भाग-1

3322355

M

नामांकन संख्या

अनुक्रमांक (अंकों में)

अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में)

हस्ताक्षर

कक्ष निरीक्षक का नाम

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा सम्पूर्ण विवरण भर लिए गये है।

परीक्षार्थी का पूरा नाम

R

2018- भाग-2

M.Sc. Internal

चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ
Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut

निम्नलिखित विवरण परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाए (To be filled by the Examinee)

परीक्षा का नाम..... वर्ष 20 ..... भाग/सेमेस्टर .....
(Name of Exam) (Year 20.....) (Part / Semester)

विषय ..... प्रश्न-पत्र/पाठ्यक्रम..... पेपर कोड नं. .....
(Subject) (Paper /Course) (Paper Code No.)

परीक्षा का दिन..... दिनांक .....
(Day of Examination) (Date)

प्राप्तांक एवं पूर्णांक परीक्षकों द्वारा भरे जायें

पूर्णांक.....
(Max. Marks)

प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	a/I	b/II	c/III	d/IV	e/V	f/VI	g/VII	h/VIII	i/IX	j/X	योग
1											
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प्राप्तांक

(शब्दों में)	अंकों में

जाँचकर्ता के हस्ताक्षर एवं तिथि

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं तिथि

2018- भाग-3

R

चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ

आवश्यक निर्देशों हेतु पृष्ठ भाग देखें

Date Stamp to be affixed here

(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाए)

परीक्षा का नाम..... भाग/सेमेस्टर .....

विषय .....

प्रश्न पत्र ..... दिनांक .....

परीक्षार्थी का अनुक्रमांक (Roll Number)

उत्तर-पुस्तिका क्रमांक

KM-I-01-

कालेज कोड

(परीक्षार्थी की श्रेणी)

- संस्थागत
- व्यक्तिगत
- बैक पेपर
- अंक सुधार
- भूतपूर्व
- एकल विषय

नामांकन संख्या (Enrollment Number)

