

06/12/14 (Reg)

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PY 132309

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2014

B. Pharm 3rd Semester End-Term Examination

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON DISEASES

Full Marks – 100 Pass Marks – 35 Time – Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

GROUP – 1

Answer any *ten* questions. $10 \times 1 = 10$

1. (a) Lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) is the enzyme marker for the following disease
 - (i) Diffuse liver cell necrosis
 - (ii) Acute Myocardial infarction
 - (iii) Acute Pancreatitis
 - (iv) All of these.

[Turn over

(b) All of the following are cell derived mediators of inflammation except

- (i) Histamine
- (ii) Eicosanoids
- (iii) PAF
- (iv) Clotting system.

(c) The disease characterized by paroxysmal cerebral dysrhythmia is :

- (i) Myocardial infarction
- (ii) Epilepsy
- (iii) Mania
- (iv) Viral hepatitis.

(d) Almost 80% of patients are seropositive for RF in patients suffering from :

- (i) Gout
- (ii) Rheumatoid arthritis
- (iii) Epilepsy
- (iv) Depression.

(e) Which of the following diseases can be precipitated by myocardial ischaemia ?

- (i) Angina pectoris
- (ii) Myocardial infarction
- (iii) Myocardial fibrosis
- (iv) All of these.

(f) In case of extrinsic asthma, serum levels of the following is elevated :

- (i) Ig G
- (ii) Ig D
- (iii) Ig E
- (iv) All of these.

(g) Tuberculin test is used to detect :

- (i) Asthma
- (ii) Rheumatoid arthritis
- (iii) Tuberculosis
- (iv) Carcinoma of lungs.

(h) Peptic ulcers may be precipitated by :

- (i) *H.pylori* infection
- (ii) Psychological stress
- (iii) NSAID
- (iv) All of these.

(i) Infection with *Treponema pallidum* causes :

(i) Syphilis

(ii) Gonorrhoea

(iii) Anogenital Herpes simplex

(iv) All of these.

(j) The term Philadelphia chromosome is associated with :

(i) Acute myeloid leukemia

(ii) Chronic myeloid leukemia

(iii) Acute lymphoblastic leukemia

(iv) All of these.

(k) All the following human hepatitis virus are RNA viruses, except :

(i) Hepatitis A virus

(ii) Hepatitis B virus

(iii) Hepatitis C virus

(iv) Hepatitis D virus.

GROUP - 2

Answer any *ten* questions. $2 \times 10 = 20$

2. (a) What do you mean by Apoptosis ?
- (b) What is the biogenic amine theory of depression ?
- (c) What do you mean by Portal hypertension ?
- (d) What are the various complications of ulcerative colitis ?
- (e) What is Chemotaxis ?
- (f) What type of alteration in lipid content of cell takes place during cellular injury ?
- (g) What is 'triple response' of Histamine ?
- (h) What is mania ?
- (i) What is the pathogenesis of congestive heart failure ?
- (j) Differentiate between myocardial infarction and angina pectoris.
- (k) What do you mean by liver cirrhosis ?
- (l) What is Gonorrhoea ?

GROUP - 3

Answer *all* questions. $3 \times 10 = 30$

3. (a) Explain the pathophysiology of Gout.
- (b) How do baroreceptors and the sympathetic nervous system control blood pressure in an individual ?
- (c) What do you mean by intrinsic and extrinsic asthma ?
- (d) What are the symptoms and complications of acute renal failure ?
- (e) Name the causative organisms of UTI and the part of urinary tract they affect.
- (f) What is the pathophysiology of bronchial carcinoma ?
- (g) What are the various causes of cholestatic jaundice ?
- (h) Differentiate between IDDM and NIDDM.
- (i) What type of local alterations in vascular permeability take place during acute inflammation ?
- (j) What is the pathophysiology of rheumatoid arthritis ?

GROUP - 4

Answer any *five* questions. $4 \times 5 = 20$

4. (a) Explain the terms : Atrophy, Hypertrophy, Hyperplasia, Metastasis.
- (b) What are the principles involved in the pathogenesis of various forms of cell injury ?
- (c) What is epilepsy ? What are the various types of epilepsy ?
- (d) Write a note on Renin-Angiotensin system and its role in the pathophysiology of hypertension.
- (e) Explain how chronic renal failure progresses in severity.
- (f) What are the causative organisms of Tuberculosis ? How is TB transmitted ?
- (g) What are various types of leukemia and their pathogenesis ?

GROUP - 5

Answer any *four* questions. $5 \times 4 = 20$

5. (a) Briefly outline the process of repair after cell injury.
- (b) What are the various types of anaemia ? Outline the characteristic feature of each type.
- (c) Write a note on chemical mediators of inflammation and their significance in tissue repair process.
- (d) What is the pathophysiology of peptic ulcer ?
- (e) What is schizophrenia ? What is the role of neuro-transmitter disturbance in Schizophrenia ?

