Reg. No.

## MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Deemed University)

#### FIRST YEAR B.Sc. OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 2005

SUBJECT: GENERAL ANATOMY AND OCULAR ANATOMY

Monday, August 29, 2005

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Time: 11/2 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 40

& Answer all questions

1. Describe oculomotor nerve under origin, course and distribution.

(2+2+6 = 10 marks)

- 2. Write short notes on:
- 2A. Right lung.
- 2B. Oblique muscles of the eye ball.
- 2C. Neuron.
- 2D. Pancreas.
- 2E. Supra renal gland.
- 2F. Ovary.

 $(5 \times 6 = 30 \text{ marks})$ 

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# MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Deemed University)

### FIRST YEAR B.Sc. OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION -AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 2005

SUBJECT: GENERAL PHYSIOLOGY AND OCULAR PHYSIOLOGY

Tuesday, August 30, 2005

Time: 11/2 Hrs.

Z Answer all questions.

- 1A. Draw a diagram to show the visual pathway. With the help of diagram explain the type of visual defects that would occur due to lesions at various levels in this pathway.
- 1B. With the help of diagram describe the structure of eye.
- Name the receptors for vision. Name any two errors of refraction in the eye and give cause and correction for each.

 $(5 \times 3 = 15 \text{ marks})$ 

Max. Marks: 40

2A. Define bleeding time. Give the normal value. List two conditions which lead to prolongation of bleeding time.

(3 marks)

2B. Define blood pressure. Give normal value of it. Name two factors maintaining blood pressure. (3 marks)

- i) Tidal volume ii) Vital Capacity iii) Residual volume (3 marks)
- 2D. List three functions of stomach.

2C. Define and give normal values for

(3 marks)

- Name four hyperglycaemic hormones. Name the condition that results due to insulin deficiency.
- 2F. Define GFR. Give its normal value. Normally how much of urine is formed per day.

(1+1+1=3 marks)

(2+1 = 3 marks)

- 2G. List three functions of cerebellum.
- 3A. Explain adaptation of sensory receptors.
- 3B. Define ovulation. Name two tests for ovulation.

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(2 marks)

(3 marks)

(1+1 = 2 marks)

# MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Deemed University)

## FIRST YEAR B.Sc. OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – AUGUST 2005

SUBJECT: GENERAL BIOCHEMISTRY AND OCULAR BIOCHEMISTRY

Time: 3 Hrs.

Wednesday, August 31, 2005

Max. Marks: 80

ANSWER SECTION 'A' AND SECTION 'B' IN TWO SEPARATE ANSWER BOOKS.

## Draw diagrams wherever necessary

### SECTION - A: GENERAL BIOCHEMISTRY: 40 MARKS

1.	Choose the SINGLE BEST response to each of the following:				
1A.	Which of the following is NOT a deficiency of vitamin A?				
	a) Bitot's spots b) Night blind	ness c)	. Osteomalacia	u d)	Keratomalacia
1B.	The glycosidic bond present in cellulose is				
	a) $\beta_{1-4}$ b) $\alpha_{1-4}$	c)	α1-6	d)	ß 1-2
1C.	In RBC, 2, 3 bisphosphoglycerate is derived from which intermediate of the glycolytic pathway				
	<ul><li>a) Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate</li><li>d) 1,3 bis phosphoglycerate</li></ul>	b) 2-phospho	oglycerate c)	3-pho	osphoglycerate
1D.	The conversion of fumarate to malate is an example for				
	a) Lyase E d) Oxidoreductase	o) Hydrolase	e c)	Ligas	e
				(1	$1 \times 4 = 4$ marks)
2. 2A.	State whether the following statements are <b>TRUE/FALSE</b> Under anaerobic conditions, NADH formed in glycolysis is used for lactate formation.				

- 2B. Deficiency of iodine causes hyperthyroidism.
- 2C. All the enzymes of the urea cycle are present in the mitochondria.
- 2D.  $\alpha$ -helix of proteins is stabilized by H<sub>2</sub> bonds.

 $(1 \times 4 = 4 \text{ marks})$ 

- 3. Fill in the blanks
- 3A \_\_\_\_\_ is the power house of the cell.
- 3B. At an isoelectric pH, the net charge on a protein is \_\_\_\_\_.

 $(1 \times 2 = 2 \text{ marks})$ 

- 4. Answer any SIX of the following:
- 4A. Write short note on hormonal regulation of blood glucose.
- 4B. Name the vitamin/mineral causing the following disorder.i) Tetany ii) Pellagra iii) Scurvy

(3 marks)

(3 marks)

4C. Name any two renal function tests. Mention any one chemical condition in which these tests are done.

(2+1 = 3 marks)

- 4D. Write short note on jaundice.
- 4E. Name three specialized products of tyrosine.
- 4F. What is competitive inhibition? Give 2 examples to indicate its importance in clinical medicine.
- 4G. Write any two functions for each of the following:i) Vitamin A ii) Vitamin C iii) Iron

(3 marks)

(3 marks)

(3 marks)

(3 marks)

- 5. Answer any **TWO** of the following:
- 5A. Discuss the following aspects of B-oxidation of palmitic acid.
  - i) Activation ii) Reactions iii) Energetics

(1+3+2=6 marks)

- 5B. Write the site and the reactions involved in the detoxification of ammonia in the body. (1+5 = 6 marks)
- 5C. Describe the metabolism of calcium under the following headings:
  - i) Normal serum level ii) Homeostasis iii) Any four functions.

(1+3+2=6 marks)

#### SECTION - B : OCULAR BIOCHEMISTRY: 40 MARKS

6. Discuss the biochemical composition of vitreous and aging changes in vitreous.

(10 marks)

- 7. Answer any SIX of the following:
- 7A. Eicosanoids.
- 7B. Blood aqueous Barrier.
- 7C. Transport function in lens.
- 7D. Visual pigments.
- 7E. G.A.B.A.
- 7F. Secretory IgA.
- 7G. Biochemical mechanism of corneal endothelial pump.

 $(5 \times 6 = 30 \text{ marks})$