



# **PHYSIOLOGY AIIMS PYQ**

Medsynapse by Dr. Nikita



In a study to detect extracellular fluid volume, **10 gm** mannitol was injected by intravenous route and after waiting for adequate time for equilibration of levels, concentration was measured as 50 mg/100 ml. In this time, 10% mannitol was excreted. What is the calculated volume of **ECF?**

$$\frac{500 \text{ mg}}{1 \text{ L}} \quad 10 \text{ gm} - 1 \text{ gm} = 9 \text{ gm}$$

$$\frac{0.5 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ L}}$$

ICF  $\Rightarrow$

ECF  $\rightarrow$

- sodium
- mannitol  $\rightarrow V_d =$
- inulin ECF

- a) 10 Litres
- b) 18 Litres
- c) 42 Litres
- d) 52 Litres

$$\text{ICF} = \frac{36 \text{ L}}{2 \times \text{ECF}}$$

\* LVP

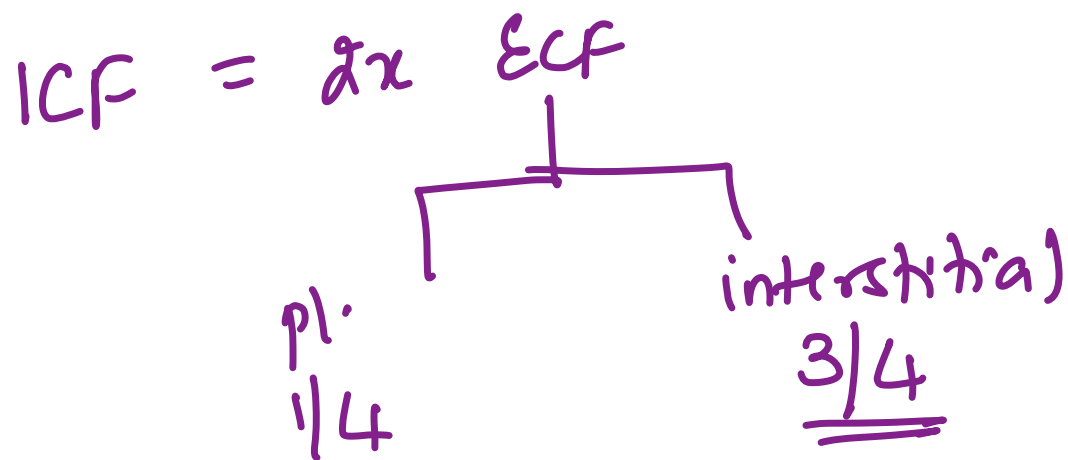
$$L_d = V_d \times \text{pl. conc}$$

plasma  $\rightarrow$  4.5 L

$$V_d = \left( \frac{1}{4} \times 48 \text{ L} \right)$$

$$= \frac{L_d}{\text{pl. conc}} = \frac{9 \text{ gm}}{0.5 \text{ gm/L}} = \underline{18 \text{ L}}$$

$$L_d = (\text{given} - \text{excreted})$$
$$10\text{gm} - 1\text{gm} = \textcircled{\underline{9\text{gm}}}$$



conc  $\rightarrow$  gm/L



② If the interstitial hydrostatic pressure is 2 mm Hg, interstitial oncotic pressure is 7 mm Hg and capillary hydrostatic pressure is 25 mm Hg. What should be the capillary oncotic pressure to allow a net filtration pressure of 3 mm Hg?

push effect -

pull.

