

Time- 3 hrs

Marks 75

- | Q.1 | MCQ | Mark |
|------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | Inflammation of prolonged duration in which, inflammation, tissue injury, and attempts of repair coexist is called as _____ | 1 |
| a | Chronic Inflammation | |
| b | Acute Inflammation | |
| c | Transient Inflammation | |
| d | Compound Inflammation | |
| 2 | Reduced Oxygen supply to an organ or part of the body is called as | 1 |
| a | Hypoxia | |
| b | Hyperemia | |
| c | Hyponatrimia | |
| d | Hypokalemia | |
| 3 | Exudate is an extravascular fluid that has _____ | 1 |
| a | Low protein concentration, cellular debris and has a low specific gravity | |
| b | Low protein concentration, cellular debris and has a high specific gravity | |
| c | High protein concentration, cellular debris and has a low specific gravity | |
| d | High protein concentration, cellular debris and has a high specific gravity | |
| 4 | _____ is a fluid released during inflammation and has higher amount of proteins. | 1 |
| a | Lymph | |
| b | Transudate | |
| c | Exudate | |
| d | Intracellular Fluid | |
| 5 | Increased sensitivity to pain is called as | 1 |
| a | Hyperalgesia | |
| b | Hypoalgesia | |
| c | Analgesia | |
| d | Algesia | |
| 6 | Hypertension caused by chronic kidney disease is called as _____ | 1 |
| a | Primary Hypertension | |
| b | Secondary Hypertension | |
| c | Nonlethal Hypertension | |
| d | Essential Hypertension | |
| 7 | _____ infarct is referred as 'non-ST elevation infarct (NSTEMI)' | 1 |
| a | Anterior | |
| b | Transmural | |
| c | Septal | |
| d | Subendocardial | |

- 8 Inability of the kidneys to perform excretory function leading to retention of nitrogenous waste products from the blood is called as _____ **1**
- a Renal Failure
 - b Renal calculi
 - c Urinary Tract Infection
 - d Kidney stone
- 9 _____ is irreversible necrosis of heart muscle secondary to prolonged ischemia. **1**
- a Acute Myocardial Infarction
 - b Hypertension
 - c Hypotension
 - d Atherosclerosis
- 10 In which type of emphysema, the acini are uniformly enlarged from the level of the respiratory bronchiole to the terminal alveoli? **1**
- a Pan acinar
 - b Para septal
 - c Irregular
 - d Distal
- 11 The immediate cause of _____ is disturbance in normal protective mucosal 'barrier' by acid pepsin, resulting in digestion of the mucosa. **1**
- a Ischemic heart disease
 - b Peptic ulcer disease
 - c Brain stroke
 - d Schizophrenia
- 12 Which of the following is not characteristic of Hemolytic anemia **1**
- a Erythroid hyperplasia
 - b Increased erythropoietin levels
 - c Increased reticulocytes
 - d Thrombocytopenia
- 13 Parkinson disease (PD) is a neurodegenerative disease that is caused by loss of _____ from the substantia nigra. **1**
- a Adrenergic neurons
 - b Dopaminergic neurons
 - c Serotonergic neurons
 - d cholinergic neurons
- 14 _____ is caused by beta cell destruction and insulin deficiency. **1**
- a Type 1 diabetes mellitus
 - b Type 2 diabetes mellitus
 - c Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
 - d Cranial diabetes insipidus.

- 15 Which of the following is negative symptoms of schizophrenia **1**
 a delusions
 b hallucinations
 c withdrawal from social contacts
 d thought disorder
- 16 Which is correct regarding IBD **1**
 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 In the treatment of osteoporosis, which of this essential vitamin is needed to ensure that enough calcium is absorbed by the body? **1**
 a Vit. A
 b Vit. C
 c Vit. B
 d Vit. D
- 18 Chemicals, that can induce cancer are called **1**
 a Hazardous substances
 b Carcinogens
 c Mutagenic agents
 d Non-Carcinogens
- 19 What are the symptoms of the people suffering from latent tuberculosis infection? **1**
 a Spread TB bacteria to others
 b Patient feel sick
 c Have no symptoms
 d Patients have a negative TB blood test.
- 20 Syphilis is caused by which microorganism? **1**
 a *C. oerfringes*
 b *C. botulinum*
 c *Ventral pallidum*
 d *Treponema pallidum*
- II. Long Answers (Answer 2 out of 3) **20**
 A Describe any FOUR biochemical mechanisms of Cell Injury.
 B What is Angina? Explain the types of angina. Discuss Risk factors and pathophysiology of Angina pectorice
 C Discuss in detail signs and symptoms, etiology and pathogenesis of Peptic Ulcer.

III. Short Answers (Answer 7 out of 9)

35

- A** Note on Basic principles of wound healing in the skin
- B** Explain the signs and symptoms, etiopathogenesis and types of asthma
- C** Write a note on pathogenesis of Gynecomastia
- D** Discuss signs, symptoms and etiology of megaloblastic anemia
- E** Define Benign and Malignant Tumour. Discuss the mechanism of carcinogenesis.
- F** Enlist the carcinogenic factors.
- G** What is Jaundice? Classify according to Pathogenesis. Discuss Symptoms and pathogenesis of Jaundice.
- H** Write a note on Urinary tract infections
- I** Discuss signs, symptoms and etiology of Syphilis
