**AIMAN COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE FOR WOMEN, TRICHY-21**

**DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION AND DIETETICS**

**SUBJECT: HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY**

**SUBJECT CODE: 16SCCND2**

**SUBJECT HANDLER: D.NALINI DEVI AND R.MAHESWARI**

**Mail id:mail2nalinidevi@gmail.com**

**Mail id:makeshrangasamy@gmail.com**

**UNIT- I**

**TWO MARKS**

1. Define Erythropoiesis

 The process of the origin and development and maturation of erythrocytes.

2. What are leukocytes?

 They are the colorless and nucleated formed elements of blood.

3. What is cardiac output?

 It is referred to as the quantity of blood pumped by the left ventricle into the aorta each minute.

4. What are leukocytes?

 1. Granulocytes which have nucleus

 2. Agranulocytes which do not have granules

5. Define.Pace maker

 The heartbeat is initiated by the special tissue called pacemaker.

**UNIT- II**

**TWO MARKS**

1. What is peritoneum?

 The stomach is covered by a outer serous layer os called peritoneum.

2. Define.Pancreatitis.

 The inflammation occur in pancrease and abdominal tenderness and pain.

3.What are gastricglands?

 Fundus (or) oxyntic glands

 Pyloric glands

 Cardiac glands

4.Define.Chyme.

 It is a semisolid mass of partially digested food ie formed in the stomach.

5.What is defecation?

 The voiding of faces in large intestine and stored in sigmoid colon.

**UNIT- III**

**TWO MARKS**

1. Define.Respiration

 The gaseous exchange between the organism and the environment or the process of biological oxidation where O2 is utilized and CO2 is given out.

2. What is micturition?

 It is the process by which urine is voided from the urinary bladder. It is a reflex process. The functional anatomy and nerve supply of urinary bladder are essential for the process of micturition.

3. What is olfaction?

 The olfactory receptors in the mucous membrane of nostril are responsible for olfactory sensation.

4. Define.Pleura

 Each lung is enclosed by a bilayered serous membrane called pleura or pleural sac.

5. Define.Tidal volume

 It is the volume of air breathed in and out of lungs in a single quiet respiration.It is denoted the normal death of breathing.

**UNIT- IV**

**TWO MARKS**

1. Name the hormones secreted by anterior lobe of pituitary gland.

Growth hormone or somatotropic hormone(GH or STH), Thyroid stimulatinghormone(TSH),Adrenocorticotropichormone(ACTH),Follicle stimulating hormone(FSH),Luteinisinghormone(LH),Luteotropic hormone(LTH).

2. Define.Parturition

 At the end of pregnancy, the fetus is expelled from the uterus through the genital opening; the process is called birth or parturition.

3.What is pitocin?

 It is otherwise called oxytocin,secreted from neurohypophysis.It is a protein formed with eight aminoacids and disulfide bond(octapeptide).It causes quick child birth.

4.What is thyroglobulin?

 It is a storage protein binding with thyroxine secreted in thyroid follicles of thyroid gland.

5.what is hyperglycaemic hormone?

 Glucagon is a blood sugar rising hormone,secreted from alpha cells of islets langerhans cells in pancreas.So it is called hyperglycaemichormone.

**UNIT- V**

**TWO MARKS**

1. What is synapse?

 The junction between two neurons is called synapse.

2. What are the types hearing effects?

 Conductive deafness and nerve deafness

3.Define.Rhodopsin.

 The outer segment of rod cells of retina contains a chromoprotein called rhodopsin.

4.What is phonoreceptor?

 The ear is a important phonoreceptor .It receives sound vibrations and aso hearing.

5.What are three divisions in ear?

 External ear(pinna,external auditory meatus),middle ear(tympanic cavity,ear ossicles),inner ear(utricle,sacculus and semilunar canals).