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Total No. of printed pages = 6

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2018



B.Pharm 2nd Semester End-Term Examination

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

(New Regulation)

Full Marks – 75

Time – Three hours

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

PART A

Answer ALL the questions /Fill in the blanks:

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. Which one is the major cause of cell injury
(a) Hypoxia (b) Ischemia
(c) Microbes (d) All
2. Decreased generation of cellular ATP is seen in
(a) Reversible cell injury
(b) Irreversible cell injury
(c) Inflammation
(d) All

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3. Which one is not the example of cellular adaptation

- (a) Atrophy (b) Hypertrophy
(c) Inflammation (d) Dysplasia

4. Reduction of the number and size of parenchymal cells of an organ is known as

- (a) Metaplasia (b) Cellular Aging
(c) Atrophy (d) Dysplasia

5. Hyperplasia of pregnant uterus is a good example of

- (a) Hormonal Hyperplasia
(b) Prostatic Hyperplasia
(c) Compensatory Hyperplasia
(d) All

6. PAF is released from

- (a) Mast Cell (b) Leukocytes
(c) Platelets (d) All

7. IL-1 is a example of

- (a) PAF (b) Cytokines
(c) Amines (d) Bradykinin

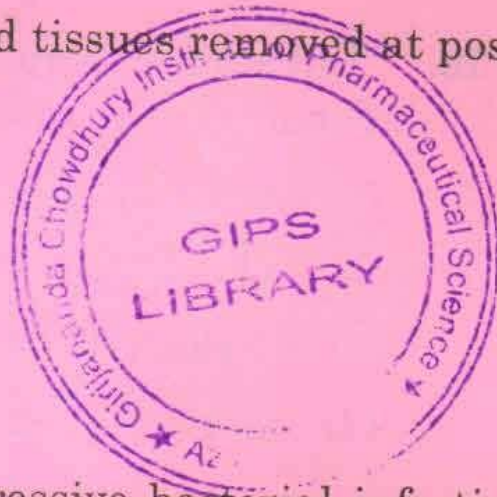
8. Which one is the 5th sign of inflammation

- (a) Rubor (b) Calor
(c) Loss of Function (d) Dolor

9. _____ is appear early in the acute inflammation

- (a) PMN (b) Microphage
(c) Macrophage (d) PAF

10. The study of the organs and tissues removed at post-mortem is known as
- (a) Forensic pathology
 - (b) Surgical pathology
 - (c) Cytopathology
 - (d) Haematology
11. Leprosy is a chronic, progressive bacterial infection caused by the bacterium _____.
12. Grading of tumours depends upon the following except
- (a) Degree of anaplasia
 - (b) Metastatic spread
 - (c) Rate of growth of cells
 - (d) Degree of differentiation
13. _____ is a lack of differentiation of malignant tumours.
- (a) Anaplasia
 - (b) Angiogenesis
 - (c) Stroma
 - (d) Metaplasia
14. Staging means
- (a) Extent of spread
 - (b) Degree of differentiation
 - (c) Size of tumour
 - (d) All
15. Infarcts are least common in
- (a) Left ventricle
 - (b) Right ventricle
 - (c) Left atrium
 - (d) Right atrium



16. "Imbalance between the myocardial supply and demand for oxygenated blood" relates to
- (a) Congenital heart disease
 - (b) Heart failure
 - (c) Ischaemic heart disease
 - (d) Cor pulmonale
17. Serum IgE level is elevated in
- (a) Asthma
 - (b) Emphysema
 - (c) Bronchitis
 - (d) Bronchiectasis
18. Pre renal cause of acute renal failure is
- (a) Obstruction of the flow of urine
 - (b) Disease of the renal tissue itself
 - (c) Sudden decrease in the blood flow to the nephron
 - (d) All
19. Imbalance between acetylcholine and dopamine causes
- (a) Depression
 - (b) Parkinson's disease
 - (c) Peptic ulcer
 - (d) Depression
20. Followings are the sexually transmitted disease except
- (a) AIDS
 - (b) Syphilis
 - (c) Gonorrhoea
 - (d) Haemophilia

PART B

Answer any TWO questions.

21. What do you mean by inflammation? Discuss the etiology of inflammation. Describe the pathophysiology of chronic inflammation. (1 + 4 + 5 = 10)
22. What is atherosclerosis? Mention the risk factors for development of atherosclerosis. Describe its pathogenesis. (1 + 3 + 6 = 10)
23. What is anaemia? Classify anaemia. Discuss about etiopathogenesis of megaloblastic anaemia. (1 + 2 + 7 = 10)

PART C

Answer any SEVEN questions.

24. What are tumours? How will you name them? Distinguish the characteristics of a benign and a malignant tumour. (1 + 1 + 3 = 5)
25. What is COPD? Write a note on Asthma. (1 + 4 = 5)
26. Write the pathogenesis of peptic ulcer and epilepsy. (5)
27. Differentiate acute renal failure and chronic renal failure. Write a note on acute renal failure. (2 + 3 = 5)
28. Write a note on tuberculosis. (5)

29. Discuss the pathophysiology of the followings
- (a) Diabetes
 - (b) Leprosy. (2.5 + 2.5 = 5)
30. Describe the etiology of cell injury. (5)
31. Write a note on cellular adaptation. (5)
32. Write a note on the chemical mediators of inflammation. (5)
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