

I.T.S. Dental College, Hospital and Research Centre

47, Knowledge Park-III, Greater Noida-201308, U.P (India)

2.5.4 The Institution provides opportunities to students for midcourse improvement of performance through specific interventions:

CIE ADMINISTRATION:

Initiatives are taken by the institution deals for proper functioning and administration of CIE. The institute prepares the academic calendar which is framed in accordance with the University calendar in order to ensure periodicity , smooth functioning & conductance of Internal assessment examinations. Components of the CIE include attendance, participation in regular class room activities, record maintenance and periodical completion of assignments in addition to the scores in the academic events.

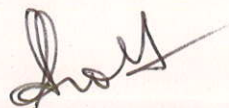
Frequency of Internal Examination and their conductance:

S. No.	Name of the Exam	Frequency of Exam	Conductance
1.	Internal Exam (Theory)	Biannual	After every 3 Months
2.	Internal Exam (Practical)	Biannual	After every 3 Months
3.	Sent-up Exam	Yearly	Prior University Exams

The notifications for the examinations are displayed well in advance on the E - notice board as well as they are uploaded on iCloud. The scheduling of internal examinations is intimated to all concerned students by the registrar with Cc to APO, Principal office, academic coordinators & Heads of the departments.

CIE Criteria for Under-graduate Students:

Under-graduate students are made familiar with all the Medical as well as Dental subjects followed by internal exams which occurs twice in an academic year (including theory and practical exams) followed by sent-up exam which is conducted after the conclusion of courses.



Dr. Sachit Anand Arora
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CIE Criteria for Post-graduate Students:

PG Students are exposed to periodical seminars, journal clubs, group discussion, case presentations followed by internal assessment exams. The frequency of the assessment is common for all the departments. Uniformity is maintained in the mode of evaluation of the presentation of seminars and journal clubs. Sent up exams are also conducted after the culmination of courses and before the commencement of the University Exam.

Timely & periodic assessment and feedback

Theory

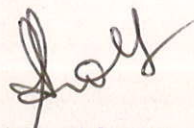
The results of the internal assessment tests is displayed within a period of 10 days after the conductance of the exam. The evaluation of the answer note books is done at the individual departments, by all the concerned faculties. The marks obtained by the students in the internal exams and the details of the attendance percentage are communicated to the students & the parents. In the preclinical departments, the comments on strengths and areas of improvement are mentioned in the answer note books at the end of each internal assessment. In the Clinical departments, an Evaluation sheet is distributed to the faculty, for entering the details of student roll numbers, names, marks obtained and feedback on strengths and areas of improvement. This serves as a record of the student performance and is used during the feedback sessions. Periodical feedback sessions are arranged in some departments to highlight on the performance of the students and give suggestions for improvement.

Viva – Voce:

Viva-voce is conducted along with the theory internal assessment based on which the feedback of the student's performance of evaluated.

Case Presentations in Clinical Postings

Daily case presentations by the students in the clinical postings also serve as a platform for assessment of the student and providing immediate feedback.



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List of Opportunities Provided for the Midcourse improvement of Slow Learners:

S. No.	Improvement Programs	Period
1.	Make-Up Assignments	After the internal assessment and prior to University Exams
2.	Remedial Classes	After the internal assessment and prior to University Exams
3.	Revision Classes	After the internal assessment and prior to University Exams

- **Personal Attention by faculties for Slow Learners:** A faculty In-charge is assigned to handle the slow learners for training in each internal assessment exam.
- **Make-Up Assignments:** The week prior to the internal assessment, make-up assignments are allotted to the slow learners in the topics related to the concerned internal assessment. A last date is assigned for the submission of the assignments. This is not publicized and the information are personally communicated to the students.
- **Remedial Classes** are conducted for the improvement of slow learners and takes immense measures in providing opportunities for mid-course improvement of the same. Remedial classes are one among the opportunities provided to the students in supporting their academic improvement.
- **Revision Classes** In addition to the remedial classes, revision classes are being regularly conducted by all the departments prior to the University examinations, after the completion of syllabus, with the purpose of reinforcement of concepts and with the intention of providing a supporting hand to the slow learners. Periodical revision exams are also conducted to improve the writing and presentation skills of the students.


