



**MANIPAL COLLEGE
OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES**
MANIPAL
A constituent institution of Manipal University

BPharm Semester 2nd End Semester Examination December 2021

PPR-BP204T: Pathophysiology (Theory)

Date: 06/12/2021

Duration: 10:00 am to 01:00 pm

Max. Marks: 75

Instructions: Answer ALL questions.

I Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

20Q × 1 mark = 20 marks

1 Programmed cell death by which abnormal cells die and are eliminated called as --

- a) Apoptosis b) Necrosis c) Inflammation d) Cancer

2. Which of the following is not preformed elements of inflammation-----

- a) Prostaglandins b) Serotonin c) Histamine d) Lysosomal enzymes

3. -----following chemical mediator plays important role in early responses of Inflammation

- a) Prostaglandins b) Neutrophils c) Histamine d) IL6

4. The cause of Normocytic anaemia includes-----

- a) Recent blood loss b) Iron Deficiency Anaemia c) Folic acid deficiency Anaemia
d) Sickle cell anaemia

5. In Rheumatoid Arthritis sustained inflammation leads to hypertrophy of the synovium results in the formation of -----

- a) Rheumatoid nodules b) Pannus c) Atrophy d) Fibrosis

6. -----following enzymes responsible for conversion of viral RNA to DNA

- a) Reverse transcriptase b) Integrase c) Protease d) Endonuclease

7. The test which is commonly used in diagnosing epilepsy is-----
a) ECG b) EEG c) MRI d) PET
8. Which of the following disease are sexually transmitted-----
a) Tuberculosis b) Typhoid c) Malaria d) HIV
9. Development of new blood vessels to supply nutrition and oxygen to tumour cells called as -----
a) Angiogenesis b) Apoptosis c) Necrosis d) Invasiveness
10. Insulin resistance along with or without deficiency in insulin secretion-----
a) Type 1 Diabetes b) Type 2 Diabetes c) Hyperthyroidism d) Hypothyroidism
11. Thrombus formation and embolism results in arterial occlusion, decreasing cerebral blood flow and causing infarction-----
a) Shock b) Ischemic Stroke c) Haemorrhagic Stroke d) Hypotension
12. Megaloblastic anaemia is a specific disease caused by deficiency of -----
a) Vitamin B12 b) Iron c) Vitamin C d) Vitamin D
13. The tumours which is non-invasive and remain localized and resembles parent tissue called as -----
a) Cell lines b) Benign Tumour c) Malignant Tumour d) Histopathological tumours
14. Total survival of normal RBCs-----
a) 120 days b) 60 days c) 30 days d) 45 days
15. -----not microvascular complication of diabetes.
a) Retinopathy b) Neuropathy c) Retinopathy d) Diabetic Ketoacidosis
16. Leprosy is caused by-----
a) Mycobacterium leprae b) HIV c) Mycobacterium tuberculosis d) Fungus

17. -----stimulate the process of Erythropoiesis.

a) Erythropoietin b) Angiotensin c) Pepsin d) Serotonin

18. Infection of bacteria in the urine, which frequently associated with symptoms called as.-----

a) Urinary urgency b) Urinary tract infection c) Urinary incontinence d) Urinary retention

19. Hepatitis caused by Fecal-oral route of contamination-----.

a) Hepatitis C (HCV) b) Delta Hepatitis c) Hepatitis A (HAV) d) Hepatitis B (HBV)

20. The sequence of events that take place within a cell as it tools up for division called as-----

a) Cell Cycle b) Mutation c) Atrophy d) All of the above

II Long Answers Question

2Q × 10 marks = 20 marks

1. Explain different mechanism of cell injury

2. Explain clinical symptoms and etiopathogenesis of Asthma

III Short Answers Question

7Q × 5 marks = 35 marks

1. Explain pathophysiology of Anaemia
2. Explain Cell Cycle with neat diagram.
3. Explain pathophysiology of hypertension.
- 4 Define necrosis and explain any two types of necrosis.
- 5 Explain pathophysiology of HIV infection.
- 6 Explain pathophysiology of tuberculosis.
- 7 Explain pathophysiology atherosclerosis.