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ - 27 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

a. 20

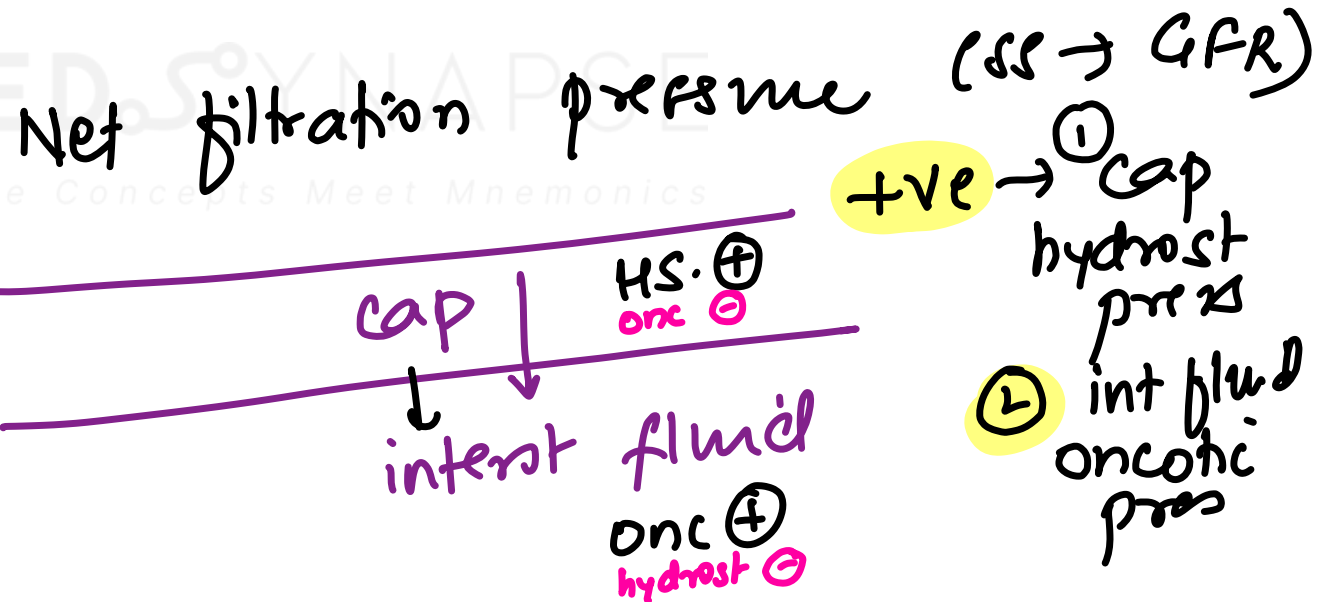
b. 21

c. 23

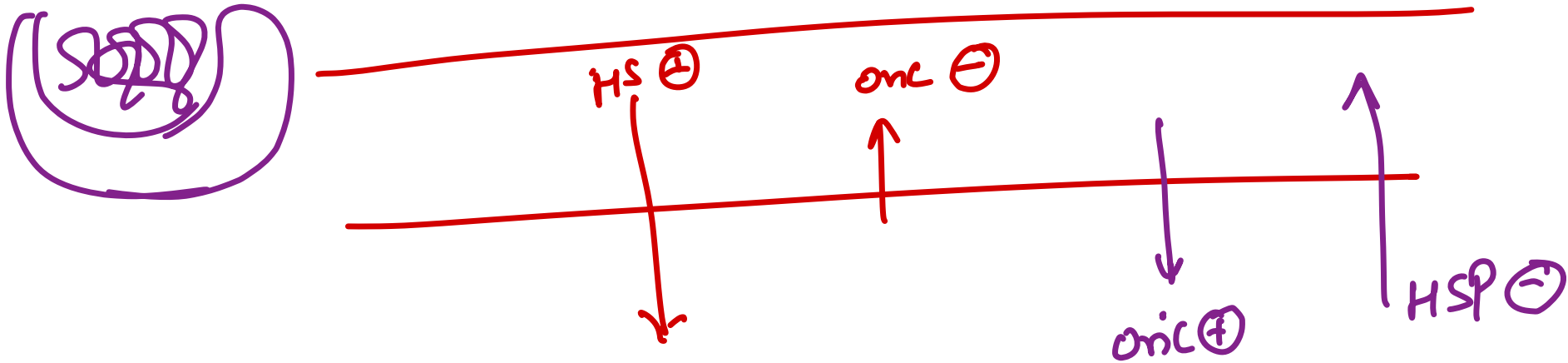
d. 27



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$$N.F.P = \text{cap hydrost pres} - \text{cap onc pres} + \text{int onc} - \text{int hydro pres}$$



