

Time- 3 Hours

Marks- 75

Q. I MCQ

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|---|--|---|
| 1 | Which of the following is a physical agent of inflammation? | 1 |
| a | Bacteria | |
| b | Toxins | |
| c | Radiation | |
| d | Foreign bodies | |
| 2 | VEGF stands for | 1 |
| a | Varicose epithelial growth factor | |
| b | Vasoactive epidermal growth factor | |
| c | Vascular endothelial growth factor | |
| d | Versatile epidermal growth factor | |
| 3 | Identify cell derived mediators of inflammation? | 1 |
| a | Histamine | |
| b | Anaphylatoxins | |
| c | Kinin system | |
| d | Membrane Attack complex | |
| 4 | Name the first manifestation of reversible cell injury? | 1 |
| a | Cellular swelling | |
| b | Swollen mitochondria | |
| c | Dilated endoplasmic reticulum | |
| d | Pale cytoplasm | |
| 5 | In calcification, which of the two processes are related to each other to calcium phosphate? | 1 |
| a | Initiation and propagation | |
| b | Translation and Transduction | |
| c | Initiation and Elongation | |
| d | Exudation and propagation | |
| 6 | At what condition person going through hypertension | 1 |
| a | SBP and DBP over 120 and 80 | |
| b | SBP and DBP over 137 and 80 | |
| c | SBP and DBP over 140 and 90 | |
| d | SBP and DBP over 210 and 120 | |
| 7 | Which of the following is a cause of myocardial hypertrophy? | 1 |
| a | Decreased size of the heart chambers | |
| b | Reduced myocardial mass. | |
| c | Increased thickness of the heart muscle wall | |
| d | Lower cardiac output | |
| 8 | Which of the following is a hallmark symptom of chronic bronchitis? | 1 |
| a | Persistent cough with sputum production | |
| b | Wheezing only during exercise | |
| c | Chest pain exacerbated by deep breathing. | |
| d | Sudden onset of shortness of breath | |

- 9 Which of the following is a characteristic feature of acute tubular necrosis? 1
- a Elevated serum creatinine and blood urea nitrogen (BUN)
 - b Decreased urine output.
 - c Normal electrolyte levels
 - d Hypotension
- 10 Glomerulonephritis is characterized by. 1
- a A type of bacterial infection affecting the gastrointestinal tract
 - b extensive proliferation of epithelial cells in the glomerulus
 - c A form of cancer in the urinary bladder
 - d Chronic obstruction of the ureters leading to kidney damage
- 11 Hageman factor protein is synthesized by 1
- a Liver
 - b Pancreas
 - c Intestine
 - d Gallbladder
- 12 Insulin deficiency is associated with 1
- a Reduced lipolysis
 - b Increased ketogenesis
 - c Reduced gluconeogenesis
 - d Reduced proteolysis
- 13 Depression is an? 1
- a Emotional disorder
 - b Mood disorder and mental illness
 - c Personality disorder
 - d Psychotic disorder
- 14 What is Gynecomastia? 1
- a inflammation of breasts
 - b inflammation of uterine tubes
 - c proliferation of breast in men
 - d infection of penis
- 15 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
- 16 Cancer cells are not recognized as foreign by the immune system because 1
- they do not have:
- a Signalling receptors
 - b Chemical mediators
 - c A specific antigen
 - d Cytokines release
- 17 These factors increase risk of osteoporotic fracture: 1
- a High bone mineral density
 - b Poor muscle strength
 - c High body weight
 - d High lean mass

- 18 Jaundice in sickle cell anaemia can be classified under 1
 a Hepatocellular
 b Congenital hyperbilirubinemia
 c Haemolytic
 d Obstructive
- 19 Salmonella enterica typhi is a 1
 a A gram-positive, coccus-shaped bacteria.
 b A gram-positive, rod-shaped bacteria.
 c A gram-negative, coccus-shaped bacteria.
 d A gram-negative, rod-shaped bacteria.
- 20 A chancre is _____ most commonly formed during the primary 1
 stage of syphilis
 a a painless genital ulcer
 b a pus cell in urine
 c a bloody patch on hands
 d rash on throat and chest area

II. Long Answers (Answer 2 out of 3)

- i) Discuss reversible and irreversible types of cell injury. 5 M
- A ii) Explain the concept and pathogenesis of mitochondrial and ribosomal 5 M
 damage of cell injury.
- B Explain in detail Etiopathogenesis and Complications of Myocardial 10 M
 Infarctions and Hypertension
- C Discuss pathophysiology and signs and symptoms of depression, 10 M
 schizophrenia and Alzheimer's Disease

III. Short Answers (Answer 7 out of 9)

- A Explain the process wound healing 5 M
- B Explain the signs, symptoms, etiopathogenesis of emphysema. 5 M
- C Write a note on Gastrointestinal peptic ulcer. 5 M
- D Write a note on Beta-thalassemia and Sickle cell anemia. 5 M
- E Define and Classify cancer. Write the pathogenesis of Cancer. 5 M
- F Discuss Various symptoms, causes and pathogenesis of rheumatoid 5 M
 arthritis
- G What is Jaundice? Give pathophysiologic classification of jaundice 5 M
- H Write about etiology, pathogenesis and treatment of Tuberculosis 5 M
- I Discuss causes, signs and symptoms of Syphilis and Gonorrhoea. 5 M