

Time- 3 hrs

Marks 75

Q. I	MCQ	Mark
1	cell swelling is a result of	1
a	decrease activity of sodium pump	
b	increase glycogen production	
c	decrease protein synthesis	
d	decrease lactic acid secretion	
2	Which of the following is the hallmark of programmed cell death?	1
a	Apoptosis	
b	Coagulation Necrosis	
c	Fibrinoid necrosis	
d	Liquefaction necrosis	
3	Wound contraction is mediated by ?	1
a	Epithelial tissue	
b	Myofibroblast	
c	Collagen	
d	Elastin	
4	Cells while crossing the blood vessel wall may pass through the endothelial cellular gaps. This transport is called as _____	1
a	Intracellular Transport	
b	Transcellular Transport	
c	Paracellular Transport	
d	Symport	
5	A purulent exudate, is an inflammatory exudate rich in leukocytes, cell debris and, in many cases, microbes is called as _____	1
a	Lymph	
b	Transudate	
c	Plural Fluid	
d	Pus	
6	Hypertension caused by chronic kidney disease is called as _____	1
a	Primary Hypertension	
b	Secondary Hypertension	
c	Nonlethal Hypertension	
d	Essential Hypertension	
7	Heart attack occurs when there is blood clotting in	1
a	Renal Artery	
b	Mesenteric artery	
c	Hepatic artery	
d	Coronary artery	

- 8 Inability of the kidneys to perform excretory function leading to retention of nitrogenous waste products from the blood is called as _____ 1
- a Renal Failure
- b Renal calculi
- c Urinary Tract Infection
- d Kidney stone
- 9 The Primary cause of heart failure is 1
- a Arterial hypertension
- b Coronary atherosclerosis
- c Myocardial dysfunction
- d Valvular dysfunction
- 10 The acini are uniformly enlarged from the level of the respiratory bronchiole to the terminal alveoli in _____ emphysema 1
- a Pan acinar
- b Para septal
- c Irregular
- d Distal
- 11 A _____ is a mucosal perforation that penetrates the muscularis mucosae and lamina propria, usually produced by acid-pepsin aggression 1
- a Ischemic heart disease
- b Peptic ulcer disease
- c Brain stroke
- d Schizophrenia
- 12 A lack of which of these will result in abnormally large red blood cells and a condition called megaloblastic anemia? 1
- a Oxygen
- b Vitamin C
- c Carbon dioxide
- d Vitamin B-12 and folic acid
- 13 Parkinson's disease is primarily associated with the gradual loss of _____ in the substantia nigra of the brain 1
- a Cholinergic neurons
- b Dopaminergic neurons
- c Serotonergic neurons
- d Adrenergic neurons
- 14 In _____, the pancreas makes little or no insulin 1
- a Type 1 diabetes mellitus
- b Type 2 diabetes mellitus
- c Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
- d Cranial diabetes insipidus.
- 15 The _____ occurs basically due to excessive firing of the neurons and fast spread of these impulses over the brain 1
- a delusions
- b hallucinations
- c epilepsy
- 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 These factors increase risk of osteoporotic fracture: 1
- a High bone mineral density
 - b Poor muscle strength
 - c High body weight
 - d High lean mass
- 18 Choose the odd one with respect to physical carcinogens 1
- a Tobacco smoke
 - b Gamma rays
 - c UV rays
 - d X-rays
- 19 _____ is a chronic inflammatory disease caused by the 1
- pathogenic bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.
- a Arthritis
 - b Asthma
 - c Tuberculosis
 - d Pulmonary hypotension
- 20 Which of the following is the cause of Syphilis. 1
- a *Entamoeba histolytica* is a type of parasite
 - b *C. botulinum* is a type of bacteria
 - c *Plasmodium* parasite
 - d The parasite *Treponema pallidum*
- II. Long Answers (Answer 2 out of 3) 2 x 10 =20
- A What are the causes of cell injury? Write a short note on Cell Death Acidosis & Alkalosis and Electrolyte imbalance
 - B Describe the different types of angina in detail. Discuss Major Risk factors and pathophysiology of Angina pectoris.
 - C Discuss in detail signs and symptoms, etiology and pathogenesis of epilepsy.
- III. Short Answers (Answer 7 out of 9) 7 x 5 =35
- A Explain in detail the process of WBC migration.
 - B Define bronchial asthma and mention types, pathological causes and etiopathogenesis asthma
 - C Discuss pathogenesis of type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus
 - D Discuss signs, symptoms and etiology of schizophrenia
 - E Enlist Carcinogenic Factors. Discuss the mechanism of carcinogenesis.
 - F Define IBD. Differentiate between Ulcerative Colitis and Crohn's Disease as per signs, symptoms, etiology and pathogenesis
 - G Discuss Various symptoms, causes and pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis

- H Discuss symptoms and pathogenesis of typhoid
I Write a note on etiology, transmission, and symptoms of Gonorrhea
