

B.Pharm. CBCS Pattern Semester-II
BP 204T - Pathophysiology-I

P. Pages : 2

Time : Three Hours



GUG/W/23/10881

Max. Marks : 75

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

1. Multiple choice questions.

20

- i) The leukemia is also known as.
 - a) Lungs cancer.
 - b) Kidneys cancer.
 - c) Skin cancer.
 - d) Blood Cancer.
- ii) The faster heart rate is called.
 - a) Necrosis.
 - b) Tachycardia.
 - c) Bradycardia.
 - d) Both a and b.
- iii) Which of the following has the thickest wall.
 - a) Right ventricle.
 - b) Left ventricle.
 - c) Right atrium.
 - d) Left atrium.
- iv) Presence of RBC in urine is known as.
 - a) Proteinuria.
 - b) Hematuria.
 - c) Urolithiasis.
 - d) Nephritis.
- v) In allergic reaction ----- is increased.
 - a) B cells
 - b) Eosinophils.
 - c) Monocytes.
 - d) T cells.
- vi) Which part of the blood is affected in sickle cell anemia?
 - a) WBC
 - b) Haemoglobin.
 - c) RBC
 - d) Platelets.
- vii) How does anemia affect the body?
 - a) The blood doesn't deliver enough oxygen to the body.
 - b) The blood become thin.
 - c) Tissues retain fluids.
 - d) None of the above.
- viii) ----- Is a condition where bone marrow does not produce sufficient new cells to replenish blood cells.
 - a) Aplastic Anemia.
 - b) Anemia.
 - c) Leukemia.
 - d) Sickle cell disease.
- ix) Hyposecretion of ADH can cause.
 - a) Diabetes insipidus.
 - b) Diabetes mellitus.
 - c) Gestational diabetes.
 - d) Jaundice.
- x) Hemophilia is caused by.
 - a) Bacteria.
 - b) Virus.
 - c) Genetic Mutation
 - d) Cause unknown.
- xi) A condition by which lower TSH level is called as.
 - a) Hypothyroidism.
 - b) Goitre.
 - c) Thyroid cancer.
 - d) Hypothyroidism.

- xii) Which of the following vitamins is called water- soluble vitamin.
 - a) Vitamin a
 - b) Vitamin d
 - c) Vitamin k
 - d) Vitamin c
- xiii) The Gastrointestinal tract is a hallow tube consisting of the -----.
 - a) Esophagus.
 - b) Stomach.
 - c) Small intestine.
 - d) All of the above.
- xiv) Depression is an.
 - a) Affective disorder.
 - b) Organic disorder.
 - c) Mood Disorder.
 - d) Dissociate disorder.
- xv) Disorder of joints which involved in inflammation is known as -----.
 - a) Coffin- lowry syndrome
 - b) Arthritis.
 - c) Osteoporosis.
 - d) Hypophosphatemia.
- xvi) The term arthritis refers to.
 - a) Stiffness in joint.
 - b) Inflammation of the joint*
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above.
- xvii) The organ is majorly affected by hepatitis.
 - a) Liver.
 - b) Heart.
 - c) Kidneys
 - d) Brain.
- xviii) Melanoma is a type of.
 - a) Skin Cancer.
 - b) Lung cancer.
 - c) Testicular cancer.
 - d) Blood cancer.
- xix) What makes bone so strong?
 - a) Silica.
 - b) Cartilage.
 - c) Blood and marrow.
 - d) Calcium And Phosphorus.
- xx) Pro- inflammatory cytokine.
 - a) CRP
 - b) Interleukin 4 (IL-4)
 - c) Serum amyloid precursor protein
 - d) Tumour necrosis factor alpha

2. Solve any two.

$$2 \times 10 = 20$$

- i) Explain the mediators involved in inflammation.
- ii) Explain the causes of cell injury and adaptation.
- iii) Explain the mechanism of inflammation.

3. Solve any seven.

$$7 \times 5 = 35$$

- i) Write in short about renal failure.
- ii) Write in brief about meningitis.
- iii) Discuss about AIDS.
- iv) Explain the Alzheimer's disease.
- v) Explain any one Haematological disorder.
- vi) Write in short about jaundice.
- vii) Give the pathophysiology of depression.
- viii) Explain the atherosclerosis.
- ix) Explain the intracellular calcification.
