Seat No:	Enrollment No:

PARUL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF PHARMACY

B. Pharm. Winter 2019 - 20 Examination

Semester: 2 Date: 28/11/2019

Time: 2:00 pm to 5:00 pm **Subject Code: BP204T**

Subject Name: Pathophysiology Total Marks: 75

Instructions:

- 1. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks

Q.1	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (1 Mark	(Each)	(20)
1.	is definitive diagnostic test of	typhoid fever.	
	a) Widal test	b) Latex agglutination test	
	c) Typhidots	d) Isolation of organism in culture	
2.	Which one of the following is mechanism of	heart failure?	
	a) Myocardial infarction	b) Cardiomyopathy	
	c) Hypertension	d) All of above	
3.	Fatty liver is		
	a) Intracellular accumulation	b) Fibrosis	
	c) Amyloidosis	d) None of the above	
4.	Tuberculosis is caused by		
	a) Mycobacterium tuberculosis	b) Leprae tuberculosis	
	c) Mycobacterium leprae	d) None of the above	
5.	Decrease in serum potassium level is known a	as	
	a) Hyperkalamia	b) Hypercalcemia	
	c) Hypokalamia	d) Hypocalcemia	
6.	Diabetic foot is gangrene		
	a) Dry	b) Wet	
	c) Gas	d) None of the above	
7.	Major rout of HIV transmission is		
	a) Sexual intercourse	b) blood transfusion	
	c) HIV infected mother	d) Saliva	
8.	Escape out of neutrophils into extravascular space during acute inflammation is known as		
	a) Phagocytosis	b) Engulfment	
	c) Emigration	d) Chemotaxis	
9.	Jaundice in viral hepatitis can be classified under		
	a) Hepatocellular	b) Haemolytic	
	c) Obstructive	d) Congenital hyperbilirubinemia	
10.	Shock resulting from massive hemorrhage is c	called	
	a) Cardiogenic shock	b) Hypovolemic shock	
	c) Septic shock	d) None of the above	
11.	č		
	a) It lasts for less than one week	b) Fibrosis is not seen	
	c) Tissue destruction is seen	d) All of the above	
12.	Necrotic area due to ischemia is called	_·	
	a) congestion	b) infarction	
	c) hypoxia	d) embolus	
13.	Leprosy is transmitted through		
	a) mosquito bite	b) blood transfusion	
	c) sexual intercourse	d) inhalation of infected nasal secretion	
14.	Loss of memory is common clinical feature o	f	
	a) Parkinson's disease	b) Epilepsy	
	c) Alzheimer's disease	d) Schizophrenia	

15.	Deficiency of Vitamin B_{12} or folic acid res	sults in	
	a) Ion deficiency anaemia	b) Megaloblastic anaemia	
	c) Haemolytic anaemia	d) Sickle cell anemia	
16.	Receptor for IgE is present on		
	a) Eosinophils	b) Plasma cells	
	c) Basophils	d) Neutrophils.	
17.	Which of the following substance accumu	ulates in atherosclerotic blood vessel	
	a) Carbohydrate	b) Protein	
	c) Amino acid	d) Cholesterol	
18.	Which enzyme is responsible for product	ion of urate crystals in Gout	
	a) Carbonic anhydrase	b) Alcohol dehydrogenase	
	c) Malonic reductase	d) Xanthine oxidase	
19.	The most common cause of chronic liver	disease is	
	a) Cytomegalovirus	b) Hepatitis-B	
	c) Yellow fever	d) Herpes simplex	
20.	Chronic obstructive airways diseases (CC	OPD) mainly involve	
	a) Emphysema	b) Chronic bronchitis	
	c) both (a) & (b)	d) None of the above	
Q.2	Long Answers (any 2 out of 3) (10 Mark	k Each)	(20)
1.	Write down pathogenesis of ischaemic ar	nd hypoxic cell injury.	
2.	What you mean by metabolic disorders? diabetes mellitus.	Write down types, etiology, pathogenesis and symptoms of	
3.	Write down etiology, pathophysiology, sy	ymptoms, risk factors & prevention of Peptic ulcer.	
Q.3	Short Answers (any 7 out of 9) (5 Mark)	Each)	(35)
1.	Explain pathogenesis of AIDS		
2.	Write down symptoms and pathophysiological	ogy of Myocardial Infarction.	
3.	Write down etiology and pathophysiology of Acute renal failure.		
4.	Define Anaemia, enlist types of it and describe any one type of it.		
5.	Enlist hallmarks of cancer and describe a	ny two in short.	
6.	Explain terms: Atrophy, Hypertrophy, hyperplasia, Metaplasia, Dysplasia		
7.	Define apoptosis and write down mechan		
8.	Write down etiology and pathophysiology	y of Asthma.	
9.	Differentiate Osteoporosis and Rheumato	oid arthritis.	