

**LESSON PLAN NOTE**

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DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

iii) B.Sc BIOCHEMISTRY  
IMMUNOLOGY [UGRBCCCI4]

DO HS	1	2	3	4	5
1		1MM			
2					
3			1MM		
4			1MM		
5					1MM
6					1MM

Hypersensitivity reaction type ii is of antibody dependent.

The hypersensitivity reactions type i, type ii & type iii are of immediate type which brings about the reaction within few seconds or minutes.

Here in type ii hypersensitivity reaction also involves shorter duration.

Here the reaction is caused due to the formation of antibody-antigen complex, these complexes gets deposited on various tissues and lead to the damage of the tissue.

The type ii hypersensitivity reaction is being caused by the T-lymphocytes

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**LESSON PLAN NOTE**

DR. M. Sarakiramen.

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Lesson plan  
for

Nov - 2020

Day: 10/11/21  
Date: 5th

Topic: Gastric function tests

## Gastric function tests:

### Functions of the stomach:

- Stomach is a reservoir of ingested foodstuffs.
- It has a great churning ability which promotes digestion.
- Stomach elaborates HCl and pepsin which are responsible for the initiation of digestive process.

### Tests to assess gastric functions:-

Gastric functions are assessed by the following tests, they are,

- 1) Fractional test meal.
- 2) Alcohol test meal.
- 3) Pentagastrin stimulation test.
- 4) Insulin test meal.
- 5) Tubeless gastric analysis.

### Abnormalities

- Increased gastric HCl secretion is found in Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.
- A decrease in gastric HCl is observed in gastritis.

Date: 04.09.20

Class: II M.Sc

Day: 05/09

Topic: Disorders of Purine metabolism

Hour: 3rd

## Disorders of Purine metabolism:

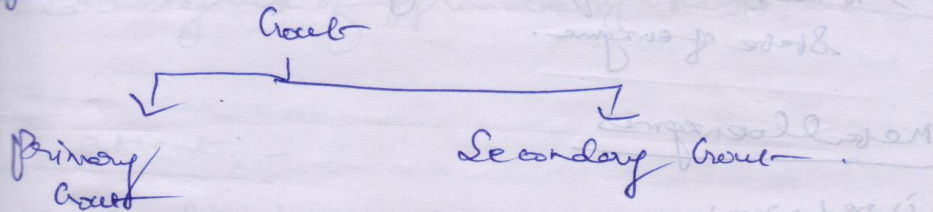
### Hyperuricemia -

It refers to an elevation in the serum uric acid concentration.

### Gout:

It is a metabolic disease associated with over production of uric acid.

### Types:



### Prevalence:

The prevalence of gout is about 3 per 1,000 persons, mostly affecting males.

### Causes:

- alcohol consumption
- Lead poisoning leads to kidney damage

Date: 12/11/21

Class: II M.Sc

Topic: Blood glucose level.

Blood glucose level: -

Normal values: -

The range for normal fasting or post-absorptive blood glucose taken at least three hours after the last meal.

Abnormalities:-

→ Increase in blood glucose level above normal is called hyperglycemia.

→ Decreased in blood glucose level below normal is called hypoglycemia.

Hyperglycemia: -

→ Diabetes mellitus.

→ Hyperactivity of the thyroid, pituitary and adrenal glands.

→ In diffuse diseases of pancreas.

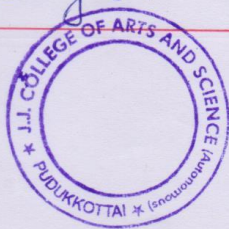
Hypoglycemia: -

→ Insulinoma

→ Severe liver diseases

→ Alcohol ingestion.

*MR*



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