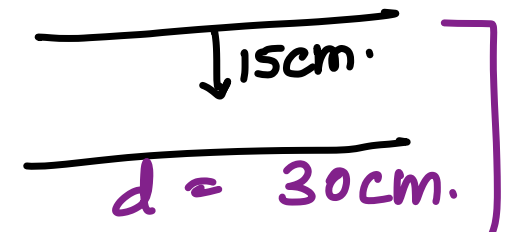
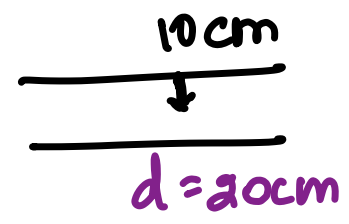
★ pressure is 0  $\rightarrow$  Bowman's oncotic (0)



③ What is the rise of blood flow if the radius of blood vessel is increased by 50%?

Flow  $\propto (1.5)^4$   
 $(2.25)$

4-5



same

change in  
 $R = D.$

- a. 5 times
- b. 10 times
- c. 20 times
- d. 100 times

Poisuille law.

of diam  $\rightarrow$  doubled  $\rightarrow$   
 of length  $\rightarrow$  doubled  $\rightarrow$

Flow then  
 $(2x)^4 = 16x$   
 $(\frac{1}{2})$   $(\frac{1}{L})$



$$R = \frac{8\eta L}{\pi r^4}$$

$\pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^4$

Resist  $\propto \frac{1}{r^4/d^4}$

Flow  $\propto r^4/d^4$

Flow  $\propto \frac{1}{\text{length}}$

(A)  
(B)

