenuetum

(1) Rostum

- Connect → 2 Occipital lobes.

(2) Forceps Major

- Connected → Occipital lobes.
(fibers made up of splenium)

(3) Forceps Minor

connect → Frontal lobe

st.

(Fibers made up of genu)

④ Tapetum

↳ (Some fibers made up of Trunk & spleniums)

root of Anterior horn of posterior wall.

- Inferior horn of Lateral wall.

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(1) Facial Nerve.

→

- Facial Nerve is 7th cranial Nerve.
- It supplies muscles of Face
- Secretomotor and lacrimal. part.
- It is mix Nerve
- It is a part of Brachial Arch.

• Nuclei :-

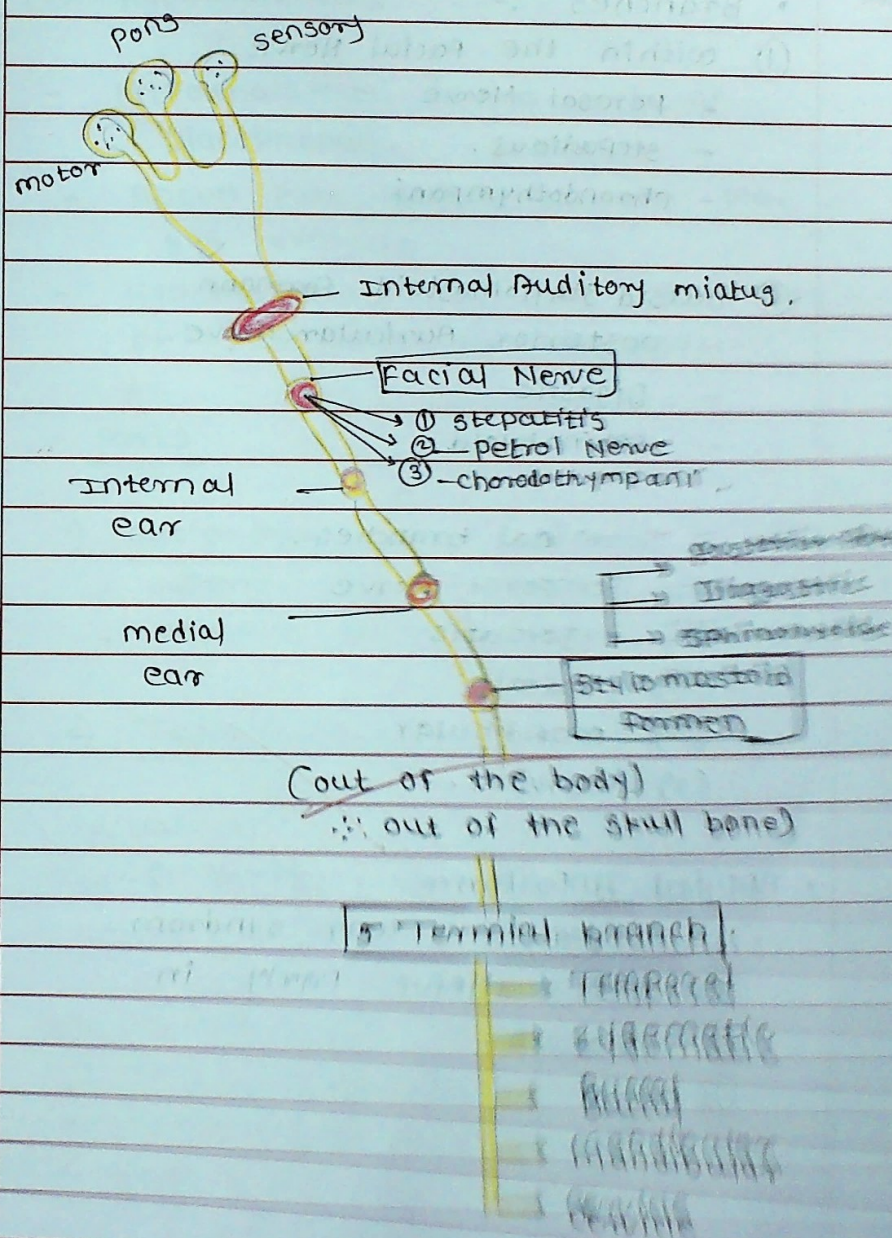
There are four Nucleus are present.

- ① Motor Nucleus.
- ② superior salivary Nucleus.
- ③ Lacrimomotor Nucleus.
- ④ Optic Nucleus.

- These are present in Pons of the Brain.

• course

- It supply & runs two Pathy
- (i) sensory
- (ii) motor.



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No.

• Branches :-

① within the facial Nerve.

- pericardial Nerve,
- sublingual.
- chordothympani

② outside stylomastoid foramen.

- posterior Auricular Nerve.
- Digastric
- sphinothyoid.

③ 5 Terminal branches.

- Temporal Nerve
- zygomatic
- Buccal
- mandibular
- cervical.

• Applied Importance.

- ① crocodile & tear syndrome.
- ② Facial Nerve Parly in newborn.

③

(2) Hypothalamus.

- Hypothalamus is a part of Diencephalon.

- Above part attach to the part of 3rd ventricle.

- Hypothalamus is the Head ganglion of Autonomic Nervous system.

• Parts

1) optic part

- superior optic Nucleus.
- posterior optic Nucleus.

2) Terminal Part

- Vasomedial Nucleus.
- Dorsomedial Nucleus.
- Terminal Nucleus.

3) mamillary Part body

- posterior mamillary Nucleus.
- lateral mamillary Nucleus.

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• Components :-

(i) Afferent form,

- Olfactory pathway

- Terminal foramen

(ii) efferent form,

- superior mamillo track → ends in

- Inferior mamillo track → ends in
sphenoid bone

Functions :-

① endocrine secretion :-

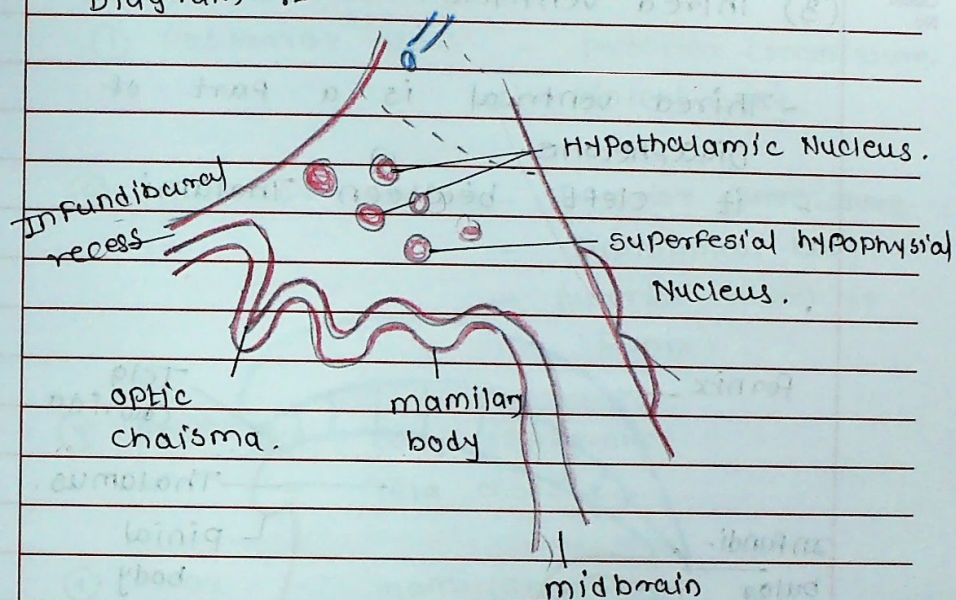
Factors Release and control the
control the secretion of pituitary
gland

② Neuro secretion

③ Temperature Regulation by sweat

④ Regulation of food and water
intake it control Hunger &
Thirst

Diagram :-



• Applied importance.

- Lesion cause Hypothalamic Tumours.