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(Principal) **Dr. Sachit Anand Arora**
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Mentorship Programme

In addition to the above mentioned activities, regular mentor-mentee interaction also help in periodical assessment of the student and creates an opportunity to provide feedback to the students.

Postgraduates –

The Postgraduates are encouraged to present periodical Seminars/Journal Clubs which is later evaluated and a written feedback is given to them after each presentation in all the departments. To maintain uniformity, a common protocol is being followed in order to assess and maintain the quality of the presentations by all the departments.

Make-up assignments

Make-up assignments are one among the opportunities provided to the slow learner students in supporting their academic improvement.

Identification of Slow Learners (UG & PG):

Identification of such strata of students is based on the aggregate of first three internal assessment scores (Students scoring less than 50% - are considered as slow learners)

In the Pre-clinical Departments (UG & PG):

Identification based on the aggregate of internal assessment scores in 3rd Semester (Students scoring less than 50% - considered as slow learners)

In the Clinical Departments (UG & PG):

Identification based on the aggregate of first three internal assessment scores (Students scoring less than 35% - considered as slow learners)



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B

THE EDUCATIONAL GROUP
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Name .. Namisha Mishra .. Date .. 19-2-20 ..

Roll No. .. 39 .. Year .. 2019 ..

Subject .. Pharmacology .. Invigilator Signature ..

Q.1 Classify NSAIDs. Discuss the mechanism of action, uses & adverse effect in detail. 10m.

Q.2 5M.

- (i) 2nd generaⁿ anti-histaminic drugs.
- (ii) Treatment for migraine
- (iii) Techniques for local anaesthetics.
- (iv) Combinⁿ of local anaesthetics & adrenaline.
- (v) classify local anaesthetics.

14/12
30

Namisha Mishra
19/2/20



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A

Name ISHTRINK HAZARIYA Date 19/2/18

Roll No. 26 Year 2018

Subject PHARMA Invigilator Signature

① Classify NSAID? discuss mechanism of action, uses, adverse effects in detail?

② SN any four :-
a) 2nd generation anti histamine drugs
b) treatment for migraine
c) techniques for LA
d) comment on administration of LA + sedative
e) classify local anaesthetics (classify + drug name)

18/2
30



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Name ... Namisha Mahata Date ... 23-1-20

Roll No. ... 39 Year ... 2018

Subject ... Pharmacology Invigilator Signature

Q.1. Describe the factors modifying drug action. 10 m.

Q.2. Short notes : 5x4m.

- 1) Sublingual Route
- 2) Kinetic of elimination
- 3) Bioavailability
- 4) Essential drug
- 5) Factors influencing drug absorption.

15
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~~K. D. S.~~
25/1/20



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A

Name ISHATINA MAZARIKA

Date 28/1/2018

Roll No. 21

Year 2018

Subject PHARMACOLOGY

Invigilator Signature

Q1. Describe factors modifying drug action?

Q2. Short notes

- ① route of drug
- ② kinetics of elimination
- ③ bioavailability
- ④ essential drugs
- ⑤ factors influencing drug absorption

14/1/20
333

~~14/1/20~~
~~333~~

Name Swati Kanaujia

Roll No. 85

Subject Biochemistry [class Test]

Date 24/02/2020

Year 1st Year (2019)

Invigilator Signature





(ai)

~~What~~ • Calcium is the most abundant mineral in our body.
• It is for 1.2-1.5% in our body.

RDA of calcium is ~ 0.8 to 1.0 g/d.

Sources of calcium are →

- 1 milk
- 2 cheese
- 3 eggs
- 4 green vegetables
- 5 Beans
- 6 Cabbage

Name Sneha Kanawia Date 8/02/2020

Roll No. 85 Year 1st (2019)

Subject Biochemistry Invigilator Signature 

(a) describe sources, RDA, Biochemical functions and deficiency manifestations of folic acid.

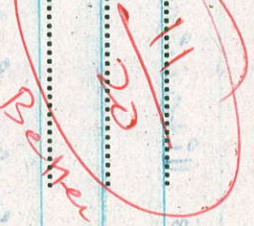
Folic Acid Vitamin B₉ also known as folic acid is one of the important vitamins needed in our body.

Sources = Fish, meat, eggs, ~~and~~ milk, leafy vegetables, beans.

