

Date	Activity	Date	Activity
01/08/24	Lect, Topic - Sintering/Int of Heat-Online units paper. Valuation.	01/08/24	Examination work, paper arrangement (answerbook), Lectur - off preparation of topic
02/08/24	Inspection - (100 capacity) Attend 1st day meeting for Summer exam. phase - III-24	02/08/24	Inspection (100 capacity) 1 day meeting of summer & 24 phase III MBBS with observer. Lecture :- Introduction of CNS.
03/08/24	Exam duty as a reviewer Deptal work.	03/08/24	centre in charge duty for summer examination phase III
04/08/24	Exam duty as a sup supervisor.	04/08/24	sunday.
05/08/24	Lect. Topic - Heart Deptal work, paper valuation	05/08/24	centre Incharge duty
06/08/24	Exam duty as a supervisor	06/08/24	Examination work and. Lectur :- ND.
07/08/24	Deptal work, paper valuation	07/08/24	Therory paper - summer. Phase III - CI
08/08/24	Paper valuation, Lect - Pacemaker conducting system of Heart.	08/08/24	paper arrangement and. Lectur - ND topic
09/08/24	Exam duty as a T.V.S	09/08/24	Therory paper - summer phase III - CI

Dec 12/24 Case taking and report to ppt & performance of practice in Phy.

03/12/24 performance of practice in Physiology

04/12/24 Defn methods of case taking & its importance -

05/12/24 Content of history taking and

06/12/24 Explain importance of observation

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL

COLLEGE AKOIL ROAD

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DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

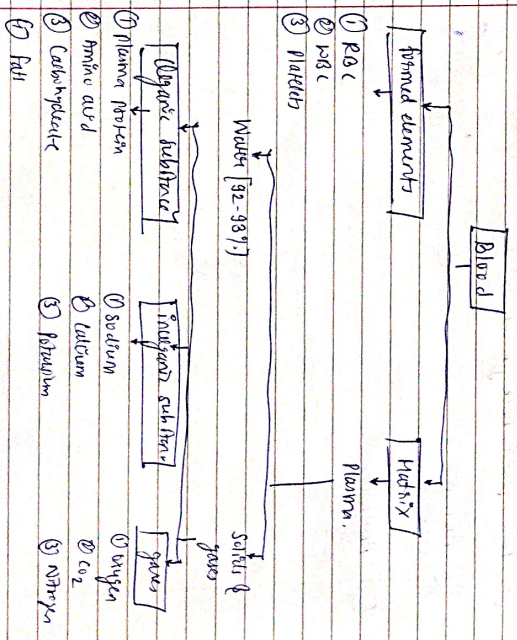
NAME: AKRANKSHA RANGARI

Roll No: 29

SUBJECT: TUTORIAL

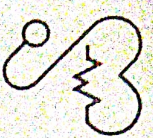
Q. Define blood and composition of blood?

Definition: Blood is a specialized fluid connective tissue that circulates throughout the body via blood vessels. It transports oxygen, nutrients, hormones and waste products & helps maintain body temperature, pH balance and immunity.



Q. Function of Enzymes:

- speed up chemical reactions
They increase the rate of biochemical reactions without being used up.
- Lower activation energy
Enzymes reduce the energy needed to start a reaction, so it happens easily.
- Digest food
Amylase → breaks starch into sugars
Pepsin → breaks proteins into peptides
Lipase → breaks fats into fatty acids.
- Help in metabolism
Enzymes control anabolism (building reactions) and catabolism (breaking reactions).
- Specific action
Each enzyme acts on a specific substrate (lock and key principle)
- Regulate body functions
They help in respiration, circulation, nerve conduction, muscle contraction.



HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE



AKOT ROAD AKOLA

INTERDEPARTMENTAL SEMINAR

Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics

Department of Anatomy

Department of Physiology

PRESENTED BY:

- 1.Gunjan Barabde(2nd year)**
- 2 Pallavi Nemader(2nd year)**
- 3.Disha Ingle(2nd year)**
- 4..Aaliya Khanam(3rd year)**
- 5.Khushi Agarwal (3rd year)**

GUIDED BY:

- 1.Dr.Hemlata Laddad**
(HOD, Department of Obgy)
- 2.Dr.Manoj Sarada**
(HOD, Department of Anatomy)
- 3.Dr.Raju Deshpande**
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HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, AKOT ROAD AKOLA

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

Topic - Taste sensation

Guided by HOD: DR. RAJU DESHPANDE
ASSI PRO: DR. HARSHALATA KOLE

Represent by Arshiya Tabassum (4)
Nandini jadhav (14)
Tabassum shaikh(24)
Saniya Urooj(34)
Rahila Anam(44)