- Hypothalamic Cause

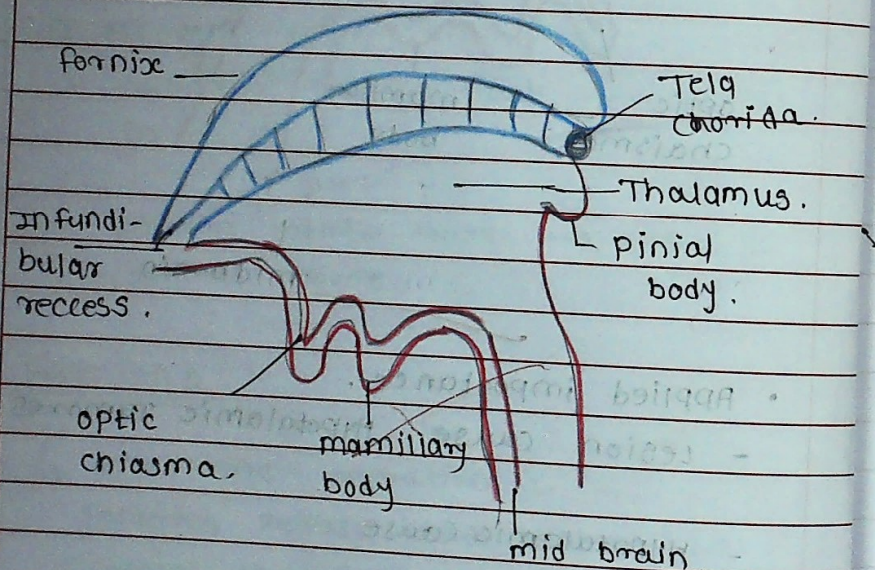
- Epilepsy

- Diabetes insipidus

- gastric ulcers.

(3) Third ventricle.

- Third ventricle is a part of Diacephelone.
- it cleft between Thalami.



• Parts

- Fornix
- optic chiasma
- mid brain
- Tela chorioidea
- Thalamus
- Pinial body.

Boundaries :-

- ① Posterior wall - posterior commissure
- pinial body.
- ② Anterior wall - Anterior commissure
- Suprapineal body.
- Anterior column of Fornix.
- ③ Roof :- body of Fornix
- Tela chorioidea.
- ④ Floor :- mammillary body.

• Recess :-

- ① Infundibular Recess
- ② Optic recess
- ③

• Applied Important.

- 1) Tumor of Third ventricle
- 2) CT scan or MRI show the dilatation of Third ventricle due to obstruction of Cerebral aqueduct.

(4) extra ocular Muscle

→ There are 3 involuntary &
7 voluntary muscle.

• Involuntary muscle.

- 1) superior tarsus
- 2) inferior tarsus.
- 3) orbitalis.

• voluntary muscle.

it consist of 4 rectus.

- 1) superior rectus.
- 2) inferior rectus.
- 3) medial rectus.
- 4) lateral rectus.

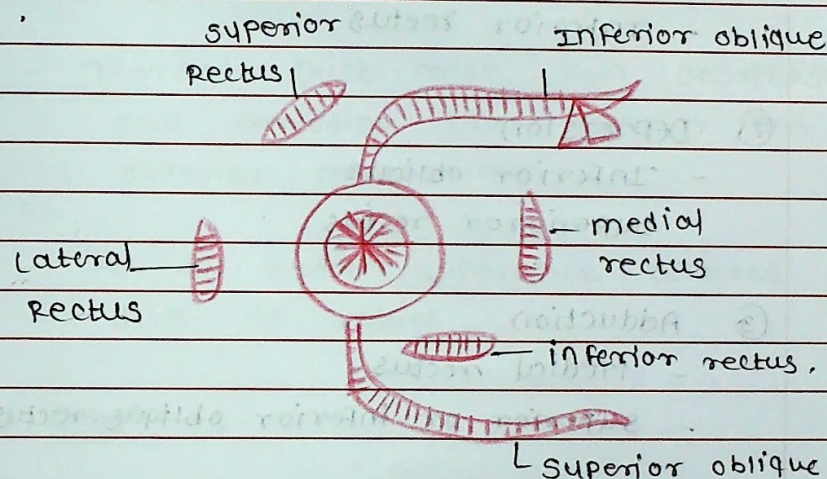
• 2 oblique :- 1) Superior oblique
2) inferior oblique
- Levator palpebral superior

• origin

- 1) 4 rectus → common tendinous ring of zinn.

2) superior oblique → body of sphenoid bone.

3) inferior oblique → orbital surface of maxilla.



Insertion :-

- ① 3 rectus → inserted in sclera (posterior to 1st limbus).
- ② Lateral Rectus → inserted in sclera (behind the eyeball)
- ③ superior oblique → skin.
- ④ Levator palpebral superior → lower wing of sphenoid bone.

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• Action

① Elevation

- superior oblique
- inferior rectus.

② Depression

- inferior oblique
- superior rectus.

③ Adduction

- medial rectus.
- superior or inferior oblique, rectus

④ Abduction

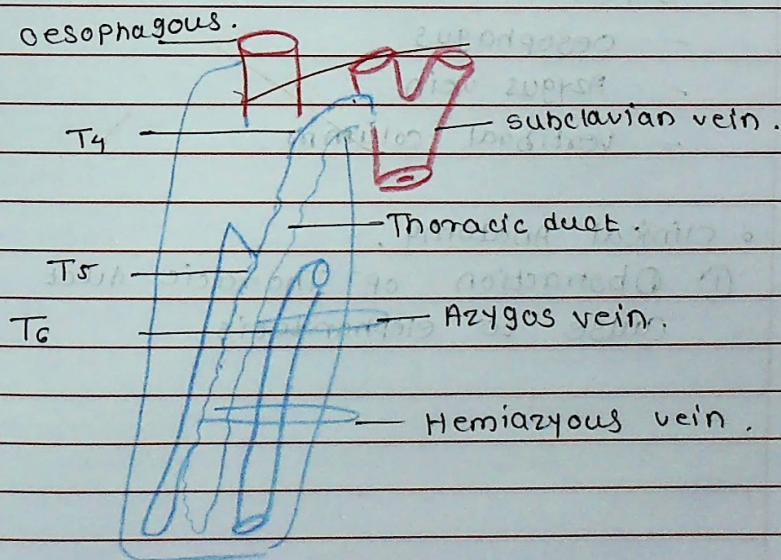
- lateral rectus.
- superior or inferior oblique.

⑤ Thoracic Duct



- it is the largest lymphoid vessels.
- Thoracic Duct arise from oesophagus, and comprising the posterior and superior mediastinum.
- it is boded appearance, occurs due to valves.

• Course :-



Relations :-

- Arch of aorta
 - vertebral column
 - Diaphragm
 - Azygous vein
 - Aorta.
-
- Posterior mediastinum
 - oesophagus
 - Azygous vein
 - vertebral column
 - Diaphragm
-
- Superior mediastinum
 - oesophagus
 - Azygous vein
 - vertebral column.
-
- Clinical Anatomy.
 - ① Obstruction of Thoracic duct cause to elephantiasis



Godavari Foundation's
**DR. ULHAS PATIL HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL
COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, JALGAON KH., JALGAON**

Examination.....

Subject Anatomy - I

Serial No.

Section A & C

Language of Answer English

Sub Code :

Date 19032024
 Y E A R

Section	A	B	Total
Marks Obtained	5	36	41
Out of	5	45	50

Signature of the Examiner

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Section

A & C

Seat No. 07

(in Figures)

Seat No. seven

(in Words)

Examination :

Subject : Anatomy - I

Code :

P.R.No.:

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Centre Code

Examination - IInd terminal Examination

Subject - Materia Medica

Serial No.

Section A & C

Language of Answer - English

Sub Code :

Date 2 6 0 3 2 0 1 4

Date Month Y E A R

Section	A	B	Total
Marks Obtained	5	40	45
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- 9) A) Candidates are forbidden to i) bring books, notes, mobile / electronic gadgets or scribbling papers into the examination hall, ii) speak or communicate in any manner to other candidates while the examination is in progress and iii) take with them any answer book (written or blank) while leaving the exam hall.
B) Candidates suspected to be guilty of any of the aforesaid acts will be allowed to write their paper only after they give an undertaking in writing that the decision of the University in respect of the reported act of unfair means is binding on them.
C) Any method to bribe the examinees by attaching currency note or letter is strictly prohibited and will result in serious action being taken by university.
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Section

A & C

Seat No. 30

(in Figures)

Seat No. Thirty

(in Words)

Examination : IInd terminal Examination

Subject : Materia Medica

Code :

P.R.No.:

Pledge:

I hereby declare that I have gone through the "Instruction to the Candidate" Printed on page number on and two of the Answer Booklet.

