

M.Sc. 2nd Semester Examination, 2011

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY

PAPER—201

Full Marks : 40

Time : 2 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary

Write the answers to questions of each Unit in separate books

UNIT—13

[Marks : 20]

Answer any two questions

1. In India women at their reproductive age are considered to be at risk group —
 - (a) Give at least five reasons to justify the above statement.

- (b) Discuss the essence of the MCH programme recommended by WHO. 5 + 5
2. (a) What are proto-oncogenes ? Give example.
- (b) Discuss different mechanism of transformation of proto-oncogenes into oncogenes.
- (c) State the mode of actions of oncogenes in development of cancer. (2 + 1) + 4 + 3
3. (a) Define mental health.
- (b) Discuss the characteristics of mentally healthy person. 4 + 6
4. Write notes on : $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4$
- (i) Allele frequency and genotype frequency
- (ii) Epidemic, endemic and pandemic occurrence of disease
- (iii) Problems of old age
- (iv) Health indicator.

UNIT – 14

[Marks : 20]

Answer any *two* questions

1. (a) Explain how cow milk and fruit juice be used as a supplementary foods for breast milk.
(b) Discuss the mechanism of allergic reaction of food.
(c) What are the risk factors of constipation. 5 + 2 + 3

2. “Stroke is the third leading cause of death after heart disease and cancer in developed countries” –
(a) What causes stroke ?
(b) What are the symptoms of stroke ?
(c) What are the risk factors ?
(d) Write briefly on the treatment and rehabilitations. 2 + 2 + 3 + 3

3. (a) Explain how childhood obesity can be determined by BMI.

- (b) Briefly describe the dietary management of protein energy malnutrition.
- (c) Write a short notes on –Anorexia nervosa. 4 + 3 + 3
4. (a) Among the various types of nutritional anemia, which one is the most common form among pregnant woman in India. Describe its reasons.
- (b) Describe the calcium mediated neuroendocrine mechanism for the generation of superoxide anion in the aging process. (2 + 3) + 5
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