

Seat Number

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14-18

BP 204 T
Pathophysiology
(712204)

P. Pages : 3

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks : 15

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Do not write anything on question paper except Seat No.
 2. Graph or diagram should be drawn with the black ink pen being used for writing paper or black HB pencil.
 3. Students should note, no supplement will be provided.
 4. All questions are compulsory.

1. Multiple choice questions.

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- i) Wound contraction is due to.

 - a) Myocytes
 - b) Fibroblast
 - c) Myofibroblast
 - d) Skeletal Muscle Fibre

ii) Heart attack occurs due to blood clot in.

 - a) Hepatic artery
 - b) Renal artery
 - c) Mesenteric artery
 - d) Coronary artery

iii) The part of brain most affected in Parkinson disease are.

 - a) Corpus Striation
 - b) Putamen
 - c) Substantia Nigra
 - d) Hypothalamus

iv) HIV virus is a.

 - a) Rotavirus
 - b) Coronavirus
 - c) Retrovirus
 - d) Rhinovirus

v) Bradykinesia in Parkinson's disease is a.

 - a) Hurried Walking
 - b) Slowness of Movement
 - c) Slow handwriting
 - d) Soft speech

vi) The most frequent cause of upper of GI bleeding is.

 - a) Angiomata
 - b) Esophageal varices
 - c) Peptic ulcer disease
 - d) Gastritis

vii) Stage of cell cycle designated for.

 - a) Resting phase
 - b) Post DNA synthesis
 - c) DNA synthesis
 - d) Mitotic Phase

- viii) Death can result in meningitis caused by.
- a) Bacteria
 - b) Virus
 - c) Amoeba
 - d) Fungi
- ix) Importance is expressed as.
- a) Inability to perform sexual act
 - b) Failure of ejaculation
 - c) Inability to fertilize
 - d) Primitive ejaculation
- x) Deficiency of cobalamine is always due to.
- a) Dietary deficiencies
 - b) Malabsorption
 - c) Alcohol abuse
 - d) Congenital enzyme deficiency
- xi) Steatosis refers to.
- a) Accumulation of Melanin Pigment
 - b) Accumulation of Cyclogen
 - c) Fatty changes
 - d) Deficiency of Triglycerides
- xii) Metaplasia is a.
- a) Reversible change
 - b) Irreversible change
 - c) Inflammatory reaction
 - d) Post - infectious state
- xiii) Natural response to injury are all except.
- a) Immobility
 - b) Anorexia
 - c) Anabolism
 - d) Catabolism
- xiv) The most thrombogenic constituent of atheroma is.
- a) Fibrous cap
 - b) Lipid core
 - c) Foam cells
 - d) Smooth muscle cells
- xv) Infarcts are least common in.
- a) Left ventricle
 - b) Right ventricle
 - c) Left atrium
 - d) Right atrium
- xvi) The thickness of left ventricular wall in left ventricular hypertrophy is at least.
- a) 13mm
 - b) 15mm
 - c) 17mm
 - d) 19mm
- xvii) Which are these sign of anemia?
- a) Pale palms
 - b) Dark circle under the eyes
 - c) Bleeding
 - d) Numbness in hands and feet
- xviii) Having a high blood glucose level is called.....
- a) Hyperglycemia
 - b) Hypoglycemia
 - c) Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - d) Macrosomia
- xix) Mood disorder is seen in.
- a) Hysterical state
 - b) Borderline personality state
 - c) Paranoid state
 - d) Schizoid state

- xx) Tuberculosis is transmitted through.
- a) Infected water
 - b) Infected hands
 - c) Infected blood
 - d) Infected air

2. Solve any two.

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- a) Explain the diagnosis and treatment of Diabetes.
- b) Describe etiology, complications and treatment of peptic ulcer.
- c) Explain types and pathogenesis of Epilepsy.

3. Solve any seven.

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- a) Describe management of cancer.
- b) Explain diagnosis and treatment of Asthma.
- c) Comment on alcoholic liver disease.
- d) Describe etiology and pathogenesis of Gout.
- e) Comment on acute inflammation.
- f) Write in brief about acidosis and alkalosis.
- g) Write short note on sickle cell anemia.
- h) Comment on Gynecomastia.
- i) Write short note on renal failure.