Signature of the CANDIDATE

Signature of the JUNIOR SUPERVISOR

Q. 1

Quest.
No.

Quest.
No.

1. → a. Gelsemium

2. → b. Honey bee

3. → c. belladonna

4. → d. arsenic album

5. → a. aloes

Q-3-22

Quest.
No.

22 China - Guiding symptoms, GIT, fever, modalities.

• common name - Peruvian bark

• Family - Rubiaceae

• Prover - Dr. Hahnemann Sr.

• Introduction -

12 Chinchona officinalis also called china after hearing this we are taken to 1790 in the study room of Dr. Hahnemann.

22 Chinchona officinalis is first proved plant in homeopathy and also first most plant proved by Dr. Hahnemann.

32 When Dr. Hahnemann translate the books he found a fact that china bark can produce malarial fever symptoms in healthy human beings.

42 Afterward Dr. Hahnemann done experiment on himself first by taking extract juice of china bark and produce similar symptoms.

52 He proved on his family and friends they also produced same symptoms.

Q.3.2

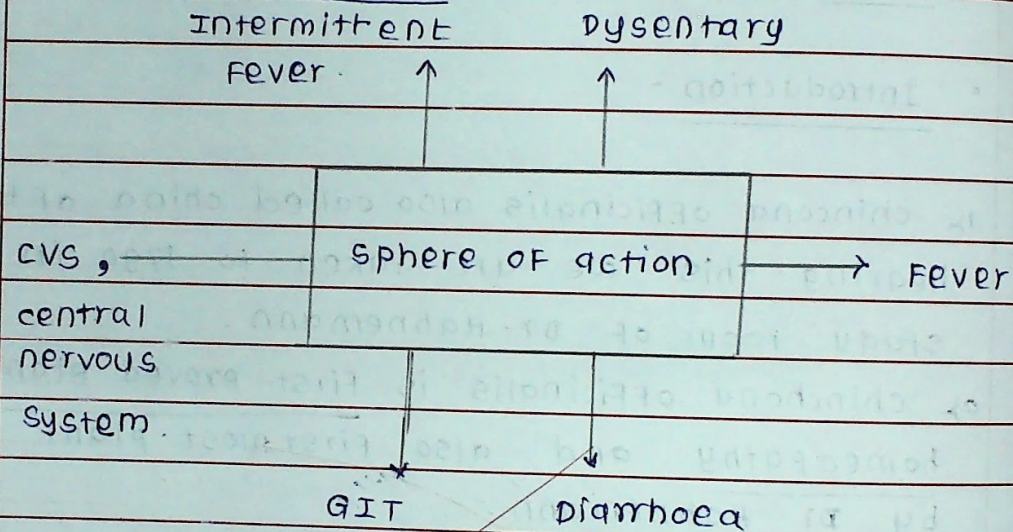
Quest.
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Quest.
No.

6) chinchona is what falling apple to newton,
for Dr. Hahnemann is chinchona.

7) chinchona is first remedy proved and it
leads to evolution and evolution of our
'Homeopathy'

• Sphere of action -



• constitution :-

i) Physical make up -

- one robust, stronge stout, stronger,
personality.

ii) Temperament -

- Nervous temperament.

Q.3-2)

Quest.
No.

iii) Relation with heat and cold -

- It is chilly patient.

iv) Miasm -

- psora in background

v) Diathesis -

- Haemorrhagic diathesis

• Guiding symptoms:-

1) General periodicity is peculiar symptoms of china patient

2) Intermittent fever, tertian, quartan.

3) Desire for sour thing, sour fruit, and seasoned food.

4) Malarial fever with Liver and spleen complaints

5) Painless nocturnal diarrhoea is peculiar symptom for china

6) Profuse haemorrhage is occurs.

7) Loss of vital fluids through diarrhoea haemorrhage.

8) Deliberating sweat with nocturnal diarrhoea

Q-3-22

Quest.
No.

Quest.
No.

g) Mind - Very apathetic, impatient.
want to be move, Motion
Nervous, anxious, depressed

10) Ailments from - Tobacco, warmth,
coffee, alcoholism,
heat.

• particulars - i) GIT.

i) Gastro-intestinal tract -

a) Mouth - i) Toothache when baby suck
the breast.

2) Toothache from slightest touch and
relieved by hard pressure.

3) Ulceration in mouth.

4) Bleeding gums, painful ulceration.

b) Throat -

i) sore, red, itching throat.

2) Ulceration from throat to mouth

Q.3.22

Quest.
No.

c) Stomach -

i) Pain in hypochondrium.

2) continuous feeling of gas, and weight
in pain

3) Abdomen and stomach very tender and
sore to touch.

ii) Fever -

a) causation - i) Intermittent Fever anticipate
after seventh or fourteenth day.

ii) Quotidine, tertian, double tertian

iii) caused due to quinine derivative

b) Time - Afternoon peroxysms.

c) character - i) Anticipated after few days.

2) Red face during this.

3) There are 3 stage of fever.

i) chill - stage

ii) Heat stage

iii) sweat stage.

i) chill stage - i) chill without thirst.

2) Thirst before and after but

Quest.
No.

Q-3 -
Que
No.

Q-3-2

Quest.
No.

iii) Heat stage - 1) Immediate after the
stage.

2) Red Flere Face during this
stage.

iii) sweat stage - 1) After Heat stage.

2) Thirst after heat stage.

• General modalities -

i) Aggravation - from warmth, tobacco,
coffee, by motion.

ii) Amelioration - from open air, cold
air.

Q.3-12

Quest.
No.

12 Nux vomica

• common name - Poison nut

• Family - Loganiaceae

• Prover - Dr. Hahnemann

• Introduction

12 Nux vomica is best remedy in homeopathy.

2) It is one of most used medicine or remedy used by physician.

32 It is ~~und~~ indispensable because -

i2 It is first remedy indicated by allopathic drug effect.

ii2 It is great ~~polychrest~~ remedy.

9 42 Dr. Hahnemann proved this polychrest remedy

52 It is poisonous & bitter in taste.

62 After process of potentisation bitterness and poisonous effect of remedy vanish.

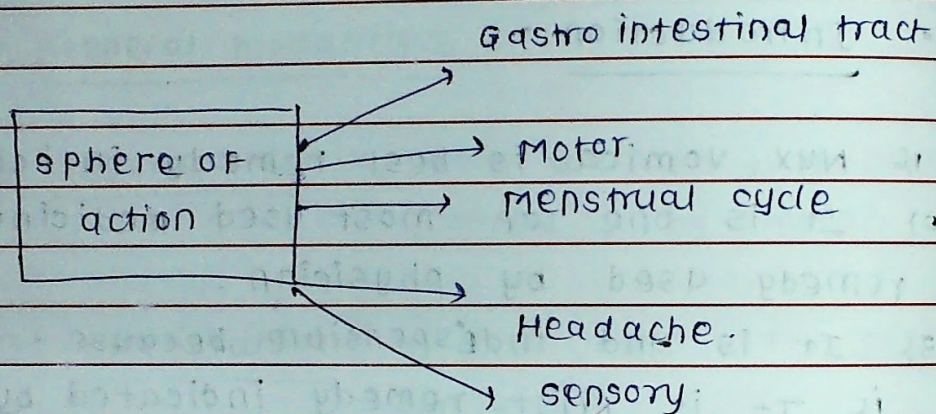
Q-3-12

Quest.
No.

7) After potentisation is transformed into magical remedy with miracle curative power.

8) This remedy affects the all parts of body.

• sphere of action -



• constitution -

i) Physical make up -

- Dark hair, dark complexion with phlegmatic face

ii) Temperament - sanguine, Nervous-
temperament

iii) Relation with heat and cold -

- very chilly patient

iv) miasm -

- psora is in background.

• Guiding Symptoms -

1) oversensitiveness runs through the all remedy

2) sleep - Excessive desire to sleep in evening.

3) constipation due to involuntary peristalsis of intestine.

4) Hypersensitivity due to slightest change change.

5) Headache from bad effect of civilised living or modern lifestyle.

6) Aversion to alcohol, tobacco, coffee, alcoholism.

7) Diarrhoea leads to loss of vital fluid.

8) Profuse discharge through diarrhoea.

9) Disturbance in sensory and motor nerve fibres.

10) Mind - Patient is very nervous, depressed, wants to be alone, anxious, irritable.

