

PARUL UNIVERSITY
PARUL INSTITUTE OF VOCATIONAL STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF PARAMEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES
B.Sc. Med.Sci April -2023 Examination

Semester: 2

Subject Code: 19100210

Subject Name: Pathology

Date: 15/04/2023

Time: 10.00 am to 1.00 pm

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

- Q.1(A): Answer the following questions in details (2 out of 3) (Each worth 7.5 marks) 15 M**
- (i) Explain hypernatraemia with its causes and clinical features.
 - (ii) Explain cellular adaptation and give its types.
 - (iii) Explain Outcome of acute inflammation.
- Q.1(B): Answer in short (5 out of 7) (Each worth 1 marks) 05 M**
- (i) What is atrophy?
 - (ii) What is necrosis?
 - (iii) Define Infarction.
 - (iv) What is Hyperaemia?
 - (v) Full name of FNAC.
 - (vi) Define Congestion.
 - (vii) Define shock.
- Q.2(A): Write short notes on any of the following (3 out of 5) (Each worth 5 marks) 15 M**
- (i) Explain colliquative necrosis in brief.
 - (ii) Explain in short hyperkalemia.
 - (iii) S.N. Types of Shock
 - (iv) S.N. Necrosis.
 - (v) Stages of shock.
- Q.2(B): Answer in short (5 out of 7) (Each worth 1 marks) 05 M**
- (i) Define pathology.
 - (ii) Define Gangrene.
 - (iii) Define Respiratory alkalosis.
 - (iv) Define phagocytosis.
 - (v) Define pinocytosis.
 - (vi) Define Apoptosis.
 - (vii) Define Inflammation.
- Q.3: Write a detailed note on the following (2 out of 3) (Each worth 7.5 marks) 15 M**
- (i) Give outline of types of pathology and explain anatomical pathology in detail.
 - (ii) Define Thrombosis with aetiology & morphology.
 - (iii) List etiological factors of cell Injury in detail.
- Q.4: Write short notes on any of the following (3 out of 5) (Each worth 5 marks) 15 M**
- (i) Describe Cellular events of inflammation in brief.
 - (ii) Explain mucoid change.
 - (iii) S.N. Necrosis.
 - (iv) Explain calcium influx in brief.
 - (v) Distinguish between reversible and irreversible cell injury.