

Course: B.Pharm.

Semester: I

Subject with Subject Code: Pathophysiology (BP204T)

Date: 02-12-2018

Marks: 75

Duration: 3hrs

Instructions: i) All questions are compulsory
ii) 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

- 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.
- C] Define hypertension and give it's 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 it's types.
- D] 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.
- H] Explain the types of hepatitis.
- I] Write a note on tuberculosis.

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