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**B.Pharm. (Semester – III) (Old CBCS) Examination, 2018
PATHOPHYSIOLOGY AND CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY – I**

Day and Date : Friday, 28-12-2018
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

1. Multiple Choice Questions.

(15×1=15)

- 1) Identification of disease is termed as
 - A) Diagnosis
 - B) Prognosis
 - C) Dialysis
 - D) Therapeutic drug monitoring
- 2) Which of the following is responsible for maintaining of calcium levels in body ?
 - A) Aldosterone
 - B) Anti-diuretic Hormone
 - C) Atrial Natriuretic Peptide
 - D) Parathyroid Hormone
- 3) Reduction in blood flow to a particular part of the body is known as
 - A) Necrosis
 - B) Ischemia
 - C) Infarction
 - D) Hypoxia
- 4) Gall stone is also known as
 - A) Cholestasis
 - B) Cholelithiasis
 - C) Cholecystitis
 - D) Hepatoblastoma
- 5) Clinical manifestation of nephrotic syndrome includes
 - A) Heavy proteinuria
 - B) Hypoalbuminaemia
 - C) Hyperlipidaemia
 - D) All of the above
- 6) Pain-food-relief pattern is observed in case of
 - A) Enterocolitis
 - B) Gastric ulcers
 - C) Duodenal ulcers
 - D) Crohn's disease
- 7) Loss of appetite is known as
 - A) Insomnia
 - B) Nausea
 - C) Anorexia
 - D) Alopecia

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- 3) Define inflammation. Describe the effects of altered vascular permeability.
 - 4) Give the types, causative organisms and symptoms of viral hepatitis.
 - 5) Define – Atrophy, Hypertrophy, Hyperplasia, Metaplasia and Dysplasia.
 - 6) Define neoplasia. Describe the risk factors for cancer.
3. Answer **any three** of the following questions. **(3×10=30)**
- 1) Write a note on pathogenesis and clinical complications of Chronic Renal Failure.
 - 2) Describe the etiopathogenesis and clinical manifestations of peptic ulcer.
 - 3) Define – apoptosis. Explain in detail the mechanism of apoptosis.
 - 4) Write a note on types, causes, symptoms and complications related to cancer.
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