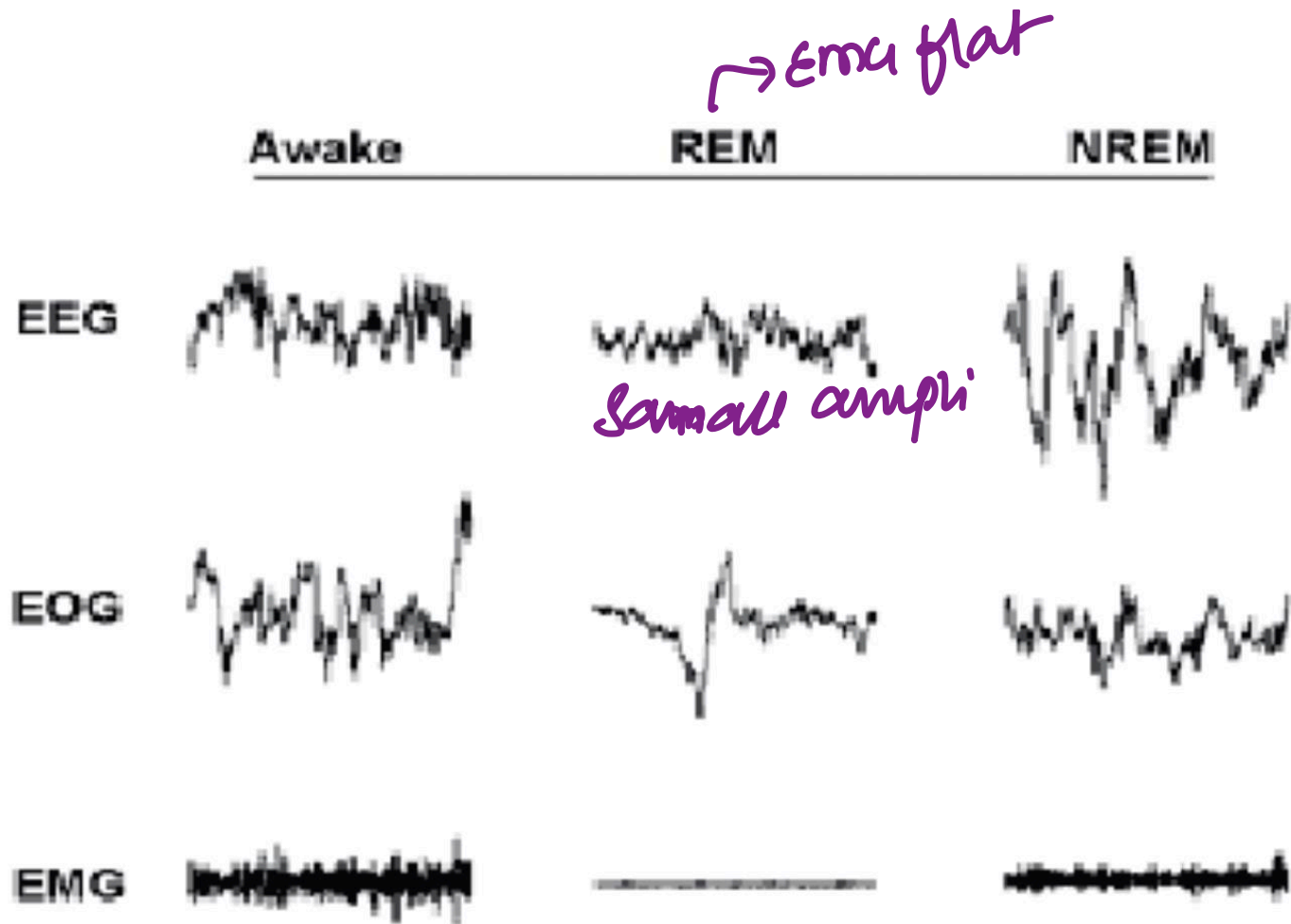
if diam doubled,  $\Rightarrow$  flow = 16x  
 $\Rightarrow$  Resistance =  $\frac{1}{16}$   
 Flow  $\propto \frac{1}{\text{viscosity}}$




5) In the given image, stage represented is :



- ~~a) REM~~
- b) NREM
- c) Quiet wakefulness
- d) Awake




EEG → **BATS drink blood**

 B → awake, eyes open  
d → awake, eyes closed

Theta → NREM1

spindles → second NREM2  
: spindles, K complex.

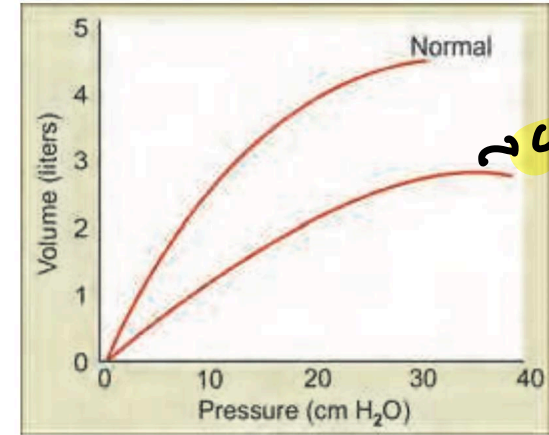
 delta → deep waves, deep NREM3.  
beta like → REM (saw tooth)



The given graph likely depicts which of the following disease?

cheat code

compliance  
 $\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta P}$



compliance ↓

fibrosis  
restrictive  
ILD.