These are few such sources of Vitamin B₉.

RDA = Adults = 100 µg/day

Pregnancy = 400 µg/day


Dr. Anshu
12/12/20
do Better



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A

Name Sonal Chauhan

Date 24/2/2020

Roll No. 80

Year 2020 (1st year)

Subject Biochemistry

Invigilator Signature

Biochemistry

Ans 1.

CALCIUM

a) RDA :- 300 - 500 mg/day for adult
1300 mg/day for pregnant & lactatory females.

b) Sources :- milk, cheese, curd and all other
dairy products, beans, nuts

c) Normal Serum :- 9 to 11 mg% or 9-11 mg/dL

Factors affecting calcium absorption are :-

- a) Calcitriol
 - b) Parathyroid Hormones
 - c) Acidic pH
 - d) Vit D
- Increases the calcium abs.

14/20
ITS
Dr. S. S. Singh

Name Sonal Chauhan

Roll No. 80

Date 8/2/2020

17/20

Subject Biochemistry

Year 2020

Correct

Ans 1

Folic Acid

→ It is a Vitamin B9 complex

→ Folic acid is water soluble vitamin

→ Folic acid is composed of 3 components:—

a) Pteridine ring

b) PABA (p- amino butyric acid)

c) Glutamate residue (1 to 7 residues)

Recommended daily allowance is 100 µg/day in adult folic acid.

Sources:— ^{sources} good meat, fish, liver oil, egg yolk, milk

~~fair source~~ -



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A

Name KATA L BHARTI Date 29-2-20

Roll No. 79 Year 2020

Subject Biochemistry Invigilator Signature *[Signature]*

135
14

125

Q1 What is the RDA, Sources and Normal Serum Calcium level? what are the factors which Affects Absorption.

⇒ Calcium is most Abundant molecule in body.

RDA ⇒ Adult men and women - 800mg / DAY

⇒ Pregnancy and Lactation - 1200mg / day.

⇒ Sources - milk, cheese, eggs, meats, cereals.

⇒ Food rich in calcium also rich in Phosphorus.

Calcium and Phosphorus have reciprocal relationship.

Milk is rich source of calcium and Phosphorus.

Blood plasma level - 9-12 mg/dL.

⇒ Calcium and Phosphorus helps in formation of bones and

teeth. Ca:P ratio is 1:1 ratio.

Name KAJAL BHATT Date 8-Feb-20

Roll No. 74 Year 2020

Subject Biochemistry Invigilator Signature

9/2 = $\frac{10}{20}$

Can do work
Work
Revised

(Q) (5) What is Aviclin. How it works?

⇒ Aviclin Act as Antagonist. as It is boiling raw egg injury factor.

⇒ It binds with biotin and makes it unavailable for absorption.

⇒ Aviclin in unachieved form ~~not~~ with biotin on boiling eggs it destroy biotin and Acts antagonist

(III) Which vitamin is required in Blood clotting.

⇒ Vit K Act as blood clotting factor. Activate prothrombin into thrombin.

2 Prothrombin → Thrombin (Inactive) (Active)

Name Sheena Shrivastava

Roll No. 61

Date 25/02/2020

Year BDS 1st year

Subject Biochemistry

Invigilator Signature

Q1. Trace elements:

(1) copper

(2) cobalt

(3) Chromium

(4) Iron

(At the end)

Biological functions:

Copper =

Cobalt = It is present in Vit B₁₂ (cyanocobalamin), Helps in iron absorption.

Chromium =

Iron = for the formation of haemoglobin, myoglobin, cytochromes.

Thyroid hormone synthesis.

* Iodine helps in the synthesis of T₃ & T₄ hormones.

* 80% of iodine is stored in thyroid gland in the form of

iodo thyroglobulin.

* Iodothyroglobulin contains thyroxine, triiodothyroxine, diiodothyroxine.

145 = $\frac{15}{20}$

Vi. Shrivastava

Name Shreshna Shrivastava

Roll No. 61

Subject Biochemistry

Date 10/02/2020

Year

Invigilator Signature

Q1(a) Vitamin -D

Sources of Vitamin D: ~~liver kidney, testis, testes~~ etc. fatty fish, fish liver oil.

Milk is a poor source of Vitamin D.

