

Total No. of printed pages = 4

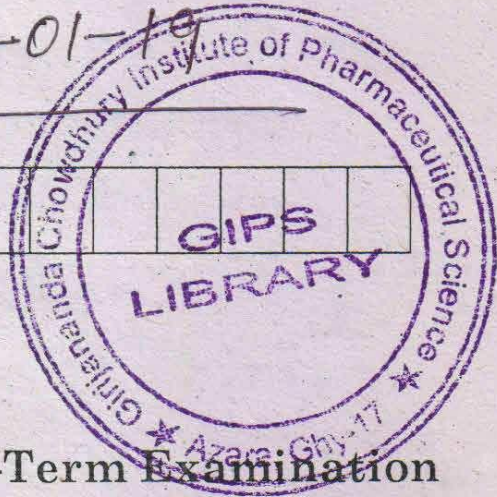
PY 132309

Roll No. of candidate

24-01-19

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2019



B. Pharm. 3rd Semester End-Term Examination

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON DISEASES

(Old Regulation)

Full Marks – 100

Time – Three hours

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

Answer Q.No. 1 and any *six* from the rest.

Answer ALL the Multiple Choice questions from Group A: (10 × 1 = 10)

1. (i) Metastasis is the most common feature of
 - (a) Benign tumour
 - (b) Carcinoma
 - (c) Hyperplasia growth
 - (d) All of these
- (ii) T53 is a
 - (a) Oncogene
 - (b) Protooncogene
 - (c) Tumour suppressor gene
 - (d) All of these

[Turn over

- (iii) Angiogenesis is a process of formation of
- (a) New blood vessels
 - (b) New blood cell
 - (c) New growth
 - (d) All of these
- (iv) Common cause of syphilis is
- (a) *Treponema pallidum*
 - (b) *Treponema bacillarum*
 - (c) *Neissria gonorrhoea*
 - (d) *Hoemophilus ducreyi*
- (v) Sickle cells anemia is due to
- (a) Haemolysis
 - (b) Reduction in haemopoesis
 - (c) Increase haemolysis due to deformation in RBC
 - (d) Increase haemolysis due to genetic deformation in RBC
- (vi) Right side heart failure is mainly due to
- (a) Myocardial infraction
 - (b) Pulmonary congestion
 - (c) Hepatic congestion
 - (d) All of these
- (vii) Uric acid deposition in joints found in
- (a) Gout
 - (b) Athritis
 - (c) Astham
 - (d) Renal disease

(viii) HbA_{1C} is a key marker of

- (a) Diabetes mellitus
- (b) Anemia
- (c) Jaundice
- (d) Hepatitis

(ix) Secondary hypertension is mainly due to

- (a) Cardiovascular disease
- (b) Over activity of adrenal gland
- (c) Over activity of RAS system
- (d) Kidney disease

(x) Which is a DNA virus?

- (a) Hepatitis A (b) Hepatitis B
- (c) Hepatitis C (d) Hepatitis E

Answer any *six* question from Group B : (6 × 15 = 90)

2. Write a brief note on etiology and pathogenesis of Atherosclerosis. Differentiate between type-I and type-II Diabetes Mellitus. Discuss briefly sign symptoms and clinical complications of Diabetes mellitus. Write a short note on pathogenesis of tuberculosis. (4 + 6 + 5 = 15)
3. Describe in brief the etiology, pathogenesis of different types of cell injury. Write the mechanism of rolling of macrophage at the site of inflammation. Describe the molecular mechanism of apoptosis. (7 + 4 + 4 = 15)
4. Write in details about the classification of cancer. What are the role of oncogenes and proto-oncogenes involve and anti-oncogene (tumour suppressor gene) in the formation of cancer. Describe in details about the molecular basis of cancer. (8 + 7 = 15)

5. Write briefly about etiology, pathogenesis of the following diseases. (5 + 5 + 5 = 15)
- (a) Angina Pectoris.
 - (b) AIDS.
 - (c) Hypertension.
6. Write short note on the following : (5 + 5 + 5 = 15)
- (a) Acute and chronic renal failure.
 - (b) Mediators of inflammations and their role.
 - (c) Hepatitis and Jaundice.
7. (a) Explain the in the clinical and pathophysiological difference between Depression, Mania and Psychosis, Schizophrenia.
- (b) Classify different types of epilepsy on their clinical manifestation and enumerate the pathogenesis of the disease.
- (c) Write in brief about the pathogenesis of different neurodegenerative disorder like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease. (5 + 5 + 5 = 15)
8. (a) Define the term with example-ATOPHY, HYPERTROPHY, HYPERPLASIA, METAPLASIA and DISPLASIA.
- (b) Describe in details of the etiology and pathogenesis of about Dry and Wet gangrene.
- (c) Explain about the method of repair. (5 + 5 + 5 = 15)
9. Write short notes on the following :
- (a) Tuberculosis
 - (b) UTI diseases
 - (c) Anemias. (5+ 5 + 5 = 15)