~~a.~~ Bronchial asthma → obst

~~b.~~ Emphysema → obst

c. Interstitial lung disease → restrictive

~~d.~~ Normal study XX

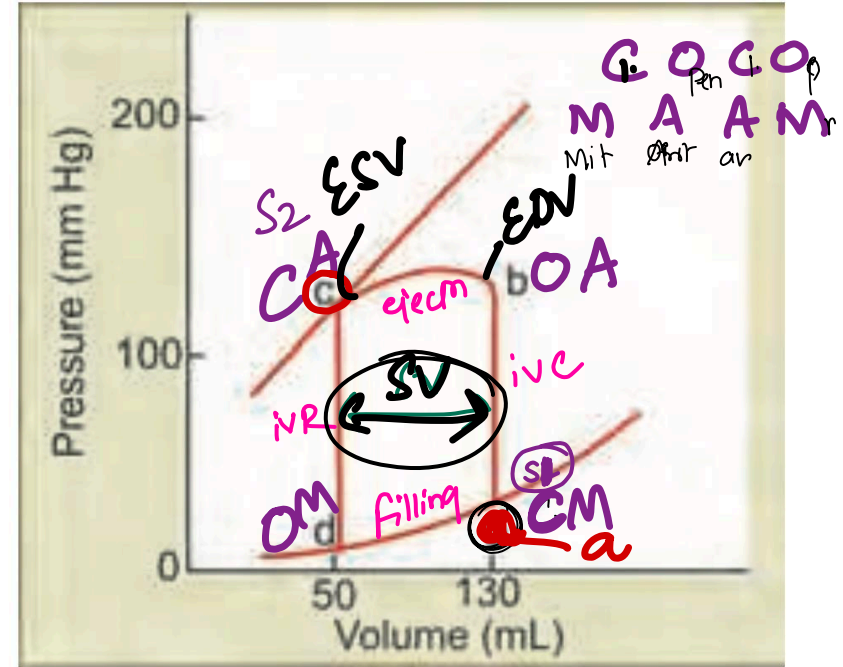
↳  $FEV_1/FVC \uparrow$

compliance ↑ in emphysema.

