

Bachelor of Pharmacy (B. Pharm) (CBCS Pattern) Second Semester CBCS
BP 204T - Pathophysiology-I

P. Pages : 2

Time : Three Hours



GUG/W/18/10881

Max. Marks : 75

- Notes :
1. Diagrams should be given wherever necessary.
 2. Illustrate your answers wherever necessary with the help of neat sketches.

1. Multiple choice questions answer all the questions. 20

- 1) Metastatic calcification is seen in all except : -
 - a) Hyperparathyroidism
 - b) Milk-Alkali syndrome
 - c) Atheroma
 - d) Multiple myeloma
- 2) Brown atrophy of liver is due to deposition of : -
 - a) Hemosiderin
 - b) Lipochrome
 - c) Melanin
 - d) Bilirubin
- 3) Apoptosis is inhibited by : -
 - a) p 53
 - b) N - myc
 - c) Ras
 - d) Bcl2
- 4) Which is not the promoter of apoptosis :-
 - a) BAX
 - b) BCL-XL
 - c) BAO
 - d) BAK
- 5) Hypoxic cell injury primarily affects the function of : -
 - a) Mitochondria
 - b) Cell membrane
 - c) Ribosomes
 - d) Genetic material
- 6) Major chemokine of C - X - C or alpha chemokine group is
 - a) IL - 1
 - b) IL - 2
 - c) IL - 6
 - d) IL - 8
- 7) Which is not true about Nitric oxide : -
 - a) Potent vasodilator
 - b) It is microbicidal
 - c) Produced by endothelial cells and macrophages
 - d) Site of action is T-cells.
- 8) Which of the following ions is in higher concentration in extra-cellular fluid?
 - a) Potassium
 - b) Calcium
 - c) Sodium
 - d) Phosphorous
- 9) Hyperkalemia indicates high serum levels of
 - a) Sodium
 - b) Potassium
 - c) Chloride
 - d) Calcium
- 10) Decline in pH due to respiratory insufficiency is called as
 - a) Respiratory acidosis
 - b) Respiratory alkalosis
 - c) Metabolic acidosis
 - d) Metabolic alkalosis
- 11) Ketoacidosis is included in all of the following except.
 - a) Diabetes mellitus
 - b) Diabetes Insipidus
 - c) Starvation
 - d) Dehydration
- 12) Following are various ketone bodies except.
 - a) Lactic acid
 - b) Acetone
 - c) Acetoacetic acid
 - d) B-hydroxybutyric acid
- 13) Which of the following gas shows maximum affinity for hemoglobin.
 - a) Carbon-dioxide
 - b) Carbon monoxide
 - c) Oxygen
 - d) Nitrous oxide

- 14) Which of the following enzyme plays an important role in carrying CO₂ in blood?
 - a) Carbonic anhydrase
 - b) Alkaline phosphatase
 - c) Lactate dehydrogenase
 - d) Nitrous oxide
- 15) Decreased oxygen concentration in blood is termed as
 - a) Anaemia
 - b) Hypoxia
 - c) Hypercapnia
 - d) Cyanosis
- 16) Russel bodies are the hyaline inclusions observed in
 - a) Hepatocytes
 - b) Plasma cells
 - c) Skeletal muscle fibers
 - d) Renal epithelial cells
- 17) Phagocytosis includes all of the following steps, except
 - a) Endocytosis
 - b) Exocytosis
 - c) Enzymatic digestion
 - d) Antibody formation
- 18) The commonest cause of ischemic necrosis is
 - a) Hypoxia
 - b) Physical agent
 - c) Chemical agents
 - d) Microbiological agents
- 19) Duodenal peptic ulcer are associated with
 - a) Chlorhydria
 - b) Hypochlorhydria
 - c) Hyper chlorhydria
 - d) Normo chlorhydria
- 20) Pernicious Anaemia shows all of the following features, except
 - a) Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
 - b) Atrophic gastritis
 - c) Hyperchlorhydria
 - d) Intrinsic factor deficiency

2. Answer the following **any two**.

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- a) Discuss in details the mechanism of inflammation in human body.
- b) Describe in detail the causes of cell injury, with suitable examples.
- c) Discuss in detail the etiology, pathogenesis, sign & symptoms & complications of diabetes mellitus.

3. Answer the following **any seven**.

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- a) Explain the pathogenesis of cancer.
- b) Discuss pathophysiology of megaloblastic Anaemia.
- c) Write a note on Apoptosis.
- d) Discuss 'Renin angiotensin aldosterone system' for controlling blood pressure.
- e) Write in short about 'Inflammatory bowel diseases'.
- f) Discuss the pathogenesis of 'Alcoholic cirrhosis'.
- g) Explain the pathophysiology of CHF.
- h) Write in brief about sexually transmitted diseases.
- i) Discuss the etiopathogenesis of atherosclerosis.
