

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF PHARMACY
B. Pharm. Summer 2018 - 19 Examination

Semester: 2
Subject Code: BP204T
Subject Name: Pathophysiology- Theory

Date: 09/04/2019
Time: 2:00 pm to 5:00 pm
Total Marks: 75

Instructions:

1. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (1 Mark Each)**(20)**

1. Increasing in number of cell in organ is called
 - a) Hypertrophy
 - b) Metaplasia
 - c) Atrophy
 - d) Hyperplasia
2. Enzyme helpful in scavenging of free radicals
 - a) Lipase
 - b) Glukokinase
 - c) Superoxide dismutase
 - d) None of all
3. Depletion in ATP causes reduction in activity of
 - a) Na - K ATPase Pump
 - b) Membrane bound ATPase pump
 - c) Calcium Pump
 - d) All
4. Diabetes is caused by
 - a) Deficiency of Insulin
 - b) Resistance of Insulin
 - c) Both
 - d) None of all
5. Sickle cells usually die in _____ days, leaving a shortage of red blood cells.
 - a) 10 to 20
 - b) 100
 - c) 45
 - d) 05
6. Angina is caused by
 - a) Decreasing blood supply to heart
 - b) Imbalance in oxygen supply and demand
 - c) Decreasing oxygen supply to heart
 - d) All
7. Atherosclerosis is caused by
 - a) Increase in HDL
 - b) Increase in LDL
 - c) Both
 - d) None of all
8. Depression is caused by depletion of followings
 - a) Serotonin
 - b) Glutamine
 - c) Dopamine
 - d) None of all
9. Depletion of dopamine in brain caused
 - a) Parkinson's disease
 - b) Alzheimer disease
 - c) Anxiety
 - d) Depression
10. Schizophrenia is caused by following neurotransmitter imbalance
 - a) Glutamate
 - b) Serotonin
 - c) Nor Adrenaline
 - d) Dopamine
11. Amyloid plaque formation in brain caused
 - a) Anxiety
 - b) Schizophrenia
 - c) Parkinson's disease
 - d) Alzheimer disease
12. Following is sign and symptom of peptic ulcer
 - a) Vomiting of blood
 - b) Abdominal pain
 - c) Malena
 - d) All
13. Leprosy is
 - a) Viral Infection
 - b) Bacterial Infection
 - c) Protozoal Infection
 - d) None of all
14. Following is clinical symptom of hepatitis
 - a) Elevation ALT
 - b) Decrease in ALT
 - c) Elevation of CK
 - d) None of above

15. Asthma is a condition which characterized by
- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a) Chronic inflammation of respiratory tube | b) Problems in breathing |
| c) Episode of broncho-constriction | d) All of above |
16. Following sign observed in chronic renal failure
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Decrease in Blood Pressure | b) Increase in respiratory volume |
| c) Increase in blood pressure | d) None of above |
17. Osteoporosis is a disease of
- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| a) Gland | b) Blood vessels |
| c) Heart | d) Bone |
18. Loss of blood oxygen carrying capacity is found in following disease
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a) Peptic ulcer | b) Myocardial Infarction |
| c) Hypertension | d) Anaemia |
19. Etiology means
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) Mechanism | b) Pathology |
| c) Causes | d) Uses |
20. In apoptosis following is observed about cell
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| a) Enlarge | b) Note effected |
| c) Shrinkage | d) Karyolysis |

Q.2 Long Answers (any 2 out of 3) (10 Mark Each)

(20)

1. Explain causes and pathogenesis of cell injury.
2. What is hypertension? Describe etiology, pathogenesis and symptoms of hypertension.
3. What is diabetes? Explain etiology, pathogenesis and complications of diabetes.

Q.3 Short Answers (any 7 out of 9) (5 Mark Each)

(35)

1. What is inflammation? Explain acute inflammation.
2. Describe iron deficiency anemia.
3. Write etiology and pathogenesis of cancer.
4. Write etiology, pathogenesis and complications of AIDS.
5. Classify epilepsy. Write etiology, pathogenesis and symptoms epilepsy.
6. Write a note on hyperplasia and metaplasia.
7. Discuss etiology, pathogenesis and symptoms of Tuberculosis.
8. Explain etiology and pathogenesis Asthma.
9. Write etiology, pathogenesis and symptoms Hepatitis.