$FEV_1/FVC \downarrow$  in OLD



# Calculate the ejection fraction from the given volume pressure curve:



Diastole (S<sub>2</sub>) start | end  
 Systole a (S<sub>1</sub>) c

EDV - 130  
 ESV - 50

∴ Stroke volume → 130 - 50 = 80ml

$$\therefore EF = \frac{SV}{EDV} = \frac{80}{130} \approx 60\%$$

- a. 40%
- b. 55%
- c. 50%
- d. 60%



# Interstitial fluid volume can be determined by:

increased, indirect measurement

ECF - plasma  $\uparrow$   
 $\downarrow$  sodium - albumin  $\uparrow$

$\rightarrow$  ICF  $>$  ECF  $\rightarrow$   
interstitial  $>$  plasma

TBW - ECF  
D<sub>2</sub>O - mannitol  
sodium inulin

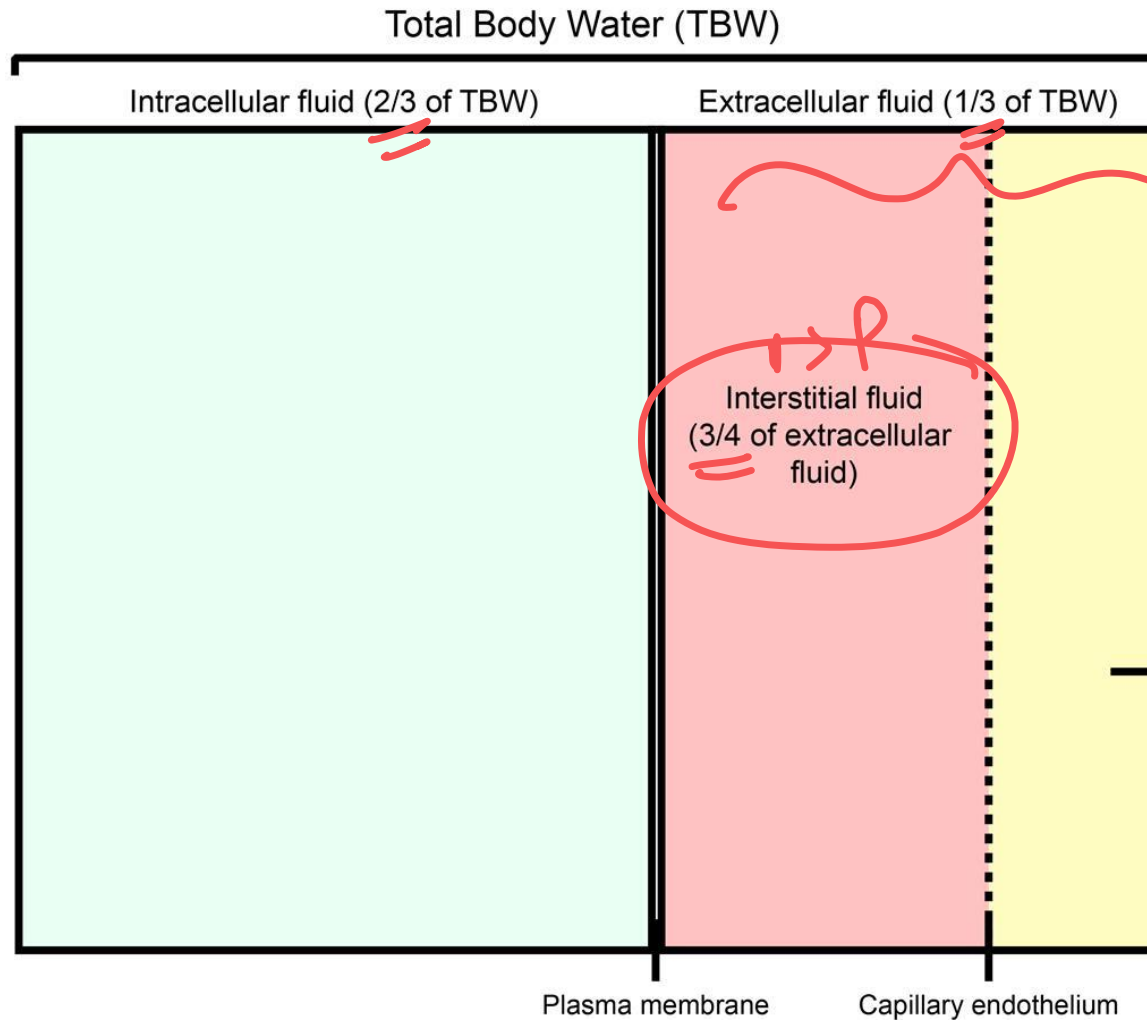


- a. Radioactive iodine and radiolabelled water
- b. Radioactive water and radiolabelled albumin
- c. Radioactive sodium and radioactive water

d. Radioactive sodium and radioactive labelled albumin / Evans' blue

ECF - pl. volume

# Body Fluid Compartments



TBW = 60L  
↓  
plasma volume →  $\frac{1}{12}$  TBW  
 $\left( \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} \text{ TBW} \right)$  (5L)

Plasma fluid (1/4 of extracellular fluid)