11) Ailments from - Modern living,

• - sedentary life, alcohol,
tobacco, coffee.

• Particulars - if Menses.

if Menses - It is best remedy for
women. Menstrual cycle is not
proper -

* Time - very early

* Duration - too long.

* Quantity - too profuse.

* character of blood - Dark and
acid.

* concomitants - Prolapse of uterus.

iii G.I.T.

or Mouth - 1) Toothache from sucking the
breast of mother.

2) Toothache by slight touch

Q. 3.16

Quest.
No.

Relieved hard pressure.

bb stomach - 1) Abdominal pain due to sedentary life.

2) Painful liver in hypocondrium.

3) Feels full of gas.

iii) Headache -

da causation - Bad effect of sedentary life.

ba character - Headache burst by congestion.

ca modalities - Aggravation - by heat.

Amelioration - by cold.

* • General modalities -

1) Aggravation - By warmth, tobacco, sedentary life.

2) Amelioration - by motion, cold air, cold application.

Quest.
No.

Q. 2-12

Quest.
No.

12 Arsenic album - Fever

• common name - White oxide of arsenic.

• chemical formula - As_2O_3

• Prover - Dr. Hahnemann

• Introduction -

12 Arsenic album is compared to race - horse

2) It is very dangerous poison

3) The Fatal dose in 2-4 grains.

4) In India use for long time for cutaneous affection.

5) It also usefull in neuralgia and head ache

6) Arsenic patient can be identify with his cadaverous smell.

7) person dying from burning sensation with sipping of hot drinks.

8) It is peculiar character of Arsenic.

Q. 2-12

Quest.
No.

- constitution

i) Physical make-up -

- Thin, lean body with dirty waxy
face

ii) Temperament - very fastidious

iii) Relation with heat & cold -

- chilly patient

iv) Miasm -

- combination of all three miasm
psora, syphilis, sycotic.

v) Diatheisis -

- scrofulous diathesis

- particulars - i) Fever

* causation -

i) Quotidine, tertian fever, fever of
recurring type

2) Quartan meaning recurring fever after
3rd day. it peculiar symptom.

3) Anticipate the fever after fourteenth
and seventh day

Quest.
No.

Q. 2. 12

Quest.
No.

4) Remittent and repalshing fever.

5) Fever with recuming type.

* Time - Afternoon peroxy sms
(12 - 2 am / pm)

* perodrome -

1) Before the day of fever, there is great desire for sleeping.

2) Sleep all the day before the fever.

3) Yawning, stretching, malaise before fever.

4) fever with low muttering delirium.

* concomitant - vertigo

• General modalities -

1) Aggravation - from cold in general, aversion to cold.

2) Amelloration - warmth, motion, open air.

Q. 2.2)

Quest.
No.

2) Ignatia - Mentals.

- common name - St. Ignatius bean

- family - Loganiaceae

- prover - Dr. Hahnemann

- Introduction -

1) Ignatia is very popular remedy for the contradictory symptoms.

2) Dr. Hahnemann proved this remedy & give knowledge about it.

3) Ignatia useful and feminine remedy

4) It is useful for women, also called as feminine.

5) contradictory symptoms are peculiar one for this remedy

- constitution -

1) physical make up -

- It is for dark lady with dark hair &

Q. 2.2)

Quest.
No.

Dark complexion

i) Temperament - Irritable temperament

iii) Relation with heat & cold -

- It is unknown due to contradictory symptoms

iv) Miasm - Psora & psychosis in the background.

• Particulars - Mental symptoms.

1) patient very irritable, very sensitive

2) Happy in one moment and sad in other moment

3) Contradiction shows in her behaviour

4) wants to be alone, solitude

5) Busy and restless in her work

6) one moment in happy and after slightest emotional hurt leads to sad and

Q.2.2)

Quest.
No.

- 7) continued in sighing
- 8) Gets overwhelmed by slightest hurt.
- 9) Aversion to ~~sto~~ social, talking.
- 10) Aversion to touch:

11) Make mistake in talking and writing.

12) Ailments from - - Relationship problem, depression, anxiety, emotional hurt, stress.

• General modalities

i) Aggravation - from talking, being social, motion.

ii) Amelioration - stay alone, ~~over~~ stay in room, cold air.

3) Calcerea Flouricam

• common name - Flouride of lime

• chemical formula - CaF_2

• Prover - J. B. Bell

• Introduction -

1) calc. Flour it is one of twelve
tissue remedy by Schuzlers

2) It is useful in stony gland.

3) It cures vericose gland, and
vericose vein.

4) It acts magically in women breast
tumour.

5) It is best twelve tissue remedy
for stony glands.

• constitution - There is no fixed constitution
because it acts on tissues.

Q. 2-3

Quest.
No.

• Guiding symptoms -

1) It acts on stony gland immensely

2) Tumour in women breast can be cured by the calc. Flour

3) ~~S~~ Malnutrition of bones, enamel of teeth it works like magic.

4) Suppuration in lower jaw can be cured.

5) Suppuration is acid, dirty pungent smell and yellow

6) It works in bones and enamel in teeth

7) Stony gland, varicose vein are best cured by the calc. Flour.

8) It also shows effect on lower jaw for suppuration.

9) Tumour in breast when it is gritty and knotty

• General modalities -

1) Aggravation - from warmth, heat

2) Amelioration - from cold air, cold application

Q.2.42

Quest.
No.

42 Dulcamara - Skin complaints

• common name - Bitter sweet

• Family - solanaceae

• prover - Dr. Hahnemann.

• Introduction -

1) It is very useful remedy in homeopathy for skin infection

2) from olden day Indian mothers make ointment of Dulcamara

3) For application of cut, wound.

• Constitution -

1) Physical make up - thin, lean, body
phlegmatic face

2) Temperament - Bilious temperament

Q.2-42

Quest.
No.

iii) Relation with heat & cold -
- It is chilly patient

iv) Miasms -
- psora is in background

• Particulars - skin complaints.

1) It form wart like eruption on face.

2) Eruption on face before the menses.

3) Eruption of scalp with brown crust

4) It is vesicular type of eruption
of scalp

5) Intense itching in scalp.

6) Patient scratch the scalp until it
bleeds

7) After the bleeding still not cured
from scratching

8) Burning sensation after scratching
scalp.

9) Scalp becomes very sensitive.

10) Eruption on face before menses.

• General modalities -

1) Aggravation - Damp, wet weather

58 Aloe soco - Haemorrhoides

• common name - Socotrine aloe ;

• Pro family - Liliaceae.

• Prover - Helbig.

• Introduction -

1) Aloe is one of most important remedy in homeopathy

2) We can not imagine materia medica without aloe.

3) Master Dr. N. M. Chaudhary says that

“Materia medica without aloe is like novel without hero”.

4) Aloe one acts on best on ~~piles~~.

• Constitution -

1) Physical make up -

Q-2-52

Quest.
No.

patient with small stature, sanguine.

i) Temperament - Bilious temperament

ii) Relation with heat & cold -

- Hot patient

iii) Miasm -

- Psora is in background.

• Particulars - Haemorrhoids

i) causation - Haemorrhoids on lower
abdomen, pain in rectum

ii) character - Bleeding piles

iii) Appearance -

i) It is look like bunch of grapes.

2) It is bluish in colour.

3) Burning sensation in anus.

4) Loose stool with lots of burning
sensation

5) Bleeding through anus.

Q.252
Quest.
No.

iv) character - Relieved by cold application.

v) Modalities - Aggravation - by heat

Amelioration - by cold

• General modalities

i) Aggravation - by heat, heat drinks, warm weather

ii) Amelioration - by cold & cold application.



Godavari Foundation's

**DR. ULHAS PATIL HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL
COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, JALGAON KH., JALGAON**

Centre Code

Examination - IInd Terminal Examination

Subject - organon of medicine

Serial No.

