

Time- 3 hrs

Marks 75

Q. I	MCQ	Mark
	In case of mitochondrial damage, the cells start producing ATP from glucose by which of the following process?	1
1	a Anaerobic Glycolytic Pathway	
	b Aerobic Glycolytic Pathway	
	c Urea Cycle	
	d Beta Oxidation of Fatty acid	
	Leukocytes are attracted to the chemoattractants and travel to the site of inflammation. This process is called as	1
2	a Local invasion	
	b Phagocytosis	
	c Pinocytosis	
	d Chemotaxis	
	3 Which of the following is growth factor involed in angiogenesis?	1
	a Matrix metalloproteinases	
	b Vascular cell adhesion molecule 1	
	c Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor	
	d Proteases	
	4 Increased sensitivity to pain is called as	1
	a Hyperalgesia	
	b Hypoalgesia	
	c Analgesia	
	d Algesia	
	5 Reduced blood flow to an organ or any part of the body is called as	1
	a Ischemia	
	b Hypovolemia	
	c Hypervolemia	
	d Angina	
	A condition of the lungs characterized by irreversible enlargement of the airspaces distal to the terminal bronchiole, accompanied by destruction of their walls is called	1
6	a Emphysema	
	b Asthma	
	c Chronic Bronchitis	
	d Acute Bronchitis	
	7 Which of the following term refers to chesty pain brought on by physical or emotional stress and relieved by rest/medication	1
	a Angina Pectorice	
	b Atherosclerosis	
	c Atheroma	
	d Ischemia	

- 8 According to the degree of thickness of ventricular wall involved in myocardial infarction, the infarcts are classified as: 1
- a Septal and Lateral
 - b Transmural and Laminar
 - c Anteroseptal and anterolateral
 - d Anterior and Posterior
- 9 Full form of COPD which represents disease of respiratory system is 1
- a Cirrhotic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
 - b Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
 - c Chronic Obstructive Plural Disease
 - d Chronic Osteoporotic Pulmonary Disease
- 10 In distinguishing acute from chronic renal failure, which of the following is the most reliable evidence of CKD? 1
- a History of increased serum creatinine
 - b History of increased BUN
 - c Above-normal plasma sodium
 - d Above-normal serum calcium
- 11 Peptic ulcer occurs due to disruption of _____ which is required in the maintenance of the integrity of the gastric mucosa 1
- a Muscularis mucosa
 - b Endoplasmic reticulum
 - c Vaginal Mucosa
 - d Pericardium
- 12 Which of the following is the cause of α -thalassemia? 1
- a Excess of alpha gene
 - b Deletion of beta gene
 - c Deletion of alpha gene
 - d Single amino acid substitution in alpha chain
- 13 Alzheimer disease is the most common form of which of these? 1
- a Dementia
 - b Malnutrition
 - c Fatigue
 - d Psychosis
- 14 Diabetes mellitus is a disease caused by 1
- a Increase in the effectiveness of endogenous insulin
 - b Deficiency or diminished effectiveness of endogenous insulin
 - c Age
 - d A reduction of glucose
- 15 Which of the following is the most common symptoms of PCOS? 1
- a Less menses
 - b Regular menses
 - c Painful menses
 - d Irregular menses

- 16 Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is different from some other forms of arthritis because it... 1
- a Is more painful than other forms
 - b Is symmetrical, affecting the right and left sides of the body
 - c Occurs below the waist
 - d Generally, occurs above the waist
- 17 Cancer is often the result of activation of _____ and the inactivation of _____ 1
- a Proto-suppressor genes, oncogenes
 - b Oncogenes, Proto-oncogenes
 - c Oncogenes, tumour-suppressor genes
 - d Tumor suppressor genes, proto-oncogenes
- 18 Which one of the following is not a property of cancerous cells, whereas the remaining three are? 1
- a They compete with normal cells for vital nutrients
 - b They do not remain confined in the area of formation
 - c They divide in an uncontrolled manner
 - d They show contact inhibition
- 19 _____ is an infection and inflammation of the fluid and membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord. 1
- a Meningitis
 - b Pneumonia
 - c Hepatitis
 - d Necrosis
- 20 Gonorrhoea is spread through _____ with an infected person 1
- a indirect contact
 - b fecal–oral transmission
 - c sexual contact
 - d Airborne transmission
- II. Long Answers (Answer 2 out of 3) 2 x 10 =20
- A Write a short note on the reactions of blood vessels in acute inflammation. Explain the mechanism of increased vascular permeability during inflammation
 - B Enlist the Risk factors and Briefly outline the pathogenesis of Hypertension and Atherosclerosis.
 - C Discuss in detail signs and symptoms, etiology and pathogenesis of Parkinson’s disease.
- III. Short Answers (Answer 7 out of 9) 7 x 5 =35
- A Write a short note on Cell swelling and Intra cellular accumulation.
 - B Explain the signs and symptoms, etiopathogenesis and types of emphysema
 - C Write a note on pathogenesis of thalasemia.
 - D Discuss signs, symptoms and etiology of depression
 - E Discuss etiology of Peptic Ulcer. Give Distinguishing factors of Duodenal and Gastric ulcers
 - F Write briefly about different types of neoplasm. Write a brief on carcinogenesis

- G What is Jaundice? Explain symptoms and pathogenesis of Jaundice.
- H Discuss transmission and pathogenesis of tuberculosis.
- I Write a note on etiology, transmission, and symptoms of Syphilis
