

Course: B.Pharm.

Semester: I

Subject with Subject Code: Pathophysiology (I3P2041')

Date: 02-12-2018

Marks: 75

Duration: 3hrs

Instructions: I) All questions are compulsory

Figures to the right indicate full marks

iii) Draw the diagrams or-flow charts wherever necessary.

Q.No.1 Attempt the following questions (All Questions Compulsory)

(20 Marks)

1. AIDS is caused by
 - A. **Human** immune efficiency virus
 - B. Human immune deficiency virus
 - C. Human immune sufficiency virus
 - D. None of the above
2. Programmed and coordinated cell death is _____
 - A. **Necrosis**
 - B. Atrophy
 - C. Gangrene
 - D. None of these
3. Wound contraction is due to
 - A. Myocyte
 - B. Fibroblast
 - C. Myofibroblast
 - D. Skeletal muscle fibre
4. **Phagocytosis includes all the following steps except**
 - A. **endocytosis**
 - B. **recognition**
 - C. **enzymatic** digestion
 - D. antibody formation
5. Megaloblastic anaemia is due to deficiency of
 - A, Vit. **B12** and Folic acid
 - B. iron
 - C. Erythropoietin
 - D. Protein
6. Diabetic foot is example of _____
 - A. Dry gangrene

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- B. Wet gangrene
 - C. Gas gangrene
 - D. both a & b
7. Cytoprotective agent of gastric mucosa is _____
- A. Leukotrine
 - B. Thromboxane
 - C. Prostaglandins
 - D. All of these
8. Due to contraction of bronchi _____
- A. It is difficult to inhale air
 - B. It is difficult to exhale air
 - C. It is difficult to breathe
 - D. It is difficult to cough
9. Bradykinesia of Parkinson's disease is _____
- A. Hurried walking
 - B. Slowness of movement
 - C. Small handwriting
 - D. Soft speech
10. Classical angina is characterized by _____
- A. Attack even at rest
 - B. Aggregation of platelets
 - C. Chest pain at sleep
 - D. Arteriosclerosis of large artery
11. _____ is starting material for synthesis of Leukotrine
- A. Arachidonic acid
 - B. Histidine
 - C. tryptophan
 - D. None
12. Causative agent of tuberculosis is _____
- A. *Mycobacterium leprae*
 - B. *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*
 - C. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
 - D. *Staphylococcus aureus*
13. _____ is a neurodegenerative disorder, primarily affecting cholinergic neurons in brain.
- A. Parkinson's disease

- B. Alzheimer's disease
 - C. Epilepsy
 - D. Rheumatoid Arthritis
14. Cancer is caused by _____
- A. Uncontrolled mitosis
 - B. Uncontrolled meiosis
 - C. Rupturing of cell
 - D. Loss of Immunity of cells
15. Metaplasia is _____
- A. Involves the formation of malignant cells in a tissue.
 - B. The replacement of squamous cells with columnar cells of respiratory tract.
 - C. Is a reversible change in which one mature cell type is replaced by another mature cell type.
 - D. The replacement of columnar cells with squamous cells of Oesophagus.
16. In CHF _____
- A. Cardiac output decreases
 - B. Preload increases
 - C. After load increases
 - D. all of these
17. _____ is an autoimmune disorder.
- A. Gout
 - B. Tuberculosis
 - C. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - D. Osteoporosis
18. Angiotensin II is _____
- A. Vasoconstrictor
 - B. Coagulant
 - C. Immune suppressant
 - D. Vasodilator
19. Phase 0 is _____
- A. Depolarization
 - B. Partial repolarization
 - C. Plateau phase
 - D. Repolarization
20. _____ is a chemical mediator of acute inflammation.

- A. cytokinin
- B. Nitrous oxide
- C. Histamine
- D. All of these

Q.No.2 Attempt any TWO questions of the following:

(20 Marks)

A] Define cancer and write classification and pathogenesis of cancer.

B] Explain pathogenesis of cell injury.

Define hypertension and give its pathophysiology.

Q.No.3 Attempt any SEVEN questions of the following:

(35 Marks)

A] Explain the pathophysiology of asthma.

B] Enlist and explain the chemical mediators of inflammation.

C] Define anemia along with its types.

Di] Explain the pathophysiology of arrhythmia.

E] Write a short note on Diabetes mellitus.

F] Write a short note on epilepsy.

G] Write a note on types of joints.

U] Explain the types of hepatitis.

I] Write a note on tuberculosis.

END OF PAPER