Section A & C

Language of Answer - English

Sub Code :

Date 1 8 0 3 2 0 1 4

Date Month Year

Section	A	B	Total
Marks Obtained	24	32	36
Out of	5	45	50

Signature of the Examiner

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

- 1) Check/ Enter Your Seat No., Examination, Subject, Language of answer and subject code on cover page of the Answer book.
- 2) Candidate should not draw additional margins as they are already provided on each page. He/She should not write anything in the margin, except question number.
- 3) Rough work will only be done in the space provided on page 2.
- 4) Do not reveal your identity in any form in the answer written by you or at any other part of the answer book. Writing your seat number of name, putting your signature is revelation of identity. Use of religious invocation or any writing that is not relevant to the answer outside or inside of the body of the answers will be treated as an attempt to reveal identity.
- 5) Begin your answer each main question on a new page. For each answer write the corresponding question number in the margin. Use the paper judiciously. Do not waste the pages. Write of the both side the pages of the answer book.
- 6) While underlining answers for focusing attention, use of varied inks/sketch pen/ highlighter is not allowed. Colour pens can be used for illustrations, Figures, sketches etc. only.
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Section **A & C**

Seat No.

30

(in Figures)

Seat No.

Thirty

(in Words)

Examination : IInd Terminal

Examination

Subject : organon of

medicine

Code :

P.R.No.:

Pledge:

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Signature of the CANDIDATE

Signature of the JUNIOR SUPERVISOR

Q. 3
Quest. No.

Ans =

is bpsora ✓

is of behaviour psychology ✓

is of introverts ✓

is of all of 3 ✓

is of proving ✓

4

Q. 24

Quest.
No.

1) Definition of Emotion -

Emotion is defined as involuntary arousal of living organism is called as emotion.

2) Emotion is physiological changes in individual life due to influence of biochemical and environmental changes.

3) Human emotion fundamentally have components conscious changes, physiological change, expressive behaviour.

4) Emotion is related with fear, temperament, mood, anger.

5) Components of Emotion - There three components of emotion namely.

i) Expressive Behaviour.

ii) Conscious change.

iii) Physiological change.

6) There are two types of emotion -

A) Basic emotion

B) Advance emotion.

• A) Basic Emotion - There are 4 pair of basic emotion.

i) Joy x Sadness

2) Trust x Discussed

3) Surprised x Anticipated.

Q. 2-1

Quest.
No.

(4) Fear x Anger.

7. Techniques of controlling emotion -

i. Problem solving process

ii. Becomes adjusted to stimulus

iii. Appearance of calmness

iv. clear thinking.

i. Problem solving process -

① This is very significant method to control over emotion

② Analyze - Know the root cause of problem

③ Plan - Plan to overcome

④ Implement - Implement the resolution

⑤ Result - Check whether resolution make positive effect

ii. Become adjusted to stimulus -

1. stimulus is external arousal of organisms.

2) Emotion are aroused due to stimulus.

3) If we adapted to it we can control over emotion.

4. Deliberated adapted to stimulus.

iii. Appearance of calmness -

1. Best method to control over emotion to stay calm in that situation.

Q. 2-11

Quest.
No.

iv. clear thinking

1. Thinking and emotion are correlated with each other.

2) When we are under influence of emotion we can't think properly.

3. So think before the reaction of the stimulus.

(3)

Q. 2-2

Quest.
No.

2) Qualities of Ideal prover -

- 1) Qualities of Ideal prover describe by Dr. Hahnemann in aphorism § 126, in organon of medicine book.
- 2) Ideal prover is person who is proved the drugs
- 3) There are some important qualities of an ideal prover.
- 4) Ideal prover should be healthy.
- 5) Healthy prover is main quality of prover because healthy person shows the actual symptoms of medicine.
- 6) If person is sick if not healthy then the symptoms of sickness and symptom of medicine are mixed.
- 7) So ideal prover must be healthy physically and mentally.
- 8) Prover must be intelligent enough.
- 9) Intelligent prover notes his changes due to medicine.
- 10) He is sensible and intelligent to convey the proper symptom in proper term.
- 11) Ideal prover must be delicate, sensitive and irritable.
- 12) Delicate and sensitive prover gives every

Q. 2-2

Quest.
No.

- Smallest reaction over minute changes.
- 13) Prover must have devote time for self observation
- 14) No other passion which distract him from proving.
- 15) Should be trustworthy and conscientious
- 16) Ideal prover must be avoid the extra exertion of body and mind.
- 17) Should take light exercise and healthy diet while proving.
- 18) No disturbing passion of prover.
- 19) No urgent business it can distract from drug proving

③

Q.2 - 3)

Quest.
No.

3) Therapeutics law of cure.

1) Therapeutics law of cure described by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann in § 26 in organon of medicines.

2) § 26 states that -

“Weaker dynamic affection can permanently extinguished the weaker symptom in living organism by stronger one, the latter form same kind of manifestation in formal one”.

3) Dr. Hahnemann simply states that weaker dynamic affection can be completely extinguished by stronger one.

4) Therapeutic law of cure is eternal/ do not changes with time.

5) It only applicable on vital thing not on materialistic things.

6) Therapeutic law cure can suppressed the weaker affection by stronger one.

7) Two same kind of manifestation of equal strength, the stronger manifestation overcome the weaker manifestation.

8) Ex. IA patient having cancer and TB in his latent form then. the cancer symptoms suppressed TB symptoms.

9) Only the stronger symptom of cancer are

Q.2 - 3D)

Quest.
No.

visible.

10) Therapeutic law of cure or Nature law of cure prove that homeopathy cures the body.

3

Q. 2-4)

Quest.
No.

4) Behaviour -

1) Definition of Behaviour -

Behaviour is defined as reaction or action of living organism to internal and external stimuli.

2) Internal or external stimuli are voluntary, involuntary, conscious, unconscious are stimulus trigger the organism to behaviour.

3) Behaviour is very complex process.

4) It changes according to interaction with others.

5) Behaviour shows by all activities like physical activities, cognitive activities and affective activities.

6) Physiological activities are running, swimming etc.

7) Cognitive activities are learning, thinking, listening etc.

8) Affective activities are the activities affect the human like anger, sadness, anxiety.

9) Behaviour is also defined as complex process which depends on social & environmental interaction.

10) So study of behaviour on basis of social

Q. 2-4)

Quest.
No.

and environment.

11) There are two types -

a) social behaviour

b) Environmental behaviour.

a) social behaviour =

• Behaviour depends on interaction with others.

b) Environmental behaviour =

• Depends on physiological changes.

12) Factor influencing the behaviour -

i) Genetic and heredity

ii) perception

iii) Physiological changes.

iv) Environmental changes.

v) External stimulus.

13) There are study types of to study behaviour

i) scientific study

ii) self analysis

iii) clinical study.

iv) observational study.

③

Q.2-5)

Quest.
No.

5) Idiosyncrasies -

i) 'Idiosyncrasies' explaining or describe by the great Dr. Samuel Hahnemann.

2) After practising for many year he describes the term idiosyncry.

3) Dr. Hahnemann explain idiosyncry in aphorism § 116 and § 117 in book of organon of medicine.

4) Each word has its own significance

'Idio' means 'own'.

'syn' means 'along with'.

'cracy' means 'constitution'.

5) Definition of Idiosyncrasy -

"Idiosyncrasy is person's peculiar personality. this is ability to produce rare symptom which is not produce in other prover, this is ability or susceptibility of every individual.

6) Every person has different susceptibility according to Dr. Hahnemann.

7) Example - i) Some people are faint due to smell of roses.

ii) Drug called chloroquine result in abdominal pain and vomiting in some

Q.2-5)

Quest.
No.

people.

iii) Barbiturates make some people anxious and depressed.

8) It is peculiar personality of each and every individual according to the susceptibility.

9) The master J.T. Kent explains idiosyncrasy as over sensitiveness of particular person

10) Dr. J.T. Kent explains two types of idiosyncrasy are -

i) chronic idiosyncrasy.

ii) Acute idiosyncrasy.

i) chronic idiosyncrasy depends on chronic disease - se

ii) Acute idiosyncrasy depends on acute disease

12) J. H. Allen explain idiosyncrasy as habit or or quality of living organism.

③

Q-3-14

Quest.
No.

ix psychosocial and psychosexual development

• Psychosocial development -

ix Erickson was father of psychosocial development

2) He describe psychosocial development as social impact on individual whole life.

3) One of main theory is ego identity.

4) It is concise sense of self that by social interaction.

5) Ego identity is constantly change according time.

6) It build the confidence and impact positively on behaviour.

7) If this phase is well developed person feels mastery.

