

Seat Number

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BP 204 T
Pathophysiology
(712204)

W-19

P. Pages : 2

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks : 75

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.

1. Multiple choice questions.

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- 1) Hepatitis D is always associated with ---- infection.
 - a) HAV
 - b) HBV
 - c) HCV
 - d) HEV
- 2) Angina is commonly known as ----- .
 - a) Heart attack
 - b) Heart failure
 - c) Atherosclerosis
 - d) Hypertensions
- 3) Megaloblastic anemia caused by deficiencies of
 - a) Folate or vit B₁₂
 - b) Iron
 - c) Iron and folate
 - d) Iron and folic acid
- 4) The substances in the presence of them a normal cell changes to cancer cell are
 - a) Mutagens
 - b) Carcinogens
 - c) Antigens
 - d) Pyrogens
- 5) Uterus in pregnancy is type of ----- .
 - a) Hypertrophy and hyperplasia
 - b) Hyperplasia and metaplasia
 - c) Hypertrophy and atrophy
 - d) Metaplasia and dysplasia
- 6) Which of the following is a peptic ulcer.
 - a) Gastric ulcer
 - b) Duodenal ulcer
 - c) Stress ulcer
 - d) All of the above
- 7) Process of ----- is an "Increased vascular permeability".
 - a) Inflammation
 - b) Wound Healing
 - c) Atherosclerosis
 - d) Hypertension
- 8) Hyperthyroidism is ----- .
 - a) Thyrotoxicosis
 - b) Reduction of T₃ and T₄
 - c) Deficiency of iodine
 - d) All of the above
- 9) ----- is characteristic of type-I diabetes mellitus.
 - a) Insulin deficiency
 - b) Insulin resistance
 - c) Non-insulin dependence
 - d) Insulin loss
- 10) Metastasis is
 - a) Process of cell Division
 - b) Characteristic of tumor
 - c) Abnormal cell Division
 - d) Cell injury

- 11) Osteoarthritis.
 - a) Symmetrical joint disorder
 - b) Degenerative joint disease
 - c) Synovial joint disease
 - d) Multiple joint disorder
- 12) Nuclear degradation and damage is common process of
 - a) Carcinogenesis
 - b) Cell injury
 - c) Cell repair
 - d) Mutation
- 13) Atrophy is due to
 - a) Decreased size of cell
 - b) Increased size of cell
 - c) Decreased number of cell
 - d) Increased number of cell
- 14) Symptoms of parkinsonism is/are
 - a) Tremor
 - b) Rigidity
 - c) Slowness of movement
 - d) All of the above
- 15) Low mood phenomena is a disease of -----
 - a) Schizophrenia
 - b) Alzheimer's disease
 - c) Depression
 - d) Epilepsy
- 16) Ketoacidosis.
 - a) Metabolic acidosis
 - b) Metabolic alkalosis
 - c) Respiratory acidosis
 - d) Respiratory alkalosis
- 17) Chronic renal failure
 - a) Progressive decline of kidney function
 - b) Rapid decline of kidney function
 - c) Kidney function revert after long duration
 - d) Kidney function may not be affected
- 18) Hardening in atherosclerosis is due to -----
 - a) Cholesterol
 - b) Platelets
 - c) Calcium
 - d) Magnesium
- 19) Pyelonephritis is an inflammation of the ----- caused by pyogenic bacteria.
 - a) Urethra
 - b) Urinary Bladder
 - c) Kidney
 - d) Ureters
- 20) Typhoid is
 - a) Enteric fever
 - b) Caused by salmonella Typhi
 - c) Spread by contaminated food & water
 - d) All of the above

2. Solve any two.

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- a) Write in detail acute and chronic peptic ulcer disease.
- b) Explain etiology, symptoms and pathogenesis of hepatitis.
- c) Explain in detail pathogenesis of acute inflammation.

3. Solve any seven.

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- a) Chemical Carcinogenesis.
- b) Morphology of cell injury.
- c) Pathogenesis of pyelonephritis.
- d) Write a note on Parkinson's disease.
- e) Define anemia, write various types of anemia with causes.
- f) Metabolic disorder of the pH of blood.
- g) Types of heart failure.
- h) Explain typhoid fever.
- i) Write note on Rheumatoid Arthritis.
