

Time- 3 hrs

Marks 75

Q. I	MCQ	Mark
1	Inflammation of prolonged duration in which, inflammation, tissue injury, and attempts of repair coexist is called as _____	1
a	Chronic Inflammation	
b	Acute Inflammation	
c	Transient Inflammation	
d	Compound Inflammation	
2	Reduced Oxygen supply to an organ or part of the body is called as	1
a	Hypoxia	
b	Hyperemia	
c	Hyponatrimia	
d	Hypokalemia	
3	Exudate is an extravascular fluid that has _____	1
a	Low protein concentration, cellular debris and has a low specific gravity	
b	Low protein concentration, cellular debris and has a high specific gravity	
c	High protein concentration, cellular debris and has a low specific gravity	
d	High protein concentration, cellular debris and has a high specific gravity	
4	_____ is a fluid released during inflammation and has higher amount of proteins.	1
a	Lymph	
b	Transudate	
c	Exudate	
d	Intracellular Fluid	
5	Increased sensitivity to pain is called as	1
a	Hyperalgesia	
b	Hypoalgesia	
c	Analgesia	
d	Algesia	
6	Hypertension caused by chronic kidney disease is called as _____	1
a	Primary Hypertension	
b	Secondary Hypertension	
c	Nonlethal Hypertension	
d	Essential Hypertension	
7	_____ infarct is referred as 'non-ST elevation infarct (NSTEMI)'	1
a	Anterior	
b	Transmural	
c	Septal	
d	Subendocardial	

- 8 Inability of the kidneys to perform excretory function leading to retention of nitrogenous waste products from the blood is called as _____ **1**
- Renal Failure
 - Renal calculi
 - Urinary Tract Infection
 - Kidney stone
- 9 _____ is irreversible necrosis of heart muscle secondary to prolonged ischemia. **1**
- Acute Myocardial Infarction
 - Hypertension
 - Hypotension
 - Atherosclerosis
- 10 In which type of emphysema, the acini are uniformly enlarged from the level of the respiratory bronchiole to the terminal alveoli? **1**
- Pan acinar
 - Para septal
 - Irregular
 - Distal
- 11 The immediate cause of _____ is disturbance in normal protective mucosal 'barrier' by acid pepsin, resulting in digestion of the mucosa. **1**
- Ischemic heart disease
 - Peptic ulcer disease
 - Brain stroke
 - Schizophrenia
- 12 Which of the following is not characteristic of Hemolytic anemia **1**
- Erythroid hyperplasia
 - Increased erythropoietin levels
 - Increased reticulocytes
 - Thrombocytopenia
- 13 Parkinson disease (PD) is a neurodegenerative disease that is caused by loss of _____ from the substantia nigra. **1**
- Adrenergic neurons
 - Dopaminergic neurons
 - Serotonergic neurons
 - cholinergic neurons
- 14 _____ is caused by beta cell destruction and insulin deficiency. **1**
- Type 1 diabetes mellitus
 - Type 2 diabetes mellitus
 - Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
 - Cranial diabetes insipidus.

- 15** Which of the following is negative symptoms of schizophrenia **1**
a delusions
b hallucinations
c withdrawal from social contacts
d thought disorder
- 16** Which is correct regarding IBD **1**
a Toxic megacolon occurs Crohn's and Ulcerative colitis
b Risk of developing ulcerative colitis is higher in smokers than non-smokers
c Cobblestone appearance on bowel wall is more characteristic of Crohn disease
d Patients with Crohn disease are more at a risk of colorectal cancer than UC patients
- 17** In the treatment of osteoporosis, which of this essential vitamin is needed to ensure that enough calcium is absorbed by the body? **1**
a Vit. A
b Vit. C
c Vit. B
d Vit. D
- 18** Chemicals, that can induce cancer are called **1**
a Hazardous substances
b Carcinogens
c Mutagenic agents
d Non-Carcinogens
- 19** What are the symptoms of the people suffering from latent tuberculosis infection? **1**
a Spread TB bacteria to others
b Patient feel sick
c Have no symptoms
d Patients have a negative TB blood test.
- 20** Syphilis is caused by which microorganism? **1**
a *C. oerfringes*
b *C. botulinum*
c *Ventral pallidum*
d *Treponema pallidum*
- II. Long Answers (Answer 2 out of 3) **20****
A Describe any FOUR biochemical mechanisms of Cell Injury.
B What is Angina? Explain the types of angina. Discuss Risk factors and pathophysiology of Angina pectoris
C Discuss in detail signs and symptoms, etiology and pathogenesis of Peptic Ulcer.

III. Short Answers (Answer 7 out of 9)

35

- A** Note on Basic principles of wound healing in the skin
- B** Explain the signs and symptoms, etiopathogenesis and types of asthma
- C** Write a note on pathogenesis of Gynecomastia
- D** Discuss signs, symptoms and etiology of megaloblastic anemia
- E** Define Benign and Malignant Tumour. Discuss the mechanism of carcinogenesis.
- F** Enlist the carcinogenic factors.
- G** What is Jaundice? Classify according to Pathogenesis. Discuss Symptoms and pathogenesis of Jaundice.
- H** Write a note on Urinary tract infections
- I** Discuss signs, symptoms and etiology of Syphilis