RDA of Vitamin D: Adults: 800 IU/day

Old age children: 600 IU/day

Children: 400 IU/day.

Pregnancy and lactation: 400 IU/day.

Synthesis of Vit-D.

During Vitamin D exists in two forms:

Cholecalciferol.

Ergocalciferol.

Cholecalciferol and ergocalciferol are structurally similar except for the fact that ergocalciferol has an additional methyl group and double bond.

Synthesis:

During dermal biosynthesis, F-dermatocalciferol is formed as an intermediate in presence of light it is converted to cholecalciferol in skin dermis and epidermis.

Name Himanshu Singh

Date 25/02/

Roll No. ~~25102119~~ 30

Year 2020

Subject Biochemistry

Invigilator Signature

15/20
Good
Pur

Ans 1) Sources of iron - ~~Milk~~ Milk products, meat, fish, eggs & cheese.

RDA of iron - Adults - 10mg/day

Females below 50 years and during lactation - 15mg/day.

Females during pregnancy - 30mg/day.

Biochemical functions - Iron helps in the synthesis of haemoglobin, myoglobin, cytochrome and peroxidases.

→ Cytochrome is involved in ETC and oxidative phosphorylation.

→ Peroxidases is a lysosomal enzyme involved in phago-
cytosis of bacteria.

→ Involved in formation of non-heme iron components like
succinate dehydrogenase, iron-sulphur protein of flavoprotein.



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Name Himanshu Singh

Roll No. 30

Subject Biochemistry

Topic - Vitamins

Date 8/02/20

Year 2020

Invigilator Signature

11
20

~~Proteins~~

Ans.) Vitamins are classified into two categories

Fat soluble.

→ Vit. A, D, E, K.

Water soluble:

Vit. B complexes

→ B₁ Thiamine.

→ B₂ (Riboflavin)

→ B₃ (Nicotinic acid)

→ B₅ (Pantoic acid)

→ B₆

→ Folic acid.

→ B₁₂.

Functions of Vitamins - (i) Maintain cellular growth.

(ii) Maintain immunity of body.

(iii) Maintains blood levels of minerals in our



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A

Name Dixita Kashyap

Roll No. 27

Year 2020

Date 25/02/2020

Subject Biochemistry

Invigilator Signature

17/2 2 18 20 P 25

Q1. Describe the sources, RDA, absorption, deficiency, functions
Iron - 8

- Q2. ① Homeostasis of blood calcium
 ② Iron toxicity
 ③ Copper deficiency disease
 ④ Ferric deficiency

Q1. Iron RDA

→ RDA

- For adults : 10 mg/dl
- For females before 50 and during pregnancy : 15 mg/dl
- For females lactating 30 mg/dl

Sources

→ Iron in ... Milk ... meat ...



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A

Name Dixita Kashyap

Roll No. 87

Year 2020

Subject Biochemistry

Invigilator Signature

15/20
Good
DM

Q1. Vitamins are organic compound that requires in small amounts in our body for maintaining health in our body.

Vitamins are divided into two types depending on their solubility in water.

Water insoluble vitamins are

→ Vitamin A (Retinol)

→ Vitamin D (Calciferol)

→ Vitamin E (Tocopherol)

→ Vitamin K

Water soluble

→ Vit C

→ Vitamin B



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A

Name ... Dakshita Gupta

Date ... 25/2/20

Roll No. ... 25

Year

Subject ... Biochemistry

Invigilator Signature

143
15
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Good

Q 1 Describe the sources, RDA, absorption, biochemical function, deficiency and manifestation of iron [8]

Q 2 Short Note

[4x3 = 12]

- a Homeostasis of blood calcium
- b Iron Toxicity
- c Copper deficiency disease
- d Fluoride deficiency



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A

Name Dakshita Gupta

Roll No. 25

Subject Biochemistry

Date 8/2/20

Year

Invigilator Signature

12/5

13/26

Dm

Answer

Ans. a)

Sources :-

- Meat
- papaya
- mango
- pepper
- broccoli
- fish

RDA :-

Pregnancy and lactation → 950 mg/day

Men and women → 600 mg

children → 600 mg

Infant → 250 mg

Name Anushka Date 25/02/2020

Roll No. 14 Year 2020

Subject Biochemistry Invigilator Signature

16
50
Good

Ans-1 Iron

Sources:

