

Exam Date & Time: 29-Jul-2022 (10:00 AM - 01:00 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Pathophysiology [PPR-BP204T-S1]

Marks: 75

Duration: 180 mins.

I Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Answer all the questions.

Section Duration: 30 mins

- 1) Disintegration of cell by its own hydrolytic enzymes from lysosomes
----- (1)
- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1) Apoptosis | 2) Necrosis | 3) Inflammation | 4) Autolysis |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
- 2) Agents acting as chemotactic substances for different leucocytes in the process of inflammation called as ----- (1)
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1) Prostaglandins | 2) Serotonin | 3) Chemokines | 4) Lysosomal enzymes |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
- 3) -----following chemical mediator plays important role in early responses of Inflammation (1)
- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|--------|
| 1) Prostaglandins | 2) Neutrophils | 3) Histamine | 4) IL6 |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|--------|
- 4) The cause of Normocytic anemias includes----- (1)
- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Recent blood loss | 2) Iron Deficiency Anemia | 3) Folic acid deficiency Anemia | 4) Sickle cell anemia |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
- 5) Antibodies in Rheumatoid Arthritis called as ----- (1)
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|
| 1) Rheumatoid nodules | 2) Rheumatoid Factors | 3) IL-6 | 4) Fibrosis |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|
- 6) -----following enzymes responsible for conversion of viral RNA to Viral DNA (1)
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1) Reverse transcriptase | 2) Integrase | 3) Protease | 4) Endonuclease |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
- 7) The condition in which serum iron level is decreased, serum ferritin concentration is normal or increased and total iron binding capacity decreased.called as----- (1)
- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Microcytic Anemia | 2) Myelodysplastic anemias | 3) Anemia of chronic disease | 4) Macrocytic anemias |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
- 8) ----- leading cause of chronic hepatitis cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma (1)

1) Hepatitis B (HBV) and Hepatitis C (HCV)	2) Hepatitis A (HAV)	3) Hepatitis E	4) Hepatitis G
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- 9) Secondary tumors formed from cells released from primary tumor called as----- (1)

1) Angiogenesis	2) Apoptosis	3) Necrosis	4) Metastasis
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- 10) The serum prolactin levels may be transiently elevated in which type of seizures.----- (1)

1) Myoclonic	2) Absence	3) Tonic-clonic, complex partial	4) Clonic
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- 11) Inadequate production of thyroid hormone results in----- (1)

1) Hypothyroidism	2) Hyperthyroidism	3) Diabetes	4) All of the above
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- 12) The lab investigation used to differentiate microcytic anaemia from macrocytic anaemia is ----- (1)

1) Haemoglobin	2) MCV	3) Platelets	4) WBCs
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- 13) In the cell cycle which of the following phase also called as premitotic phase ----- (1)

1) G1 Phase	2) G2 Phase	3) G0 Phase	4) S Phase
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- 14) . Insulin resistance along with or without deficiency of insulin secretion is commonly seen in----- (1)

1) Type 1 Diabetes	2) Secondary Diabetes	3) Type 2 Diabetes	4) Gestational diabetes
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- 15) . ----- 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)

1) Generalized tonic-clonic (grand mal)	2) Nonconvulsive status epilepticus	3) Partial (focal) seizures	4) Generalized convulsive status epilepticus
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- 16) Leprosy is caused by----- (1)

1) Mycobacterium leprae	2) HIV	3) Mycobacterium tuberculosis	4) Fungus
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- 17) ----- 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)

1) Crowns Disease	2) Inflammatory bowel disease	3) Peptic ulcer	4) Duodenal ulcer
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|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
- 18) Which of the following Urinary tract infection not classified under lower urinary tract infection----- (1)
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|----------------|--|-------------|--|---------------|--|-------------------|--|
| 1) Prostatitis | | 2) Cystitis | | 3) Urethritis | | 4) Pyelonephritis | |
|----------------|--|-------------|--|---------------|--|-------------------|--|
- 19) Which of the following Hepatitis always associated with Hepatitis B----- (1)
- | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|----------------|--|----------------------|--|----------------|--|
| 1) Hepatitis C (HCV) | | 2) Hepatitis D | | 3) Hepatitis A (HAV) | | 4) Hepatitis E | |
|----------------------|--|----------------|--|----------------------|--|----------------|--|
- 20) The causative organism of Peptic Ulcer Disease is ----- (1)
- | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|------------------------|--|-------------------|--|---------------|--|
| 1) Aedcs aegypti | | 2) Helicobacter Pylori | | 3) Ae. albopictus | | 4) Salmonella | |
|------------------|--|------------------------|--|-------------------|--|---------------|--|

II Long Answers

Answer all the questions.

- 1) Define cell Injury. Classify and explain different types of necrosis in detail (10)
- 2) Explain the pathophysiology of Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. (10)

III Short Answers

Answer all the questions.

- 1) Differentiate between Anaemia of chronic disease and Iron deficiency anaemia. (5)
- 2) . Explain mechanism of apoptosis. (5)
- 3) Explain the main causes of Hyperlipidemia (5)
- 4) Explain the pathophysiology of Rheumatoid arthritis (5)
- 5) Write note on Typhoid and Urinary tract Infection (5)
- 6) Explain cell cycle with neat diagram (5)
- 7) Explain the pathophysiology of Epilepsy (5)

-----End-----

