

AV – 2373

Second Semester B. Pharm. Examination

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Paper – BP 204 T

(USC – 35342)

P. Pages : 3

Time : Three Hours]

[Max. Marks : 75

Note : (1) Answer **All** questions.

(2) Illustrate your answer necessary with the help of neat sketches.

1. (a) MCQ :—

(1) *S. typhi* is carried by — to the liver, gall bladder and spleen.

(a) RBC (b) WBC (c) Lymphatic node (d) None of above

1

(2) Which of the following is characteristic of a malignant rather than benign tumour

(a) undergoes metastasis

(b) Develops a blood supply

(c) Cells divide an unlimited number of times

(d) Grows without needing a growth signal.

1

(3) One of the functions of bone is electrolyte balance which of the following best represents this role

(a) Bones exchange all types of electrolytes with the blood and with cartilage.

(b) Bones store calcium and phosphorous and release them into blood as needed.

(c) Bones take up and store electrolytes but seldom release them.

(d) Bones are storage places for electrolytes iron, proteins and fats.

1

AV-2373

P.T.O.

- (4) The most well known risk factor for Alzheimer's disease is
(a) Increasing age (b) Depression (c) Family history (d) None 1
- (5) In what age group is the asthma incidence rate the highest
(a) Elderly (b) Children (c) Adult (d) All are equal 1
- (6) The pattern of cell death that is characterized by conversion of a single cell to an acidophilic body, usually with loss of the nucleus but with preservation of its shape to permit recognition of cell boundaries is termed
(a) Apoptosis (b) Caseous necrosis
(c) Fibrinoid necrosis (d) Liquefactive necrosis 1
- (7) Cells that take part in acute inflammation include
(a) Plasma cells (b) Lymphocytes
(c) Macrophages (d) Fibroblast 1
- (8) Myocardial infarction is also known as
(a) Diabetes (b) Heart attack (c) Heart fail (d) Myocarditis 1
- (9) In a healthy person excess glucose is
(a) Stored inside body (b) Converted to glycogen
(c) Excreted in urine (d) Stored in liver 1
- (10) The preferred noninvasive test to confirm H – Pyloric eradication is
(a) Stool antigen test
(b) Whole blood antibody detection test
(c) Serologic antibody detection test
(d) Urea breath test. 1
- (b) Answer the following questions :— 2
- (1) Enlist different clinical features of asthma. 2
- (2) Define and classify urinary tract infections.

- (3) Give the mechanism of Inflammation. 2
- (4) Define Acidosis and Alkalosis. 2
- (5) Define hyperplasia and metaplasia. 2

2. Answer any **Two** questions :—

- (1) Discuss the pathophysiology of congestive heart failure. 10
- (2) Discuss the pathophysiology of Parkinson's disease. 10

OR

Define and classify peptic ulcer. Explain Etiopathogenesis of chronic peptic ulcer. 10

- (3) Define and classify cancer. Discuss pathogenesis of cancer. 10

3. Answer any **Seven** questions :—

- (1) Define Homeostasis. Explain components of homeostasis with different types of feedback systems. 5
- (2) Discuss the etiopathogenesis of Hypertension. 5
- (3) Write note on megaloblastic anemia. 5
- (4) Define Hyperthyroidism. Explain clinical features etiology and pathogenesis of hyperthyroidism. 5
- (5) Classify Epilepsy. Discuss pathophysiology of epilepsy. 5
- (6) Explain about alcoholic liver disease. 5
- (7) Discuss pathophysiology of Rheumatoid arthritis. 5
- (8) Explain etiopathogenesis of Leprosy. 5
- (9) Discuss pathophysiology of AIDS. 5