M

पेपर कोड

परीक्षार्थी का पूरा नाम

कक्ष निरीक्षक का नाम

Sec-C

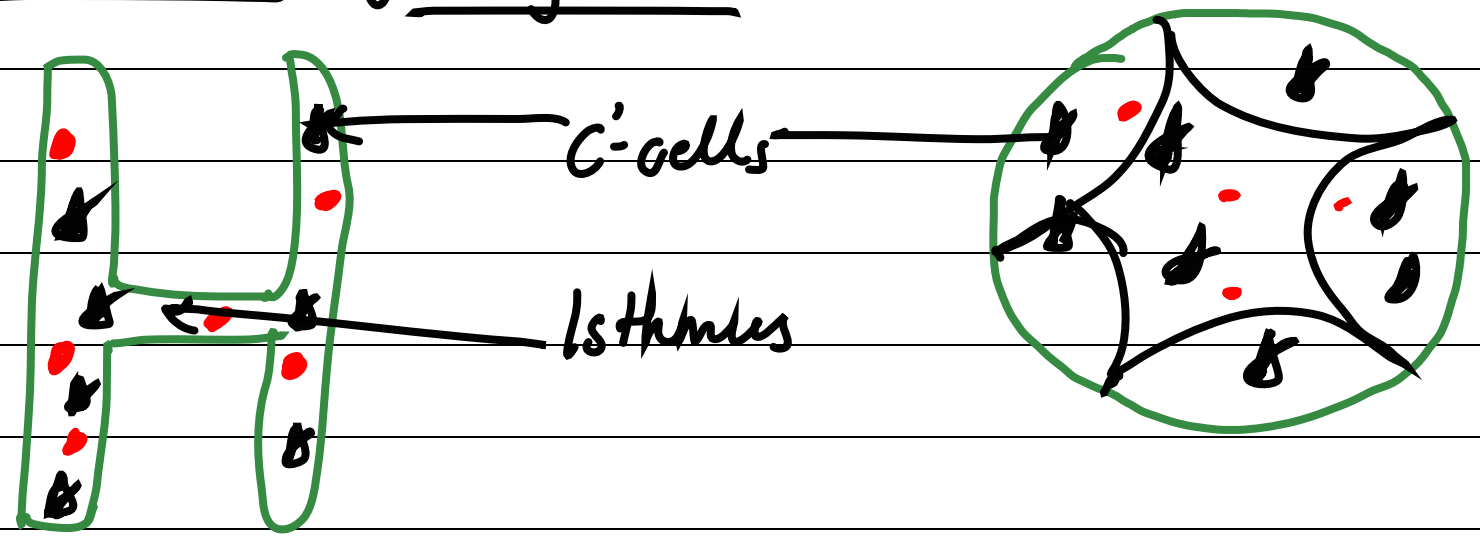
Ans 9

Summary:-
- thyroid gland
- structure of thyroid
- function of Thyroid hormone.
- Disease which occured by thyroid hormone.
  - → due to Hyposecretion
  - → Hypersecretion

→ Thyroid gland is a largest gland.
- Slitely large in female. maximum size of thyroid gland at sexual maturity.

- Thyroid are in butterfly shape have lying called pharynx.
- Narrow connection between two lobe are called Isthmus.
- Thyroid gland controlled many function in our body.
- Thyroxin hormone secreate from from thyroid gland.

Structure of thyroid



Functions of thyroid Hormone

- thyroid performed many function in our body.

⇒ on Metabolic rec^n

- **Metabolic rate :-** Increase the metabolic rate. Increase the O_2 conjumption and Increase BMR (Basal metabolic rate) normal to 60 – 100% above.

- **On Mitochondria :-** Increase the no., size, and activity of mitochondria. Inhance the ATP formation.

- **on Protein :-** Increase the protein formation in ribosomes.

- enhance the formation of RNA from gene for formation the protein.

- **On Carbohydrate :-** • Increase the absorption of carbohydrate
- Enhance the Glyconeogenesis and Glycolysis
- Increase enzyme activity.

On Skelton growth and development :-

- **Growth and development :-** thyroxin is very essential for the growth of soft tissue and development.
  Increase the secretion of Hormone to synthesized the protein
- **On Nervous system :-** thyroid hormone essential of fetus brain development.
- **On Respiration :-**

- Increase metabolic rate Conjumption the O_2 and formation of CO_2.

- **On sexual parts:-** thyroid hormone is important for normal sexual function. for Menstrual cycle thyroxene is important

Disorder due to hypo secretion of thyroid Hormone:-

- **Simple Goiture :-** it takes place due to lack of Iodine in food. Skin is swelled or prodcuent of neck region. it pressurise the trachea and cause breathing problems.

- **Critinism:-** thyroid get functionless since birth

- These child called CRITIN. Physically mentally growth are arrested. before adult.

- **Mexydema** :- Thyroid become function less after adult. mucus decomposition in skin. body swellied up.

- **Hashimoto disorder** :- auto Immune disorder. Antibody killed own antibodies which formed in own body.

(10) **Summary :-**

- Blood
- Composition of blood
- Defence system of body
- Functions of blood.

Blood are formed by the composition of Plasma, Platelets cells.

Blood
- Plasma (55%)
  - Water
  - Minerals
  - Protein
    - (1) Fibrinogen (2) Prothrombin
    - (3) Albumin
    - (4) Globin
- Platelets
- Cell (45%)

- **Blood :-** Cells
  - R.B.Cs (Erthrocytes)
  - W.B.C (Leucocytes)
    - Agranule.
    - Granule

- Lymphocyte
  - T-Lymphocyte
    - Helper
    - Killer
    - Sensitive
  - B-Lymphocyte
- Monocyte
- Neutrophil
- Besophil
  - Histamine
  - Serotonin
  - Heparin.
- Acidophil

R.B.Cs – R.B.Cs are Red blood corpuscus. does not contain nucleus.

W.B.C :– W.B.C are white blood cells they have nucleus.