INTRODUCTION

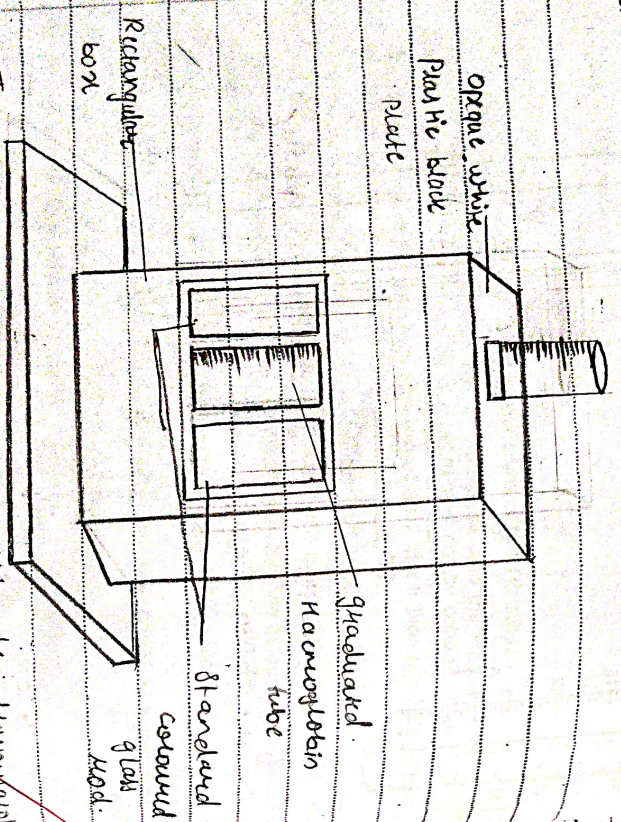
Taste is a special visceral sensation concerned with :

- Selection of food.
- Stimulation of digestion.
- Protection from harmful substances.
- The receptors for taste are called Taste Buds.

Questions :

1. Draw and label the diagram of Sahli's, comparator and label the given diagrams.
2. What are the other methods of estimation of Hb and which one is the best? Why?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of Sahli's method?
4. What is the significance of Hb estimation?
5. In Sahli's method, can you use H_2SO_4 or HNO_3 instead of HCl ?
6. Can you use tap water for dilution?
7. Why do you take glass distilled water and not Cu-distilled water for dilution?
8. Can you use less or more of $N/10$ HCl than upto mark '10'?
9. Why have you to wait for 10 min. after adding blood to $N/10$ HCl ?
10. What are the possible errors in estimation of Hb by Sahli's method?
11. What are the factors affecting Hb concentration of blood?
12. What are the functions of Hb in the body?
13. At what stage of development, Hb appears in the RBC?

Ans 1:



- Ans 2: The other methods to estimate haemoglobin:
- A) Indirect Colorimetric method: In this method, Hb is converted into a derivative having a definite high read to formation of an unstable compound & precipitation of colour. eg: (i) Talsqvist's method: Hb is converted to Cyanmeth Hb.
 - B) Direct Estimation Method:
 - (i) Van Slyke method: O₂ carrying capacity is estimated.
 - (ii) Tann estimation.
 - (iii) Spectrophotometry.
- Direct estimation method is good of all indirect methods, cyanmeth Hb is the best. In this method about 99% of Hb existing in all forms is converted to fixable compound.

Ans 3: Advantages: Easy & inexpensive and also is fairly accurate.

Disadvantages: 1) Day light is required. 2) Time consuming as colour has to be matched with standard.

The possible error in this method are:

- 1) Personal error in matching.
- 2) Instrumental error; eg: Loading of colour strips; (Standard) is comparable.
- 3) Pipette error; eg: formation of air bubbles while during the blood.

Ans 4: Hb estimation is useful in diagnosis of anaemia.

Ans 2: The other methods to estimate haemoglobin:

- A) Indirect Colorimetric method: In this method, Hb is converted into a derivative having a definite high read to formation of an unstable compound & precipitation of colour. eg: (i) Talsqvist's method: Hb is converted to Cyanmeth Hb.
- B) Direct Estimation Method:
 - (i) Van Slyke method: O₂ carrying capacity is estimated.
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Direct estimation method is good of all indirect methods, cyanmeth Hb is the best. In this method about 99% of Hb existing in all forms is converted to fixable compound.

Ans 6: Tap water is never used because of impurities.





STRUCTURE OF THE SKIN



The diagram illustrates the cross-section of human skin. The epidermis is the outermost layer, containing keratinocytes and melanocytes. The dermis is the deeper layer, containing fibroblasts, collagen, elastin, and various glands and vessels. Labels include: Epidermis, Dermis, Hair Follicle, Sebaceous Gland, Sweat Gland, Blood Vessel, and Nerve. The diagram shows the arrangement of these structures and their relative positions within the skin layers.

Three layers of skin:

- Epidermis: Superficial layer of the skin composed of stratified squamous epithelium.
- The deeper layer of the epidermis is primarily composed of keratinocytes.
- Deep to the epidermis is the dermis or Hypodermis. It consists of connective tissue.

