

Course: B. Pharmacy

Sem: II

Subject Name: Pathophysiology

Subject Code: BP 204T

Max Marks: 75

Date: 07/09/2022

Duration: 3.45 Hrs

**Instructions –**

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Answers to MCQs should be written in full sentences
3. Draw diagrams / figures wherever necessary
4. Figures to right indicate full marks

**Q. 1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) = 20 x 1 = 20 (All the questions are compulsory)**

i) Deficiency of which clotting factor causes hemophilia A?

- a) VII
- b) VIII
- c) IX
- d) X

ii) Which type of diabetes generally occurs at juvenile age?

- a) Type I
- b) Type II
- c) Type III
- d) Type IV

iii) Which of the following can trigger atherosclerosis?

- a) High blood pressure
- b) High levels of cholesterol
- c) Smoking
- d) All of above

iv) Which disease is characterized by deficiency of dopamine?

- a) Alzheimer's disease
- b) Parkinson's disease
- c) Schizophrenia
- d) None of these

v) Gout is a metabolic disorder characterized by elevated level of

- a) Serum cholesterol
- b) Serum bilirubin
- c) Serum uric acid
- d) None

vi) Low level of oxygen in blood is called as

- A) Anaemia
- b) Anorexia
- c) Hypoxia
- d) Hypercapnia

vii) Loss of appetite is known as

- a) Insomnia
- b) Anorexia
- c) Alopecia
- d) Nausea

viii) CHF occurs due to

- a) Intrinsic pump failure
- b) Increased workload on the heart
- c) Impaired filling of cardiac chamber
- d) All of these

ix) Which organ is majorly affected by hepatitis

- a) Liver
- b) Heart
- c) kidney
- d) brain

x) The term arthritis refers to

- a) Stiffnes in joint
- b) inflammation in joints
- c) Accute pain in joint
- d) None of these

xi) Programmed cell death known as

- a) Cytolysis
- b) Apoptosis
- c) Necrosis
- d) Proptosis

xii) Treatment of renal failure includes

- a) Dialysis
- b) Diuretics
- c) Both
- d) None

xiii) Meningitis is refer to

- a) Inflammation of the brain
- b) Blockage in nerves
- c) Both A & B
- d) None of these

xiv) Megaloblastic anaemia is caused by

- a) Iron deficiency
- b) impaired DNA synthesis
- c) Calcium deficiency
- d) oxygen deficiency

xv) Which type of hypertension has no identifiable medical cause?

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary
- c) Both
- d) None

xvi) The causative organism for Typhoid is

- a) Salmonella typhi
- b) Mycobacterium Leprae
- c) Mycobacterium Tuberculosis
- d) Clostridium perfringes

xvii) HIV attacks a certain kind of cell in the immune system.....

- a) RBC
- b) WBC
- c) Platelets
- d) All

xviii) Cancer of the blood cell is referred to as

- a) Kaposi sarcoma
- b) Basal cell carcinoma
- c) Mesothelioma
- d) Leukamia

xix) Ischemic heart disease includes

- a) Angina pectoris
- b) Atherosclerosis
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

xx) Modes of transmission of AIDS

- a) Sexual contact
- b) infected needle
- c) Infected blood
- d) All of these

**Q. 2. Long Answers) = 2 x 10 = 20 (Answer 2 out of 3)**

- i) Explain the pathophysiology of diabetes mellitus
- ii) What is cellular adaptation? Explain different types of cellular adaptations with their causes.
- iii) What is cancer? Give its classification, etiology, pathogenesis & treatment.

**Q. 3. Short Answers = 7 x 5 = 35 (Answer 7 out of 9)**

- i) Explain the etiology and pathogenesis of Jaundice.
- ii) What are the clinical manifestations and treatment of Parkinson's disease?
- iii) Explain components & types of feedback system.
- iv) Define hypertension. Give its etiology & pathogenesis.
- v) Write a note on etiology, clinical manifestation & treatment of asthma.
- vi) Define AIDS. Give its modes of transmission & prevention.
- vii) Discuss the pathogenesis & clinical manifestation of rheumatoid arthritis.
- viii) Give the causes, pathogenesis & treatment of leprosy.
- ix) Explain the etiology & pathogenesis of peptic ulcer.

-----END OF THE PAPER-----