



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Pathophysiology [PPR-BP204T]

Marks: 75

Duration: 180 mins.

I Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

- 1) The cause of Normocytic anemias includes-----
- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Recent blood loss | 2) Iron Deficiency Anemia | 3) Folic acid deficiency Anemia | 4) Sickle cell anemia |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
- (1)
- 2) The condition in which serum iron level is decreased, serum ferritin concentration is normal or increased and total iron binding capacity decreased-----
- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Microcytic Anemia | 2) Myelodysplastic anemias | 3) Anemia of chronic disease | 4) Macrocytic anemias |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
- (1)
- 3) The serum prolactin levels may be transiently elevated in which type of seizures-----
- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1) Absence | 2) Myoclonic | 3) Tonic-clonic, complex partial | 4) Clonic |
|------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
- (1)
- 4) ----- is defined as any recurrent or continuous seizure activity lasting longer than 30 minutes in which the patient does not regain baseline mental status.
- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1) Generalized tonic-clonic (grand mal) | 2) Nonconvulsive status epilepticus | 3) Partial (focal) seizures | 4) Generalized convulsive status epilepticus |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
- (1)
- 5) Test to confirm Tuberculin reactions includes -----
- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1) HbA1C test | 2) C - Reactive protein test | 3) Montoux test | 4) HbSAg |
|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
- (1)
- 6) The presence of Rose spots (Erythematous macules of 2- 4 mm on the upper abdomen) is hallmark of --
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1) Dengue Fever | 2) Drug induced Fever | 3) Typhoid Fever | 4) Malaria Fever |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
- (1)
- 7) Enteric Fever is associated with -----
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1) Dengue | 2) Typhoid and Paratyphoid | 3) Scrub typhus | 4) None of the above |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
- (1)
- 8) Thrombus formation and embolism results in arterial occlusion, decreasing cerebral blood flow and causing infarction-----
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Shock | 2) Hemorrhagic Stroke | 3) Ischemic Stroke | 4) Hypovolemic shock |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
- (1)
- 9) Severe hypertension during pregnancy-----
- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1) Postlampsia | 2) Penology | 3) Anemia | 4) Preeclampsia |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|
- (1)
- 10) Atherosclerosis is produced by-----
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Endothelial injury | 2) Accumulation of lipoproteins | 3) Monocyte adhesion | 4) All of the above |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
- (1)
- 11) Major characteristics of asthma-----
- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1) Airflow obstruction | 2) Hypo secretion | 3) Bronchial hypo responsiveness | 4) Infection. |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
- (1)
- 12) Inversion of T wave in ECG represents-----
- | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 1) | 2) | 3) | 4) |
|----|----|----|----|
- (1)

- 13) Deposition of calcium salts in soft tissues other than osteoid tissues called-----

1) Calcification	2) Oxidation	3) Osteoporosis	4) Hypoparathyroidism
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(1)
- 14) Programmed cell death by which abnormal cells die and are eliminated called as -----

1) Apoptosis	2) Necrosis	3) Inflammation	4) Cancer
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(1)
- 15) -----following chemical mediator plays important role in early responses of Inflammation

1) Prostaglandins	2) Neutrophils	3) Histamine	4) IL6
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(1)
- 16) Hepatitis caused by Fecal-oral route of contamination-----

1) Hepatitis C (HCV)	2) Delta Hepatitis	3) Hepatitis A (HAV)	4) Hepatitis B (HBV)
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(1)
- 17) Beta cell destruction usually leading to absolute insulin deficiency-----

1) a) Osteoporosis	2) Type 2 Diabetes	3) Depression	4) Type 1 Diabetes
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(1)
- 18) Myocardial necrosis causing release of following intracellular enzymes-----

1) Creatinine picrate	2) Amylase	3) Cytokines	4) Troponin I
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(1)
- 19) Decreased blood supply to specific organ leads to -----

1) DNA synthesis	2) Cell proliferation	3) Ischemia	4) Metamorphosis
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(1)
- 20) ----- is state of emptying of stomach where food which normally buffers and neutralizes the gastric acid, passes down into the small intestine leaving mucosa exposed to aggressive action of gastric acid.

1) Crowns Disease	2) Inflammatory bowel disease	3) Peptic ulcer	4) Duodenal ulcer
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(1)

II Long Answers

Answer all the questions.

- 1) Explain cellular events of inflammation (10)
- 2) Define cell cycle. Explain the cell cycle with neat diagram. (10)

III Short Answers

Answer all the questions.

- 1) Explain the pathophysiology of Asthma (5)
- 2) Explain the pathophysiology of acute renal failure. (5)
- 3) Explain the aetiology and the pathophysiology of Epilepsy. (5)
- 4) Explain the aetiology and the pathophysiology of type 2 Diabetes. (5)
- 5) Explain the pathophysiology of Tuberculosis. (5)
- 6) Explain pathophysiology of urinary tract infection. (5)
- 7) Explain any four mechanism of cell injury (5)

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