8) Otherwise it is not developed well person feel inadequacy

9) There 8 stages of childhood to death -

i) Trust vs Mistrust

ii) Autonomy vs shame & doubt.

iii) Initiative vs Guilt

iv) Industry vs Inferiority

v) Identity vs confusion

vi) Generativity vs Synergation

vii) Intimacy vs isolation

Q-3-14

Quest.
No.

viii Integrity vs dispare.

ix Trust vs Mistrust - stage 1

• Age - birth to 18 month

• Event - Feeding.

• outcome - children develop sense of trust when mother take care of baby. Success lead to trust and failure lead to mistrust.

ix Autonomy vs Shame & doubt - stage 2

• Age - 18 month to 2 yrs.

• Event - Toilet training.

• outcome - children develop personal control physical skill. Success lead to autonomy & failure leads to shame & doubt.

iii stage 3 - Initiative vs Guilt

• Age - 3 yrs to 5 yrs.

• Event - Exploration

• outcome - children need to develop environmental and social control. Success leads to initiative failure leads to guilt.

iv Industry vs inferiority

• Age - 6 yrs to 11 yrs

• Event - School

Q.3 ->

Quest.
No.

- outcome - children develop academic needs. success lead to confidence & failure leads inferiority.

✓ stage 5 - Identity vs confusion

- Age - 11yrs to 18yrs.
- Event - social relationship.
- outcome - children ^{or teen} develop own identity. success lead to stay true to identity. failure leads to confusion.

✓ stage 6 - Intimacy vs Isolation

- Age - 18yrs to 45yrs.
- Event - Relationship - need to
- outcome - "young adults" develops intimate relationship with other. success lead strong relationship. failure leads loneliness.

✓ stage 7 - Generativity vs Synergation

- Age - 45yrs to 65yrs
- Event - Parenthood.
- outcome - Adults need to develop contribution to future.

✓ stage 8 - Integrity vs Disper.

- Age - 65yrs to death

Q.3 ->

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No.

- Event - Reflection of life

- Psychosexual development

1) Sigmund Freud develops psychosexual development

2) He describe it personality mostly developed by the age of 5 yrs.

3) Early life experience impact on whole life.

4) psychosexual energy or libido is driving force of life.

5) If this phase of life well developed then the person is confident.

6) There are 5 stage of life according to Sigmund Freud

i) oral stage

ii) Anal stage

iii) phallic stage

iv) Latent period

✓ Genital period or stage.

i) oral stage - ① children or newborn use of oral stage to get oral stimulation.

② children rooting and sucking develops the oral stimulation

③ If this phase not developed it leads to smoking, drinking in later life.

Q.3-1)

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ii) Anal stage -

- ① It includes toilet training.
- ② Parent praised them in this phase lead to success.

iii) Phallic stage -

- ① Oedipus complex of boys - Attraction and more affection to mother
- ② Electra complex of girls - more affection to father

iv) Latent period - It is period of calmness and academic excellence.

v) Genital stage - Develop sexual attraction toward opposite sexes.

②

Q.3 - 2)

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2) Cardinal Principal of homeopathy -

- i) Every sciences have its own principals so homeopathy have too.
- 2) In 1805 Dr. Samuel Hahnemann developes principal and published.
- 3) In 1810 After making principal prominent published them in organon of medicine book
- 4) There are seven cardinal principal of homeopathy
- 5) There are 7 cardinal principal namely
 - i) Law of similimum
 - ii) Law of simplex
 - iii) Law of minimum.
 - iv) Doctine of drug proving
 - v) Theory of chronic diseases.
 - vi) Theory of drug potentisation.
 - vii) Theory of vital force.
- 6) Law of similimum -

i) Law of similimum also called as 'similia similibus curenture'

- 2) It actually means like cures like.
- 3) Law of similimum states that sin drug shoud can produce similimum symptoms of diseased as that of in

Q.3-2)

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healthy person.

- 4) It states that drug have power of producing similar symptom of disease in healthy person

ii) Law of simplex -

1) Law of simplex is explain in (aph 262-272). in organon of medicine.

- 2) It states that -

"one single remedy is administere at one time".

- 3) One single remedy is given to patient at one time.

- 4) Multiple remedies forms synergistic effect on patient.

- 5) It is difficult for next prescription of patient.

- 6) So always Follow the one single remedy rule.

iii) Law of minimum

1) Curative power of drug or medicine not only decide by similimum remedy.

Q.3-2)

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- 2) Minimum dose of drug also important to patient cure.

- 3) Least potency and repetition works more effective.

- 4) This method avoid the chance of aggravation of remedy.

iv) Doctrine of drug proving -

1) Drug proving is process by which drug prove on all sexes, all age, all time of condition.

v) Theory of chronic disease -

1) Dr. Hahnemann after 12 yrs of proving and practised

2) Find the some disease not get relief

3) After studying in that Dr. Hahnemann prove describe that chronic disease due to chronic miasm

vi) Theory vital force -

Vital Force is driving force of body. if it derange person fall sick.

Q.3-2)

Quest.
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Vit. D₂ Potentisation

- 1) Potentisation is process to arouse or excite the latent energy of drug.
- 2) Two methods of potentisation -
if Trituration - for insoluble substance
if Succession - for soluble substance
- 3) By the process drug affect more.

9

Quest.
No.



Godavari Foundation's

**DR. ULHAS PATIL HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL
COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, JALGAON KH., JALGAON**

Centre Code

Examination: IInd terminal

Subject: Ex Physiology II

Serial No.

Section A & C

Language of Answer

Sub Code :

Date 2 0 1
Month Year AR

Section	A	B	Total
Marks Obtained	5	32	37
Out of	5	45	50

Signature of the Examiner

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

- 1) Check/ Enter Seat No., Examination, Subject, Language of answer and subject code on cover page of the Answer book.
- 2) Candidate should not draw additional margins as they are already provided on each page. He/She should not write anything in the margin, except question number.
- 3) Rough work will only be done in the space provided on page 2.
- 4) Do not reveal your identity in any form in the answer written by you or at any other part of the answer book. Writing your seat number of name, putting your signature is revelation of identity. Use of religious invocation or any writing that is not relevant to the answer outside or inside of the body of the answers will be treated as an attempt to reveal identity.
- 5) Begin your answer each main question on a new page. For each answer write the corresponding question number in the margin. Use the paper 'Judiciously. Do not waste the pages. Write on the both side the pages of the answer book.
- 6) While underlining answers for focusing attention, use of varied inks/sketch pen/ highlighter is not allowed. Colour pens can be used for illustrations, Figures, sketches etc. only.
- 7) No supplements shall be provided to any candidate in any case.
- 8) The answer-books will be scrutinized before they are sent to examiners. If the University authorities are convinced that any candidate has attempted to reveal his/ her identity by specific means stated above or by any other means, the answer books may not be sent for evaluation. Answer books of such candidates will be reported to the unfair means enquiry committee.
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C) Any method to bribe the examinees by attaching currency note or letter is strictly prohibited and will result in serious action being taken by university.
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- 10) Candidates should write their answer in a legible hand. They are warned that no marks will be assigned for answer, which cannot be assessed by the examiners owing to illegible handwriting.
- 11) If candidates want anything, they should approach the junior supervisor without disturbing other candidates. However, they should not leave their seat on any account.
- 12) If candidates who disobey any instruction issued by the Centre Incharge/ Centre Observer/ Sr. Jr. Supervisor or who is guilty or rude or disobedient is liable for disciplinary action to be taken against him/her by the University.
- 13) Questions shall be solved serially/ sectionwise, i.e. answers should be written as

Section

A & C

Seat No.

45

(in Figures)

Seat No.

fourty five

(in Words)

Examination

IInd terminal

examination

Subject

physiology II

Code :

P.R.No.:

Pledge:

I hereby declare that I have gone through the instruction to the Candidate Printed on page number on and two of the Answer Booklet.

Signature of the CANDIDATE

Signature of the JUNIOR SUPERVISOR

Q. 1 Attempt All MCQ

1) → d) Bicarbonate in blood ✓

2) → b) Alveolar type II Cells ✓

3) → a) TV ✓

4) → b) histotoxic hypoxia ✓

5) → b) 2.5 % ✓

5

Quest.
No.

Q 1.

properties of nerve fibres :-

1) Conductivity

2) Excitability

3) ~~Refra~~ Adaptation

4) Summation

5) All or none law

3

i) Conductivity :

- ability of nerve fibres to transmit impulse from stimulus to other.
- saltatory Conduction : impulse jump from one node to other.

