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- Notes :
1. All questions carry equal marks.
 2. Diagrams and Chemical equation should be given wherever necessary.
 3. All questions are compulsory.

1. Multiple Choice Questions

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- 1) Most common type of actinomycosis is:
a) Cervicofacial b) Thoracic
c) Abdominal d) Osteo
- 2) Which refers to the steps in development of disease?
a) Etiology b) Pathophysiology
c) Pathogenesis d) None of the Above
- 3) The enzyme which is responsible for phospholipid degradation.
a) Protease b) Phospholipase
c) Lipase d) Amylase
- 4) Which of the following has the thickest wall?
a) Right ventricle b) Left ventricle
c) Right atrium d) Left atrium
- 5) Failure of oxidative phosphorylation leads to progressive depletion of -----.
a) Oxygen b) Calcium
c) ATP d) Mitochondria
- 6) Apoptosis is inhibited by:
a) P53 b) N-myc
c) Ras d) Bcl 2
- 7) Melanoma is a type of
a) Skin Cancer b) Lung cancer
c) Testicular cancer d) Blood cancer
- 8) Presence of RBC in urine is known as
a) Proteinuria b) Hematuria
c) Urolithiasis d) Nephritis

- 9) Ischemic hypoxia causes irreversible injury mainly by causing
 - a) Nuclear membrane damage
 - b) DNA damage
 - c) Lysosomal damage
 - d) Cell membrane damage
- 10) Wound contraction is mediated by:
 - a) Collagen
 - b) Elastin
 - c) Myofibroblasts
 - d) Granulation tissue
- 11) The sequence of events in response to an injurious agent is called:
 - a) Pathogenesis
 - b) Aetiology
 - c) Transferrin
 - d) Glutathione
- 12) Diabetic foot is an example of
 - a) Dry gangrene
 - b) Wet gangrene
 - c) Gas gangrene
 - d) Necrotizing inflammation
- 13) The most fibrogenic dust in pneumoconiosis is:
 - a) Coal
 - b) Asbestos
 - c) Silica
 - d) Beryllium
- 14) All are sites for primary tuberculosis except:
 - a) Lung
 - b) Skin
 - c) Tonsil
 - d) Intestine
- 15) In acute inflammation, the tissue response consists of all except:
 - a) Vasodilation
 - b) Exudation
 - c) Neutrophilic response
 - d) Accumulation of macrophages
- 16) Organ size is increase in all except:
 - a) Hyperplasia
 - b) Hypertrophy
 - c) Neoplasia
 - d) Metaplasia
- 17) Graves diseases is characterized by all except:
 - a) Hyperthyroidism
 - b) Ophthalmopathy with exophthalmos
 - c) Disease of males
 - d) Pre-tibial myxoedema
- 18) The earliest event in acute inflammation is:
 - a) Vasodilatation
 - b) RBC rouleaux formation
 - c) Increased permeability
 - d) Margination
- 19) Organelle which plays a pivotal role in apoptosis:
 - a) Cytoplasm
 - b) Golgi complex
 - c) Mitochondria
 - d) Nucleus
- 20) Widal test is an example of
 - a) Direct agglutination test
 - b) Indirect agglutination test
 - c) Slide flocculation test
 - d) Cold agglutination test

- 2.** Solve the following **any two**. **20**
- a) Explain the mechanism of cell injury
 - b) Explain the pathogenesis of cancer.
 - c) Explain in detail the all about diabetes mellitus.
- 3.** Solve the following **any seven** **35**
- a) Explain the pathophysiology of rheumatoid arthritis.
 - b) Write in brief about gout.
 - c) Describe ischemic heart diseases.
 - d) Write a short note on intracellular accumulation.
 - e) Explain the functional and biochemical abnormalities of cell injury.
 - f) Write in short about jaundice.
 - g) Write a note on tissue repair
 - h) Write a short note on tuberculosis.
 - i) Explain the programmed cell death “Apoptosis”.