Vasodilator: dilates the blood vessels from the site of Infection

Vasoconstriction:- Normalise the blood vesseles.

- all the T-lymphocyte are formed 14-15 age.

Functions of Blood:

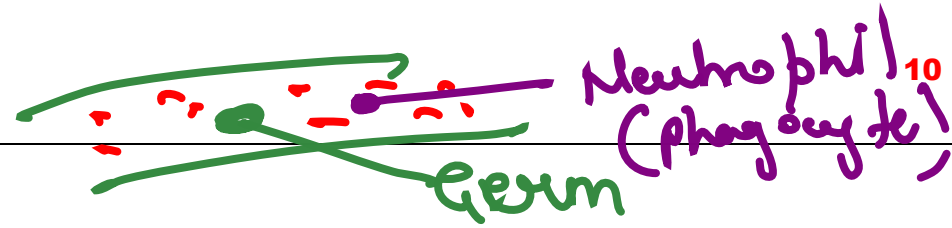
Defence system of body.

- Body have three defence layer
  1. Skin
  2. Blood
  3. Antibody.

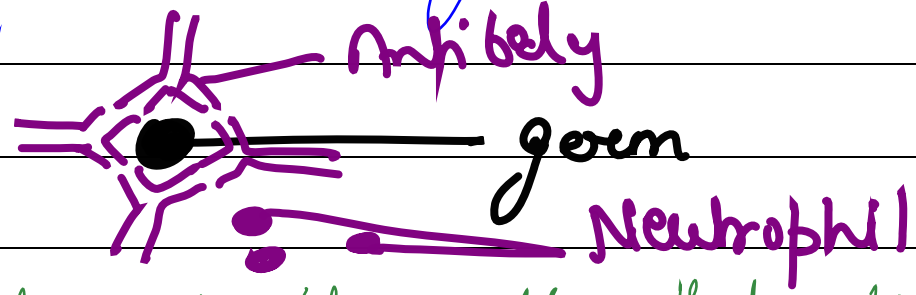
1. Skin :- By sweat body / skin killed the germs by plasmolysis.

2. Blood :- when germs reached into the blood Phagocytes are present their. so, they come and eat

or killed the germs.



(1) Antibody :- Antibody captured the germ and Antibody killed that.



⇒ when germ reached into the cell that time sensitive cell identified the infected cells and phagocyte killed them. and germ come into the blood. than Antibody captured the germ. germ can't move, can't reproduce than Neutrophil / Phagocytes easily eat the germ.

- Antibody produced against forign Antigen. for protect our body.