2) Excitability :-

- it is a physiochemical changes occurs in tissue when stimulus is applied.
- Chronaxie is important parameter to know Condition of nerve fibre, it is used in clinically to find damage of nerve fibre.
- Chronaxie is measured by : Chronaxie meter.

Quest.
No.

Cathelectronic and anelectronic potential.

- potential changes produced in Cathode is called Cathelectronic potential.
- potential changes produced in anode is called anelectronic potential.

3] Adaptation :

- when Continue stimuli is applied to particular tissue its response is greater in beginning, it decreases slowly, and finally ends this is called Adaptation.
- there are two types :
 - i]. Refractive adaptation.

3 4] Summation :

- when subliminal stimuli is applied to nerve fibre it does not give any response bcz it is very weak stimuli.
- when two or more than stimuli are applied to nerve fibre its response is strong enough to particular stimulus.
- in these we summed all stimulus then, they response this phenomenon is known as Summation.

Quest.
No.

5] All or none law :

When maximum stimulus is applied to nerve fibre it response full, or do not response is All or none law.

2] what is epilepsy and describe it?

→ epilepsy is disorder (brain) characterised by Convulsive seizure or Consciousness or both.

I] Convulsion : it is sudden UnCommon involuntary Muscular Contraction.

3] Convulsive seizures : it is termed as sudden attack of involuntary muscular contraction due to excessively discharge of impulse from neuron of brain primarily Central Cortex is involved.

III] Epileptic : person having epilepsy is called epileptic.

• Two types of epilepsy

- generalised epilepsy
- localized epilepsy

I] generalised epilepsy : generalised epilepsy is massive discharge of impulse from all part of brain is called generalized epilepsy.

it has following parts:

- grandmal
- petit
- psychomotor

1] grandmal generalised epilepsy:

- person having consciousness lost followed by Convulsion.

- Person feeling signals like hallucination

Cause: bright light
high or fever
loud noise
emotional condition

Symptoms: sudden twitching facial feature
flexion of arm
extension of lower limb
bitting of tongue
 jerk reflex from limbs

2] petit: These epilepsy attack is very short period up to 3 to 30 sec.

Symptoms: blinking of eyes
twitch or contraction of faces

3] Psychomotor: Caused by emotional burst like sudden anxiety, fever, unconsciousness.

2] localized epilepsy:

- maximum discharge of impulse from neuron on particular area of brain, is called local, or focal epilepsy. particular Cerebral Cortex involved.

- Causes: hypothalamus tumor, obstruction of temporal lobe.

- symptoms: start from mouth to forward to legs. muscular twitching.

3] What is O₂ haemoglobin dissociation Curve? state the Curve?

→ oxygen-haemoglobin dissociation Curve is obtained. Curve demonstrate partial pressure of oxygen and percentage saturation of haemoglobin with oxygen.

- it describe affinity of haemoglobin for oxygen.
- it depend upon partial pressure of oxygen.

- If partial pressure of oxygen is high or more Hb saturation affinity increases.

- When oxygen partial pressure is less hb affinity decreases binding for O₂.

- In normal condition,

shape of oxygen haemoglobin dissociation Curve is 'S' shaped or sigmoid.

• Oxygen-haemoglobin dissociation Curve :-

- generally 's' shaped or sigmoid.
- plotted against partial pressure of oxygen and percentage saturation of Haemoglobin with O_2 .

[P₅₀]

: is a partial pressure of oxygen to saturation with haemoglobin with oxygen.

at

25 to 27 partial pressure of O_2

↳ 50% saturation of Hb.

40 mm - partial pressure = 75% saturation of Hb

100 mm Hg pp of O_2 = 95% saturation of Hb

• Factors affecting oxygen dissociation Curve.

1] Shift to Right side :

binding of oxygen with Hb is reduced in this

Condition :

↑↑ CO₂ Carbon dioxide,

↓ ↓ pp of O_2 ,

↓ ↓ pH acidity

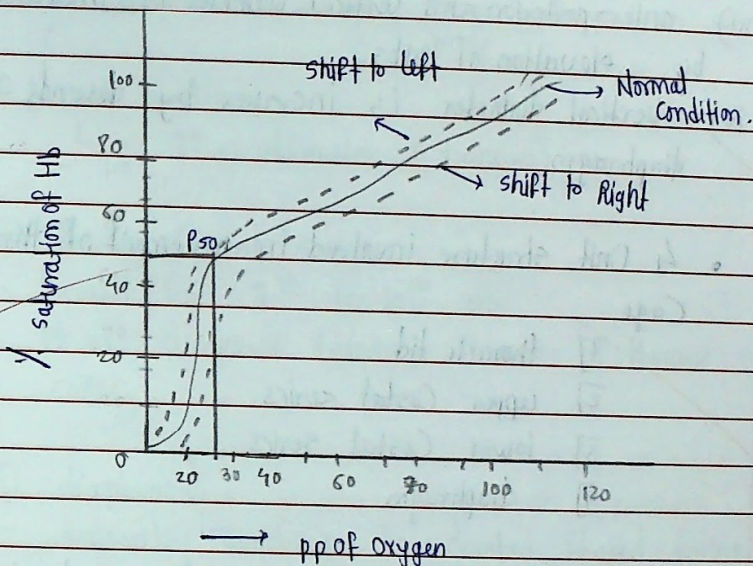
↑↑ 2,3 diphosphoglycerate,

2,3 bisphosphoglycerate

2] Shift to left side

: In fetal blood, is more affinity of oxygen for haemoglobin than Adult.

• Oxygen-haemoglobin dissociation Curve.



Q] Explain movement of thoracic Cage?

- i) during inspiration movement of thoracic Cage increases.
- ii) enlargement of thoracic cavity in all direction take place like anteroposterior diameter, transverse diameter, vertical diameter.
- iii) anteroposterior and vertical diameter is increased by elevation of ribs
- iv) vertical diameter is increased by descent of diaphragm.

• 4 Unit structure involved in movement of thoracic Cage.

- 1] thoracic lid
- 2] upper Costal series
- 3] lower Costal series
- 4] diaphragm

i) thoracic lid: formed by manubrium sterni and first pair of ribs

- It increases anteroposterior diameter of thoracic Cage.

ii) upper Costal series: is formed by second to sixth Costal pair of ribs

- increases anteroposterior diameter by two movement

i] bucket handle movement

ii] pump handle movement - Contraction of External intercostal muscle caused elevation of ribs and upward and forward movement of sternum.

- these movement causes: It increases anteroposterior diameter of thoracic Cage.

- bucket handle

↳ It increases diameter (transverse)

iii] lower Costal series:

- formed by 7th to 10th ribs

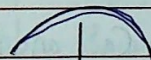
- It increases transverse diameter of thoracic cavity.

iv] diaphragm:

- generally diaphragm is domed shaped during inspiration diaphragm is flat and increases vertical diameter of thoracic Cage.

normal condition

during inspiration



Quest.
No.

5) Explain vit. D?

i) Source: on Exposure to sunlight,
fish, milk,
egg, yolk.

ii) Provitamin: ergocalciferol $\rightarrow$ D₂ $\rightarrow$ plant
cholecalciferol $\rightarrow$ D₃ $\rightarrow$ animal

iii) Recommended daily Allowance: RDA
Children = 40 international Unit
Pregnant Women = 4800 IU
Adult = 2000 IU
(>60) elders = 600 IU

iv) Functions:

primarily synthesis Calcium and phosphorus.
is also known as hormone (D) bcoz synthesis
in epidermis

target organ is intestine, bone, kidney

- intestine: increases Ca²⁺ binding protein

- kidney: absorption of Ca²⁺ and phosphorus

- bone: - osteoblastic activity

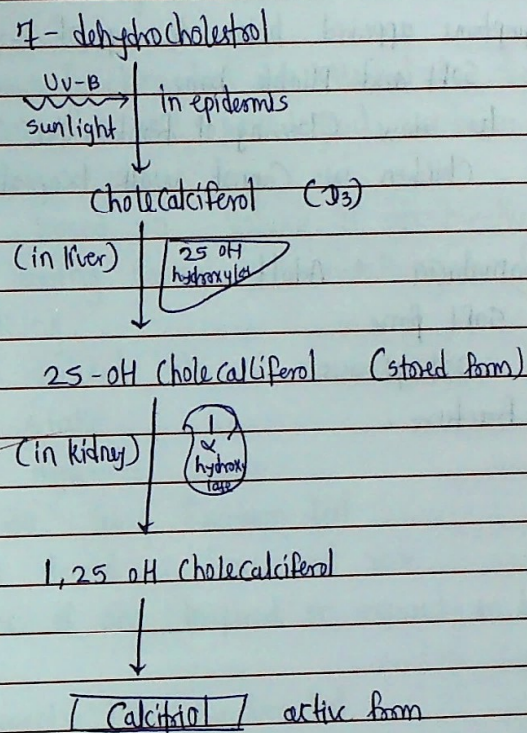
- mineralisation of Ca²⁺ and phosphorus

- formation of bone

Quest.
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- precursor of vit D: 7-dehydrocholesterol.