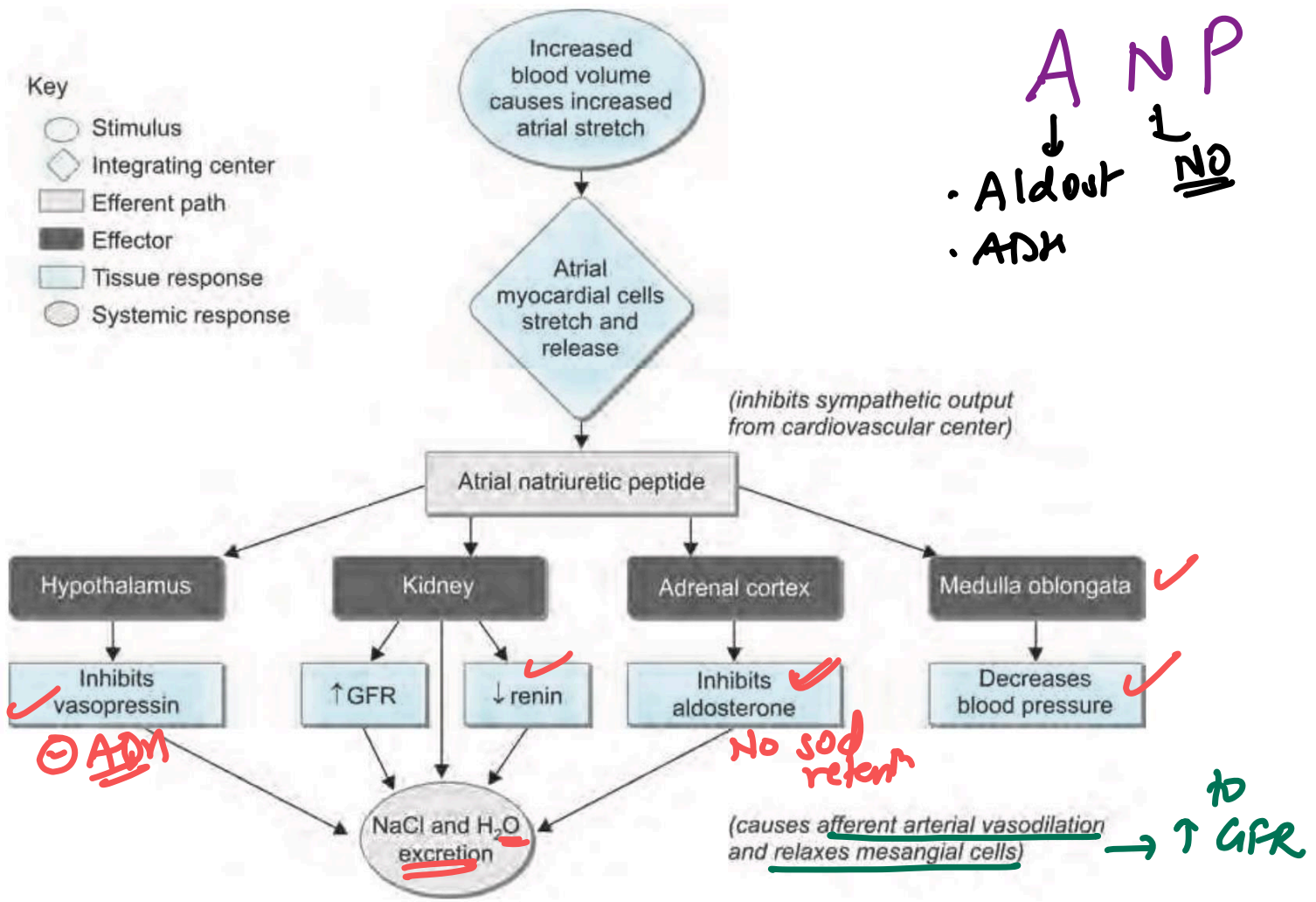
# All of these are actions of Atrial Natriuretic Peptide except:



↓  
natriuresis  
↑ Na excretion  
↓  
Na reabsorption

→ GFR ↑ (ANP does)

- ~~a.~~ Afferent arteriole dilation →
- b. Mesangial constriction → ↓ GFR
- ~~c.~~ Decreased sodium absorption in PCT ✓
- ~~d.~~ Inhibition of sodium reabsorption in medullary collecting duct ✓





Considering the latent period of a muscle twitch to be 10 ms, contraction time 40 ms and relaxation time 50 ms, what will be the tetanizing frequency for this muscle?

- a. 25Hz
- b. 50Hz
- c. 100Hz
- d. 75Hz



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$f_{av}$

$$= \frac{1}{\text{contraction pd only}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{0.04 \text{ sec}}$$
$$= 25 \text{ Hz}$$