SLR-TV - 8

Seat		
No.	Set	P

B.Pharm. (Semester – II) Examination, 2018 PATHOPHYSIOLOGY (New CBCS)

		P	ATHOPHYSIC	LOGY (New C	BCS)	
-		d Date : Friday, 1 2.30 p.m. to 5.30			Max. Marks : 75	
1.	Mu	Itiple Choice Que	stions :		(20×1=20)	
	1)	Decrease in size	and number of I	parenchymal cell	is called as	
		A) Dystrophy	B) Atrophy	C) Atopy	D) Metaplasia	
	2)	or of inflammation?				
		A) Adrenaline		B) Pyridoxam	ine	
		C) Histamine		D) All of the a	bove	
	3) Monitoring the progress of disease condition is termed as					
		A) Diagnosis		B) Prognosis		
		C) Dialysis		D) Therapeuti	c drug monitoring	
	4)	1) Symptoms of diabetes mellitus do not include				
		A) Pruritis		B) Polyphagia	l	
		C) Vulvitis		D) Polydipsia		
	5)	The condition in is called as	which urine prod	duction is decrea	sed below 500 ml per day	
		A) Polyria		B) Oligouria		
		C) Anuria		D) Ketouria		
	6) Quantitative abnormalities of Polypeptide globin chain synthesis leads					
		A) Thallassaem	ia	B) Hemophilia	ì	
		C) Hematuria		D) Polycythen	nia	
	7) The major location of occurrence of Emphysema is					
		A) Bronchus		B) Trachea		
		C) Bronchioles		D) Acinus		



8)		is having the longest incubation period? B C) Hepatitis C D) Hepatitis D					
9)	Which of the following type of cell in GIT is majorly responsible for secretion of mucus ?						
	A) Chief cell	B) Parietal cell					
	C) Goblet cell	D) Peptic cells					
10)	The duration of the initial asymp is about	omatic incubation period in typhoid fever					
	A) 2 days B) 2 weeks	C) 2 months D) 2 years					
11)	The study of causes of diseases is known as						
	A) Epidemiology	B) Etiology					
	C) Histology	D) Morphology					
12)	Spread of tumour to distant tissues by invasion is termed as						
	A) Dysplasia	B) Metaplasia					
	C) Oncogenesis	D) Metastasis					
13)	The causative organism for syph	The causative organism for syphilis is					
•	A) Salmonella typhi	B) Vibrio cholera					
	C) Tropodema pallidum	D) Clostridium tetani					
14)	Loss of appetite is known as	oss of appetite is known as					
,		C) Anorexia D) Alopecia					
15)	A sudden rise in blood pressure above 200/140 mmHg is termed as						
,	A) Pre-hypertension	B) Malignant hypertension					
	C) Benign Hypertension	D) Isolated systolic hypertension					
16)	Progressive dementia is the feature of						
- /	A) Parkinson's disease	B) Epilepsy					
	C) Alzheimer's disease	D) Psychosis					
17)	Which of the following is not an example of negative feedback mechanism?						
,	A) Thirst						
	B) Renin- Angiotensin- Aldosterone Pathway						
	C) Platelet aggregation						
	D) Release of thyroid hormone						

	18)	18) change in reversible injury is also known as glassy chan					
		A) Hyaline B)	Fibrinoid	C) Hydro	opic	D) Fatty	
	19)	Pathogenesis of bronchial asthma involves development of A) Deficiency of α-1 antitrypsin B) Airway damage					
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	20)	C) IgE- sensitized mast cells D) Ciliary paralysis The parameter which can describe the blood sugar level over a period of 3 months is					
		A) Fasting sugar		B) Post-	prandial	sugar	
		C) Random sugar		D) Glyco	sylated	hemoglobin	
2.	Lo	ong answers. (Answer two out of three): (2×10=					(2×10=20)
	1)	Describe the etiopathogenesis of Peptic Ulcers. Differentiate between gastric and duodenal ulcers.					en gastric
	2)	Write a note on pathogenesis and clinical manifestations of Parkinson's and Alzheimer's disease.					son's and
	3)	Classify hypertension. Describe the etiology and clinical complications o hypertension.					cations of
3.	Sh	hort answers. (Answer seven out of nine): (7×5=35					
	1)	Define Homeostasis. With the help of one example, describe the role of negative feedback mechanism.					ne role of
	2)	Describe the process of emigration of leucocytes in inflammatory condition.					
	3)	What are the causes and symptoms of Chronic Bronchitis?					
	4)	Write a note on causes of Acute Renal Failure.					
	5)	Describe the etiology and role of genetics in development hemophilia.					
	6)	Distinguish between clinical features of hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism.					
	7)	Explain the process of carcinogenesis.					
	8)	Describe the causes and clinical manifestations of Rheumatoid arthritis.					
	9)	Write a note on the causative organism, mode of transmission and clinical complications of AIDS.					