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**BP 204 T**

BINA CHOWDHURY CENTRAL LIBRARY  
(GIMT & GIPS)

Roll No. of candidate

Azara, Hatkhowapara,  
Guwahati - 781017

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**2019**

**B.Pharm. 2nd Semester End-Term Examination**

**PATHOPHYSIOLOGY**

**(New Regulation)**

**(w.e.f 2017-2018)**

Full Marks – 75

Time – Three hours

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The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions.

1. Answer all the questions : (20 × 1 = 20)

(i) Margination, Rolling and Adhesion is a process of

- (a) Inflammation
- (b) Wound healing
- (c) Acute injury
- (d) Hypertension

(ii) Causative agents for syphilis is

- (a) Neisseria Gonorrhoea
- (b) Treponema Pallidum
- (c) Mycobacterium Leprae
- (d) Salmonella Typhi

[Turn over

- (iii) Process of physiologic cell death by means of which unwanted cells are eliminated from the body is known as
- (a) Metastasis
  - (b) Necrosis
  - (c) Apoptosis
  - (d) None of above
- (iv) Following is the natural antioxidant
- (a) Superoxide dismutase (sod)
  - (b) Protease
  - (c) Hydrogen peroxide
  - (d) Carboxylase
- (v) Following inflammatory mediator can cause pain and fever
- (a) 5 HT
  - (b) Prostacyclin
  - (c) Prostaglandin
  - (d) Leukotrienes
- (vi) The medical emergencies that occur due to the abrupt onset of severe hyperthyroidism and occurred most often in patients with Graves disease
- (a) Thyroid storm
  - (b) Apathetic hyperthyroidism
  - (c) Thyrotoxicosis
  - (d) None

- (vii) Psychosis may be is as a result of
- (a) Decrease Dopamine and 5HT in brain
  - (b) Chronic depression
  - (c) Increase Dopamine and 5HT in brain
  - (d) None
- (viii) Sign and symptoms of Acute renal failure
- (a) Oliguria or anuria
  - (b) Increase Blood urea nitrogen
  - (c) Hypertension
  - (d) All the above
- (ix) All cells are engaged in inflammatory process except
- (a) WBC
  - (b) Macrophages
  - (c) Mast cell
  - (d) RBC
- (x) Compensatory hypertrophy may occur in case of
- (a) Hypertension
  - (b) Angina pectoris
  - (c) Heart failure
  - (d) Atherosclerosis
- (xi) Following is a diagnostic test for diabetes.
- (a) Rheumatoid Factor
  - (b) TSH
  - (c) Glycated Haemoglobin
  - (d) ESR

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- (xii) All are aggressive factors of peptic ulcer except
- (a) Prostaglandin E2
  - (b) H. pylori
  - (c) HCL
  - (d) Pepsinogen
- (xiii) IgE Mediated type I hypersensitivity can cause
- (a) Atopic Asthma
  - (b) Non-atopic Asthma
  - (c) Occupational Asthma
  - (d) Drug Induced Asthma
- (xiv) Tremor, rigidity, bradykinesia may be the clinical syndrome for
- (a) Epilepsy
  - (b) Depression
  - (c) Schizophrenia
  - (d) Parkinson Disease
- (xv) Accumulation of  $A\beta$  and Tau protein is responsible for functional abnormality in
- (a) Epilepsy
  - (b) Schizophrenia
  - (c) Alzheimer disease
  - (d) Stroke

- (xvi) Frank starling mechanism can be explained in case of pathogenesis of
- (a) Angina pectories
  - (b) COAD
  - (c) Heart failure
  - (d) Peptic ulcer
- (xvii) Increase in the number of cells is known as
- (a) Hypertrophy
  - (b) Hyperplasia
  - (c) Atrophy
  - (d) None of above
- (xviii) Cell swelling occurred due to
- (a) Blockade of  $\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+\text{ATPase}$  enzyme
  - (b) Fat deposition
  - (c) Cytochrome C
  - (d) None of these
- (xix) The following is one of the cause of secondary Hypertension
- (a) Phaeochromocytoma
  - (b) Age
  - (c) Sex
  - (d) Angina pectoris
- (xx) Lysosomal digestion of cell own component is known as
- (a) Apoptosis
  - (b) Autophagy
  - (c) Necrosis
  - (d) None of these

2. Answer any *Seven* :

(a) What do you mean by Myocardial Infarction?  
Write down the etiopathogenesis of MI.

(1 + 4 = 5)

(b) What is autoimmune disease? Explain the pathophysiology of Rheumatoid arthritis.

(1 + 1 + 3 = 5)

(c) Write short notes on any *two*: (2.5 + 2.5 = 5)

(i) Gonorrhoea

(ii) Typhoid

(iii) Depression

(iv) Schizophrenia

(d) Discuss the pathogenesis of peptic ulcer. (5)

(e) What do you mean by alcoholic liver disease? Write in brief about the mechanism of alcoholic liver disease.

(1 + 4 = 5)

(f) Enumerate the process of wound healing. (5)

(g) Define neoplasia. What are the characteristic features of benign and malignant neoplasm? (5)

(h) What are the complications of Diabetes Mellitus? Mention the pathogenesis of IDDM and NIDDM.

(1 + 4 = 5)

(i) Give some example of chronic obstructive airway diseases. Write a note on Asthma.

(1 + 4 = 5)

3. Answer any *Two* :

(a) What do you mean by Angina pectoris? Classify it. Describe the pathogenesis of Angina.

(1 + 2 + 7 = 10)

(b) Write in brief about various adaptations of cell. Briefly explain the various mediators responsible for inflammation.

(4 + 6 = 10)

(c) Classify Anaemia. Write its details about any four types.

(2 + 8 = 10)

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