Spinach, Pumpkin Animals: Liver, Spleen, meat

Plants: Vegetables, dates, molasses

RDA

- Adults → 10 mg/day
- In women below the age ^{of} 50 years, & in lactation → increases up to 15mg/day
- In Pregnancy → up to 30 mg/day

Absorption

- Absorption of iron is in the form of ~~Fe~~ Reduced form i.e Fe^{2+}
- But in the food products, it is present in the form of ~~Fe~~

Name ... Arushka

Roll No. ... 14

Date ... 28/02/2020

Year ... 2020

Subject ... Biochemistry

Invigilator Signature

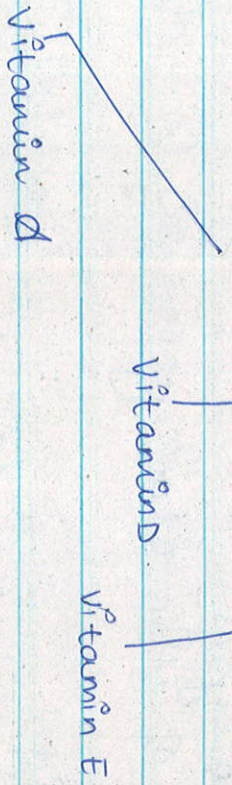
14
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Arushka

Q1- Vitamins are generally classified on the basis of their solubility:

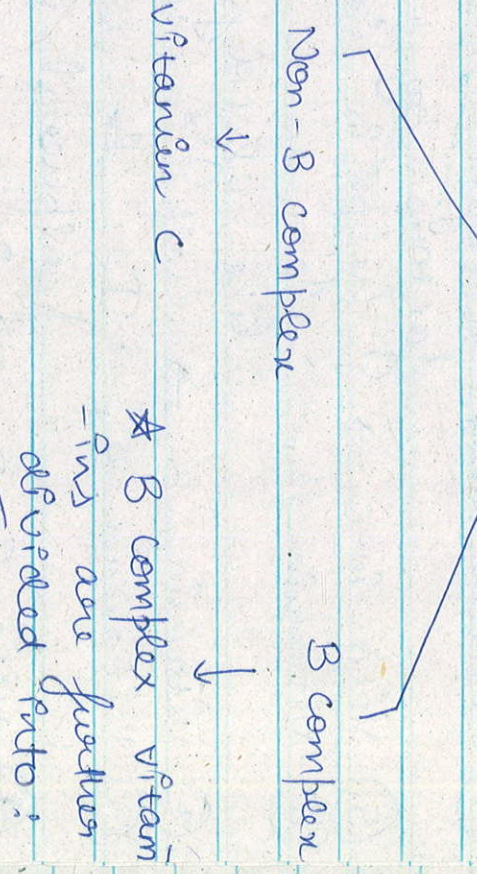
Fat Soluble

• These type of vitamins aren't eliminated from our body.



Water Soluble

• These vitamins are easily eliminated from our body through urine.



* B complex vitamins are further divided into:

Hydroxy pantoic
Ascorbic acid
Energy - giving
leaving

Name ... Anjali Date 25/2/2020

Roll No. 9 Year 2019-2020

Subject Biochemistry Invigilator Signature [Signature]

(1) RDA :- (Men) Adult = 10 mg/day

Women below 50 years and lactating = 15 mg/day

Pregnant woman = 30 mg/day

Sources - Animal sources - Liver, Spleen, Meat.

Plant sources - Dates, Molasses, Cereals, Vegetables, Spinach e.t.c.

Absorption :- Iron is known as one way metabolism because it is absorbed and excreted from the upper small intestine.

⇒ It is better absorbed in Fe²⁺ (Ferrous form)

⇒ Found in sources in Fe³⁺ (Ferric form)

⇒ Iron is reduced to Fe²⁺ form by Vitamin C and gastric Juice.

Name ANRITA KUMARI Date 08/09/2020
 Roll No. 08 Year 2019-2023 (1st year)
 Subject BIOCHEMISTRY Invigilator Signature [Signature]
13/20 = $\frac{14}{20} + \frac{16}{20}$

① Vitamins are classified on the basis of solubility in two parts

VITAMINS

