

Subject: Pathophysiology

First Year B. Pharmacy ( SEM-II)(Choice Based) (R-2019)

Duration 3 hours

Total Marks: 80

N.B. 1. All questions are compulsory

2.Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q.1.	Choose appropriate option for following multiple choice based questions	20
1	Clearance of injurious stimuli with replacement of injured cells by normal cells and resuming of normal function is called as _____	
a	Resolution of Injury	
b	Fibrosis	
c	Necrosis	
d	Apoptosis	
2	A purulent exudate, is an inflammatory exudate rich in leukocytes, cell debris and, in many cases, microbes is called as _____	
a	lymph	
b	Transudate	
c	Plural Fluid	
d	Pus	
3	_____ if not scavenged by antioxidant system are harmful to the cell and can lead to cell death.	
a	Adenosine Tri Phosphate	
b	Reactive Oxygen Species	
c	Saturated Lipids	
d	Macromolecular Proteins	
4	Formation of new blood vessels during repair phase is called as _____	
a	Neovascularization	
b	Necrosis	
c	Apoptosis	
d	Resolution of the injury	
5	_____ is irreversible necrosis of heart muscle secondary to prolonged ischemia.	
a	Acute Myocardial Infarction	
b	Hypertension	
c	Hypotension	

d	Atherosclerosis	
6	According to the degree of thickness of ventricular wall involved in myocardial infarction, the infarcts are classified as:	
a	Septal and Lateral	
b	Transmural and Laminar	
c	Anteroseptal and anterolateral	
d	Anterior and Posterior	
7	Which of the following does not cause airway narrowing in an asthma attack	
a	Destruction of airways	
b	Mucus hypersecretion	
c	Airway edema	
d	Bronchospasm	
8	A syndrome in which glomerular filtration declines suddenly and is usually reversible is called as	
a	Renal Calculi	
b	Chronic Renal Failure	
c	Transient Renal Failure	
d	Acute Renal Failure	
9	Polydipsia, polyuria, glucosuria and polyphagia are the clinical signs and symptoms of	
a	Asthma	
b	Angina pectoris	
c	Urinary tract infection	
d	Diabetes Mellitus	
10	In _____ there is damage to substantia nigra and globus pallidus.	
a	Parkinson's disease	
b	Epilepsy	
c	Gout	
d	Peptic Ulcer	
11	Select the appropriate cause of peptic ulcer from the following	
a	Helicobacter pylori	
b	Bicarbonate	
c	Prostaglandin	
d	Mucosal blood flow	
12	Acute cerebral ischemic stroke is characterized by the	

	a	acute infection of brain	
	b	sudden decrease in blood pressure	
	c	sudden increase in brain temperature	
	d	sudden loss of blood circulation to an area of the brain	
13		Jaundice in sickle cell anaemia can be classified under	
	a	Hepatocellular	
	b	Congenital hyperbilirubinemia	
	c	Haemolytic	
	d	Obstructive	
14		A person who suffers from ulcerative colitis for a long period of time is at risk for...	
	a	Colon cancer	
	b	Haemorrhoids	
	c	Faecal incontinence	
	d	Parkinson's disease	
15		Which of these definitions describe osteoporosis?	
	a	Slow progressive degeneration of the articular cartilage	
	b	Inheritable disorder of connective tissue which affects the skeleton, joints, ligaments, teeth, sclerae and skin.	
	c	Reduction in bone mass resulting in increased porosity of skeleton	
	d	Chronic condition of disordered bone remodelling	
16		Which is correct regarding IBD?	
	a	Toxic megacolon occurs Crohn's and Ulcerative colitis	
	b	Risk of developing ulcerative colitis is higher in smokers than non-smokers	
	c	Cobblestone appearance on bowel wall is more characteristic of Crohn disease	
	d	Patients with Crohn disease are more at a risk of colorectal cancer than UC patients	
17		Which of following organ mainly affected in tuberculosis?	
	a	Hypothalamus	
	b	Heart	
	c	Pancreas	
	d	Lungs	
18		Which of the following disease spread by contaminated food and water?	
	a	Addison's disease	
	b	AIDS	
	c	Typhoid	

d	Pancreatitis	
19	Which procedure is most likely used to do test for meningitis?	
a	Spinal tap	
b	Throat culture	
c	Tuberculosis skin test	
d	urine test	
20	Syphilis is a complicated and organized sexually transmitted diseases where the causative agent is	
a	Moulds	
b	Virus	
c	Fungi	
d	Spirochetes	
<b>Q.2 A</b>	<b>Answer any one question</b>	<b>12</b>
a	What are the risk factors for ischemic heart disease? Discuss pathophysiology of myocardial infarction.	
b	What are neurodegenerative disorders? Explain the clinical features and pathophysiology of Parkinson's disease.	
<b>Q.2 B</b>	<b>Answer any four question</b>	<b>48</b>
a	Write a short note on the reactions of blood vessels in acute inflammation and explain the mechanisms of increased vascular permeability.	
b	Explain the signs and symptoms, etiology and pathophysiology of chronic bronchitis.	
c	What is hyperthyroidism? Explain the clinical features and etiopathogenesis of hyperthyroidism.	
d	Enlist types of Jaundice. What are the symptoms and pathogenesis of jaundice?	
e	Discuss causes, types and pathogenesis of urinary tract infections.	