## **Question Paper**

Exam Date & Time: 17-Jun-2019 (09:30 AM - 12:30 PM)





## MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

B.Pharm Semester II- End-Semester Examination June 2019 PPR-BP204T: Pathophysiology Date: 17 / 06 / 2019

Pathophysiology [PPR-BP204T

	Pathophysiology [PPR-BP2041]	
Marks: 75		Duration: 180 mins.
	I Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)	
Answer all th		Section Duration: 30 mins
1)	Autolysis is also called as	(1)
	<u>Self-digestion</u>	
	Apoptosis	
	Cell division	
	<u>Necrosis</u>	
2)	gene block the apoptosis process	(1)
	P53 gene	
	BCL 2 gene	
	fas CD(95)	
	Endonuclease	
3)	are the examples for cell derived mediators.	(1)
	<u>Histamine</u>	
	5-HT	
	<u>Prostaglandins</u>	
	All of the above	
4)	HIV effecting the following cells in human	(1)
4)	The effecting the following cens in numan	(±)
	CD4 cells	
	Platelets	
	Red Blood Cells	
	Antibodies Antibodies	
<b>C</b> \		(1)
5)	Unstable angina also called as	(1)
	Typical angina	
	Variant angina	
	crescendo angina	
	Prinzmetal angina	
6)	is an extra articular features of Rheumatoid Arthritis	(1)

	_Anaemia_	
	<u>Vasculitis</u>	
	Rheumatoid nodules	
	All the above	
7)	stimulate the process of Erythropoiesis	(1)
	En thronoictio	
	<u>Erythropoietin</u> Angietonein	
	Angiotensin Paraira	
	<u>Pepsin</u>	
-,	<u>Serotonin</u>	(1)
8)	is an example for acute complications in Diabetes mellitus	(1)
	Retinopathy	
	Nephropathy	
	neuropathy	
	<u>Diabetes Ketoacidosis</u>	
9)	Extreme elevations in Blood Pressure that are accompanied by without progressing target-organ	(1)
3)	damage called as	(-)
	<u>Hypertensive</u> <u>emergency</u>	
	Hypertensive urgency	
	Hypertension	
	White coat hypertension	
10)	Cancer cells invade the tissues of other pelvic organs nearby called as	(1)
10)	Cancer cens invalue the tissues of other pervicorgans hearby cancer as	(1)
	Angiogenesis .	
	Necrosis	
	Apoptosis	
	<u>Invasiveness</u>	
11)	The following occupational exposure is not a trigger for Asthma	(1)
,		
	Bakers	
	Printers	
	vegetable vendors	
	Farmers	
12)	Respiratory infection is common in chronic bronchitis patients because	(1)
	reduced immunity	
	loss of respiratory epithelial integrity	
	less muco-ciliary clearance	
	immune cell activation	
13)	lodide is transported into the thyroid gland via	(1)
13)	louide is transported into the trigroid giand via	(-)

	sodium-iodide symporter		
10	sodium-iodide channel		
	sodium-iodide vessels		
-1.5	sodium-iodide pathway		
	T3 is formed by combining		(1)
	To to to the Lay containing		(1)
	Two molecules of DIT		
	One molecule each of MIT and DIT		
	Two molecules of DIT		
	Three molecules of MIT		
15)	Seizure which is common in childhood is		(1)
	Generalized Tonic clonic seizures		
	Simple partial seizures		
	Complex partial seizures		
	Absence seizures		
16)	The symptom which is NOT seen in Parkinsons is		(1)
	<u>Micrographia</u>		
	Tremor		
	Loss of speech		
100	Non-modulated speech		
17)	Causes of primary hypothyroidism is		(1)
a	Ingestion of goitrogens by mother		
	Genetic defect		
	environmental pollution		
	Less exposure to UV light	4	
18)	Chronic bronchitis patient is		(1)
	Pink puffer		
	Blue blotter		
	Dyspnoeic even at rest		
	having flushed appearance		
19)	Local spread of Tuberculosis is carried by		(1)
	Macrophages		
	Monocytes		
	<u>Eosinophills</u>		
	Basophylls		
20)	Condition which reactivates the Tuberculosis is		(1)

Hypertension
Diabetes Mellitus
Asthma

Rheumatoid arthritis

## **II Long Answers**

Answer all the	questions.	
1)	Explain Vascular events of inflammation.	(10)
2)	Explain pathophysiology of Tuberculosis, clinical presentation and its diagnosis	(10)
	III Short Answers	
Answer all the	questions.	<b>(</b> E)
1)	Explain cell cycle with neat diagram.	(5)
2)	Explain pathophysiology of angina.	(5)
3)	Explain nuclear changes in necrosis with the help of neat diagram.	(5)
4)	Define Diabetes. Explain different complications of diabetes mellitus.	(5)
5)	Describe the clinical presentation of chronic renal failure and its pathophysiology	(5)
6)	Explain pathophysiology of asthma and its diagnosis	(5)
7)	Describe pathophysiology of hyperparathyroidism	(5)

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