• synthesis of vit D:-



• uses of vit D in treatment of diseases

1] psoriasis

2] CAD: Coronary Artery diseases

3] Cancers

4] drugs

• deficiency of vit D:

1] Rickets : In children:

Symptoms appeared below the age of 2 years old.

- Soft and Pliable bone
- slow Closing of fontanelles
- Children cannot walk bcoz of pressure

2] Osteomalacia : Adult.

- Soft bone
- Osteoporosis
- Fracture.

Quest.
No.

Q. 3 LAQ.

1] What is lung function test? Explain LFT?

• pulmonary function test is useful in diagnosis of physiological and pathological condition of lungs respiratory system.

- it is based on volume of air breathed in and out during normal quiet breathing or forced breathing.

- it is divided into 2 main types

i) static

ii) dynamic

i) static lung function test:

- do not depend on time and rate.

- volume of air inspired or expired - on based

ii) dynamic lung function test:

- depend of time as well as rate.

- volume of air move in and out during respiration

- pulmonary function test generally measured by spirometry.

Lung function test

Static

- do not depend on time and rate

Lung volume Lung Capacity

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1] tidal volume | 1] vital Capacity |
| 2] inspiratory
Reserved volume | 2] total lung C |
| 3] Expiratory
Reserved volume | 3] Function Residual
Capacity |
| 4] Residual volume | 4] Inspiratory
Capacity |

- 1] forced Expiratory rate
- 2] maximum ventilation rate
- 3] Peak rate expiratory flow rate
- 4] Respiratory minute volume

Dynamic

- depend on time + rate

• lung volume

1] tidal volume : volume of air breathed in and out of lung during normal respiration.

Value : 500 ml

2] Inspiratory Reserved Volume :
additional volume of air inspired during normal inspiration is called inspiratory Reserved volume.
Value : 2500 ML

3] Expiratory reserved volume :
additional volume of air expired out during normal forceful expiration called Expiratory Reserved volume.
Value : 1100 ml

4] Residual volume :
- volume of air that remaining in lungs after forceful expiration called residual volume.
- RV = Cannot expelled out and cannot calculate.
Value : 1200 ml

• Lung Capacity :

is Combination of 2 or more volume to form Capacity.

1] Vital Capacity :

$$VC = IRV + TV + ERV$$

2] Total lung Capacity

$$TLC = TV + ERV + IRV + RV$$

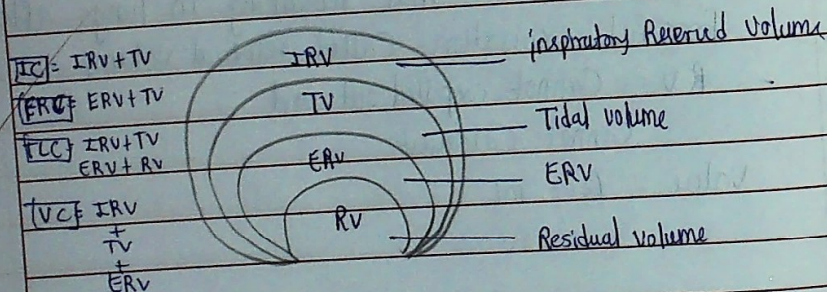
3] Respiratory Function Residual Capacity

$$FRC = TV + ERV$$

4] Inspiratory Capacity

$$IC = TV + IRV$$

• Lung volume and lung Capacities



• Respiratory diseases :

1] Restriction Respiratory diseases

2] obstructive Respiratory diseases

1] Restrictive Respiratory diseases.

- abnormal Condition in which difficulty during inspiration.

diseases like

i) fluid chest

ii) paralysis of diaphragm

Structures involved

- thoracic cavity

- CNS

2] obstructive Respiratory diseases :

- abnormal respiration Causes difficult during expiration.

diseases	Struct. involved
- Asthma	lower Respiratory tract
- Emphysema	
- Cystic fibrosis	
- Chronic bronchitis	
- Laryngotracheobronchitis	upper respiratory tract
- laryngitis	

Cold mucous with phlegm - upper Respiratory tract.

Quest.
No.

Q. 2] Explain limbic system?

- Limbic system: earlier known as Rhencephalon.
- In relation with evolution development or phylogen, limbic system is oldest part of brain and is related to olfactory lobe.
- Limbic system is prominent in following animals fish, Amphibian, Reptiles, mammals.
- Limbic system is concerned with emotional part of our life and also concerned with memory.

Component of limbic system

- 4 Component

1] Archicortical structure

2] Paleocortical structure

3] Tuxtallo cortical structure

4] Subcortical structure

1] Archicortical structure:

- Archicortex is oldest structure of brain
- It concerned with memory

2] Paleocortical structure:

- Paleocortex is formed in between Archicortex and neocortex

- it concerned with olfaction.

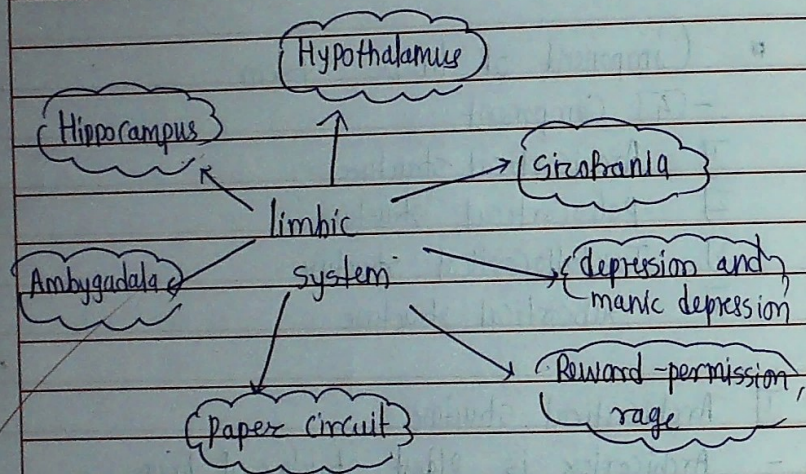
3] Juxtallocortical structure

- juxtallocortex or mesocortex is between paleocortex and neocortex.

4] Subcortical structure:

- subcortical structure is situated below the cortex region.

- it has mainly 6 sub parts.



• Papez circuit

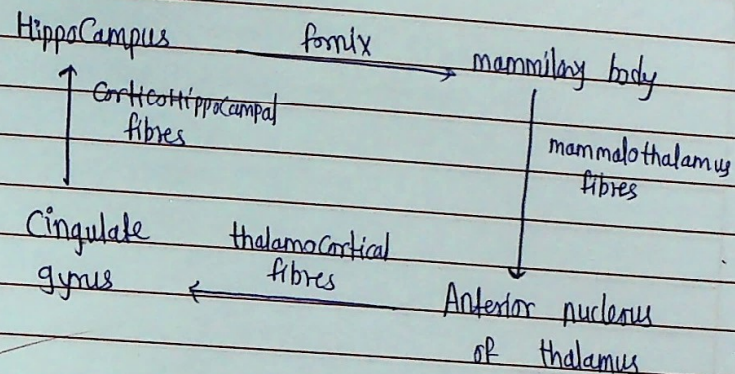
- it is an interconnection between limbic system with various structures.

- it forms a closed circuit.

Quest.
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- described by Papez.

• Papez Circuit



i) Hippocampus is connected with mammillary body of hypothalamus through ~~mam~~ mammillothalamic fibres. Fornix

ii) Anterior nucleus of thalamus is connected to Cingulate gyrus via thalamocortical fibres.

iii) Cingulate gyrus is connected to Hippocampus via corticohippocampal fibres.

Uses: emotion