Patho II atkt 23/10/24

(Time: 3 Hours) Total Marks: 75

N.B.: All Questions are compulsory.

Q.1: Multiple choice questions. 20

1. Which of the following is the hallmark of programmed cell death?
   a) Necrosis b) Apoptosis
   c) Fibrosis d) Gangrene
2. Disintegration of cell by its own hydrolytic enzymes liberated from lysosomes is called as-
   a) Autolysis b) Necrosis
   c) Apoptosis d) Gangrene
3. _____ is an increase the number of parenchymal cells resulting in enlargement of organ or tissue.
   a) Hypertrophy b) Atrophy
   c) Hyperplasia d) Metaplasia
4. Formation of new blood vessels during repair phase is called as-
   a) Vascularization b) Resolution
   c) Necrosis d) Angiogenesis
5. The single most important local factor causing delay in wound healing is
   a) Glucocorticoids b) Mechanical factors
   c) Infection d) Nutritional deficiency
6. Accumulation of cholesterol and fatty/ lipids in the wall of artery is called as:
   a) Angina pectoris b) Hypertension
   c) Cardiac arrythmia d) Atherosclerosis
7. A type of chest pain or discomfort that occurs when the heart muscle doesn't get enough blood and oxygen is called as:
   a) Angina pectoris b) Hypertension
   c) Cardiac arrythmia d) Atherosclerosis
8. Abnormal enlargement of air spaces distal to the terminal bronchioles which loses elasticity of lungs observed in _____.
   a) Emphysema b) Asthma
   c) Bronchitis d) COPD
9. A lung condition that causes inflammation of the bronchial tubes, affects the large airways that lead to the lungs observed in:
   a) Emphysema b) Asthma
   c) Bronchitis d) COPD
10. A syndrome in which glomerular filtration declines suddenly and is usually reversible is called as:
    a) Acute renal failure b) Chronic renal failure
    c) Renal calculi d) UTI
11. Shortage of the element iron in body is common cause of _____ anemia
    a) Megaloblastic b) Iron deficiency
    c) Haemorrhagic d. Pernicious
12. In the pancreas, which are the cells that secrete insulin, decrease the blood levels of glucose.
    a) Alpha b) Beta
    c) Gamma d) Delta

13. How do hormones from the thyroid and parathyroid regulate the calcium concentration of the blood
    a) Calcitonin lowers blood calcium; parathyroid hormone raises blood calcium.
    b) Parathyroid hormone lowers blood calcium; calcitonin raises blood calcium.
    c) Thyroxine and triiodothyronine together regulate calcium levels, as needs dictate.
    d) Both parathroid hormone and the three thyroid hormones function to regulate blood calcium levels.
14. In _____ there is damage to substantia nigra and globus pallidus.
    a) Epilepsy b) Gout
    c) Parkinson's disease d) Alzheimer's disease
15. Select the appropriate cause of peptic ulcer from the following:
    a) Bicarbonate b) Helicobacter pylori
    c) Prostaglandin d) Mucosal blood flow
16. Abnormally increased level of bilirubin pigments in blood stream causes:
    a) Hepatitis b) Pancreatitis
    c) Jaundice d) Cholecystitis
17. Accumulation of which of the following results in gout
    a) Uric acid b) WBC
    c) Synovial fluid d) blood plasma
18. A patient is suspicious of having breast cancer. What type of test will a physician conduct to diagnose the cancer
    a) blood test b) mammography
    c) CT scan d) pap test
19. The causative agent of tuberculosis is
    a) Virus b) Malnutrition
    c) Bacterium d) Protozoan
20. HIV is a _____
    a) Lentivirus b) Capripoxvirus
    c) Gallivirus d) Papillomavirus

Q.2: Long answer question (attempt any TWO out of three) **20**

1. Define Inflammation. Enlist different types of Inflammation. Give a note on migration of WBC's.
2. Give a note on etiology, causes, signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment of asthma.
3. Enlist disorders of sex hormones and give a detail pathophysiology of PCOS.

Q.3: Short answer questions (Attempt any SEVEN out of nine) **35**

1. Discuss the causes of cell injury in detail.
2. Explain the difference between pathophysiology of acute and chronic renal failure.
3. Give a note on pathophysiology of Alzheimer's disease.
4. Define anemia. Enlist different types of anemia. Give a note on Thalassemia.
5. Give etiology, causes, signs and symptoms of Jaundice and Hepatitis.
6. Explain pathophysiology of Rheumatoid arthritis.
7. Classify different types of cancer. Discuss mechanism of carcinogenesis.
8. Discuss causes, types and pathogenesis of UTI.
9. Give a note on etiology, transmission, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of Gonorrhea.
