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CJ-41

BP-204T
Pathophysiology
(712204)

Total Pages : 6]

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

- Note :** (1) Do not write anything on question paper except Sent No.
(2) All questions are compulsory.
(3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
(4) Students should note, no supplement will be provided.
(5) Graph or diagram should be drawn with the black ink pen or black HB pencil.

1. Answer all the questions : 20×1=20

(i) Reduced blood flow to an organ or any part of the body is called as :

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|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Ischemia | (b) Hypovolemia |
| (c) Hypervolemia | (d) Angina |

(ii) Increased sensitivity to pain is called as :

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|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Hyperalgesia | (b) Hypoalgesia |
| (c) Analgesia | (d) Algesia |

(iii) is a fluid which released during inflammation and has higher amount of proteins.

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|-------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Lymph | (b) Transudate |
| (c) Exudate | (d) Intracellular Fluid |

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(iv) is a syndrome of chronic progressive disorder of motor function and is clinically characterised by tremor.

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Parkinson's disease | (b) Alzheimer's disease |
| (c) Schizophrenia | (d) Stroke |

(v) Increased permeability of the blood vessels results in leakage of plasma proteins and fluid into the tissue, results in

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|---------------|--------------|
| (a) Angina | (b) Necrosis |
| (c) Apoptosis | (d) Edema |

(vi) Leukocytes are attracted to the chemo attractants and travel to the site of inflammation. This process is called as :

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|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Pinocytosis | (b) Phagocytosis |
| (c) Chemotaxis | (d) Local invasion |

(vii) A purulent exudate, is an inflammatory exudate rich in leukocytes, cell debris and, in many cases, microbes is called as :

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|------------------|----------------|
| (a) Lymph | (b) Transudate |
| (c) Plural Fluid | (d) Pus |

(viii) is a condition of the lungs characterized by irreversible enlargement of the airspaces distal to the terminal bronchiole, accompanied by destruction of their walls.

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|------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Emphysema | (b) Asthma |
| (c) Chronic Bronchitis | (d) Acute Bronchitis |

(ix) Inability of the kidneys to perform excretory function leading to retention of Nitrogenous waste products from the blood is called as :

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|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Renal Failure | (b) Renal calculi |
| (c) Urinary Tract Infection | (d) Kidney stone |

(x) An elevation of blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and serum creatinine levels is called as :

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|------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Azotaemia | (b) Hypernatremia |
| (c) Hyperkalemia | (d) Hypercholesteremia |

(xi) Which of the following neurotransmitters are mainly involved in pathogenesis of Epilepsy ?

- (a) Acetylcholine, Serotonin
- (b) Adrenaline, Noradrenaline
- (c) GABA, Glutamate
- (d) Dopamine, Histamine

- (xii) Deposition of A β amyloid plaque in brain is the characteristic of :
- (a) Schizophrenia (b) Stroke
(c) Alzheimer's disease (d) Parkinson's disease
- (xiii) Select the appropriate cause of Peptic Ulcer from the following :
- (a) Helicobacter Pylori (b) Salmonella Typhi
(c) Mycobacterium Tuberculosis (d) Neisseria Gonorrhea
- (xiv) Which of the following diseases spread by contaminated food and water ?
- (a) Syphilis (b) AIDS
(c) Typhoid (d) Meningitis
- (xv) In the treatment of osteoporosis, which of this essential vitamin is needed to ensure that enough calcium is absorbed by the body?
- (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D
- (xvi) Chemicals, that can induce Cancer are called :
- (a) Hazardous substances (b) Carcinogens
(c) Mutagenic agents (d) Non-carcinogens
- (xvii) Acute infections of upper urinary tract include all except :
- (a) Prostatitis (b) Cystitis
(c) Pyelonephritis (d) Perinephric abscess

(xviii) is the development of severe hypothyroidism during infancy and childhood.

(a) Cretinism

(b) Pyelonephritis

(c) Exophthalmos

(d) Conn's syndrome

(xix) Gout is disease caused due to defective metabolism of :

(a) Uric acid

(b) Creatinine

(c) Pus cells

(d) None of these

(xx) Acute cerebral ischemic stroke is characterized by the :

(a) Acute infection of brain

(b) Sudden decrease in blood pressure

(c) Sudden increase in brain temperature

(d) Sudden loss of blood circulation to an area of the brain

2. Attempt any *two* of the following :

20

(i) Explain in detail etiology, pathophysiology and management of Diabetes.

(ii) Explain in detail etiology, pathophysiology and management of Parkinson's disease.

(iii) Write in detail about etiology, pathophysiology and treatment of Hypertension.

3. Attempt any *seven* of the following :

- (i) Enlist various types of cell injury and explain in detail the pathogenesis of cell injury.
- (ii) Give the difference between acute and chronic renal failure.
- (iii) Difference between acute and chronic inflammation.
- (iv) Write a note on COPD.
- (v) Give the etiology, pathophysiology and treatment of angina pectoris.
- (vi) Give the etiology, pathophysiology and management of hypothyroidism.
- (vii) Give cause and symptoms of Typhoid, Syphilis and Gonorrhea.
- (viii) Explain etiology and pathogenesis of Cancer.
- (ix) Write a short note on IBD.