

341254(41)**B. Pharmacy (Second Semester) Examination,
April-May 2019****(PCI Scheme)****(Branch : Pharmacy)****PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - THEORY (BP204T)****Time Allowed : Three hours****Maximum Marks : 75**

Note : Question paper is of three parts i.e. (a), (b) and (c). Part (a) consist of 20 MCQs each of 1 mark. All questions are compulsory. Part (b) consists of 3 long answer questions of which attempt any two. Each of 10 marks. Part (c) consists of 9 short answer questions, attempt any seven questions. Each of 5 marks.

Section-'A'**(Objective Type Questions) 20×1=20**

Note : Attempt all questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

341254(41)**PTO****1. Multiple Choice questions. Attempt all MCQs.**

- (i) Metaplasia is a
- reversible change
 - Irreversible change
 - Inflammatory reaction
 - Post infections state
- (ii) Apoptosis can be defined as
- programmed cell growth
 - programmed cell death
 - programmed cell maturity
- (iii) Coagulative necrosis is due to
- denaturation of protein
 - enzymatic digestion
 - infection
 - None of the above
- (iv) Cells most sensitive to hypoxia are
- myocardial cells
 - neurons
 - Hepatocytes
 - Renal epithelial tubular cells

- (v) Fat necrosis is common in :
- (a) Omentum
 - (b) Breast
 - (c) Retroperitoneal fat
 - (d) All of the above
- (vi) Infarcts are least common in
- (a) Left ventricle
 - (b) Right ventricle
 - (c) Left atrium
 - (d) Right atrium
- (vii) Atherosclerosis occurs due to the presence of
- (a) Phosphorus in arteries
 - (b) Magnesium in arteries
 - (c) Pottasium in arteries
 - (d) Calcium in arteries
- (viii) In stable angina?
- (a) CK-MB is elevated
 - (b) Troponin-I is elevated
 - (c) Myoglobin is elevated
 - (d) The levels of cardiac markers remains unchanged.

- (ix) Meaning of Infarction is
- (a) Aorta death
 - (b) Artery death
 - (c) Tissue death
 - (d) Muscle death
- (x) Which of these conditions is troponin level is not raised :
- (a) Myocardial infarction.
 - (b) Pulmonary embolism
 - (c) Renal failure
 - (d) Uninary tract infection.
- (xi) How does anaemia affect the body
- (a) The blood does not deliver enough oxygen to the body
 - (b) Blood becomes thin
 - (c) Tissues retains fluids
 - (d) None of the above
- (xii) Pennicious anaemia is a form of what class of anaemia
- (a) macrocytic megaloblastic
 - (b) macrocytic non-megaloblastic

- (c) microcytic hypochromic
 - (d) microcytic normochromic
- (xiii) Deficiency of cobalamin is almost always due to
- (a) dietary deficiency
 - (b) malabsorption
 - (c) alcohol abuse
 - (d) specific congenital enzyme deficiencies
- (xiv) Most of the iron in the red blood cells is located in
- (a) Ferritin
 - (b) Myoglobin
 - (c) Hemoglobin
 - (d) Cytochromes
- (xv) Most common early symptoms in aplastic anemia
- (a) Bleeding
 - (b) Infection
 - (c) Weight loss
 - (d) Jaundice
- (xvi) What is a common symptom of asthma?
- (a) Wheezing
 - (b) Whistling

- (c) Full breaths
 - (d) Snoring
- (xvii) Scientific name for F14 is
- (a) Influenza
 - (b) Diarrhea
 - (c) Pneumonia
 - (d) Sepsis
- (xviii) HIV infection results in
- (a) Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
 - (b) IgA nephropathy
 - (c) Membranous nephropathy
 - (d) Minimal change disease
- (xix) Which is the most common form of diabetes
- (a) They are all about the same frequency
 - (b) Type-I diabetes mellitus
 - (c) diabetes insipidus
 - (d) Type-II diabetes mellitus
- (xx) Hepatitis-A
- (a) is a benign, self limiting disease
 - (b) has a mean incubation period of 1-4 months

- (c) frequently causes fulminant hepatitis
- (d) IgM is not a reliable marker of acute infection

Section-'B'

(Long Answer Type Questions) 2×10=20

*Note : Attempt any two questions out of 3 question.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

- 2. Define cell injury. Describe in detail about the reversible and irreversible type of cell injury. 10
- 3. Discuss in detail pathophysiology of myocardial infarction and its management.
- 4. Explain the pathogenesis and treatment of chronic renal failure. 5

Section-'B'

(Short Answer Type Questions) 7×5=35

Note : Attempt any seven questions out of nine questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

- 5. Define diabetes, classify it, write in detail the management of diabetes you have studied. 5

- 6. Define Alzheimer's disease with its etiology and pathophysiology.
- 7. Define epilepsy, its type and its pathophysiology.
- 8. Write in detail about the etiology and pathophysiology of peptic Ulcer.
- 9. Describe rheumatoid arthritis, write the signs, symptoms and treatment for rheumatoid arthritis.
- 10. Define benign and malignant tumors. Discuss the pathophysiology.
- 11. Describe the causes of typhoid, its pathophysiology and management.
- 12. Describe the causes, symptoms and treatment of AIDS.
- 13. Describe the difference between acute and chronic inflammation. Discuss the various vascular changes that occurs in acute inflammation. 5