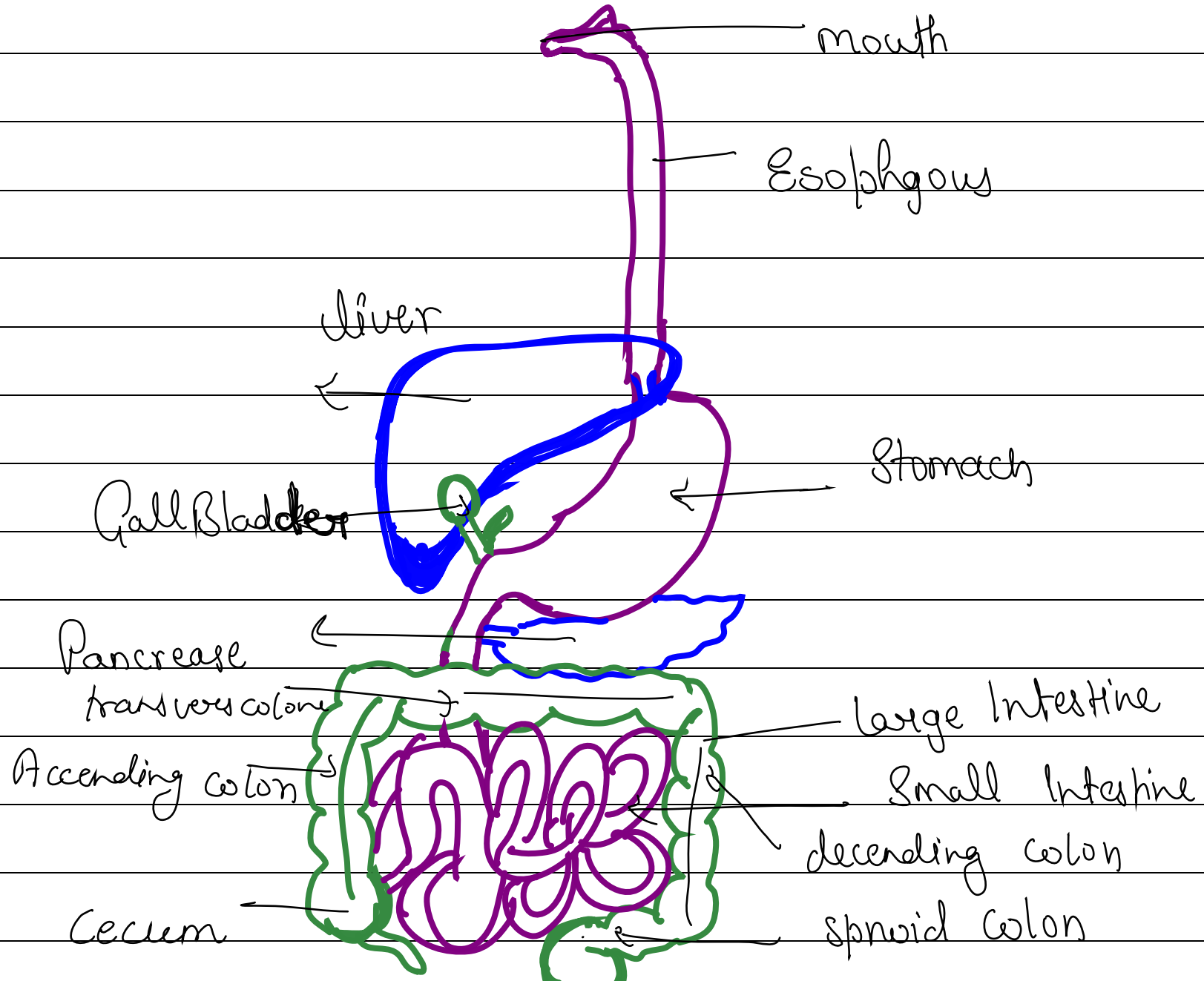
- O_2 is move / reached in every organ with the help of hemoglobin. Blood provide O_2 for all body cell.
- That's a major component of our body.

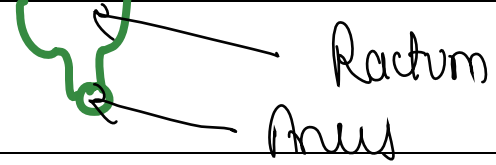
SEC- B

(6) ⇒ **Structure of Heart of Birds**

7

Digestive system





The process of digestive system reducing the food into small molecules that can be absorbed inside the body.

- Major two part performed digestion

Major organs:

1. Mouth
2. Esophagus
3. Stomach
4. Small Intestine
5. Large Intestine

Accesory organ

1. liver
2. Gall bladder
3. Pancreas

Sec - A

(1) Pineal gland :- Pineal gland attached to the Epithelemine. located / present just opposite to Pituitary gland.

- also know as third eye.
- this sensitive to light so, blind peoples get early sexual maturity.

(2) Protein hormone

(1) Relexin :- Relaxin secreated from Corpus Lutium it relax is uterine wall and help in deattachment of placenta.

(7) **T.S.H :-** T.S.H (Thyroid stimulated hormone) it stimute thyroid gland to secreate thyroxin.
thyroid gland also know as temp of life.

(8) **Menstrual cycle**

This occured in primates female alternate ova released from the ovary. One time from left other time from Right.

Estrous cycle.

Occured in animal females.