F.Y. B.Pharm
Sem - II
31/11/2025
ATKT

(Time: 3 Hours) Total Marks: 75

N.B.: All Questions are compulsory.

Q.1: Multiple choice questions. **20 Marks**

1. _____ a serious condition where body tissue dies especially skeletal due to a lack of blood supply

a) Necrosis b) Apoptosis
c) Fibrosis d) Gangrene

2. _____ is the irreversible death of cells or tissues

a) Autolysis b) Necrosis
c) Apoptosis d) Gangrene

3. The process where cells, tissues, or organs decrease in size is called

a) Hypertrophy b) Atrophy
c) Hyperplasia d) Metaplasia

4. The enlargement of an organ or tissue caused by _____

a) Hypertrophy b) Atrophy
c) Hyperplasia d) Metaplasia

5. _____ mechanism is involved in cellular repair

a) Apoptosis b) Necrosis
c) Hypertrophy d) Regeneration

6. In _____ sudden increase in oxygen demand.

a) Angina pectoris b) Hypertension
c) Cardiac arrythmia d) Atherosclerosis

7. Disturbance in automaticity or in rhythms of heart is called as

a) Angina pectoris b) Hypertension
c) Cardiac arrythmia d) Atherosclerosis

8. Airway hyperresponsiveness in asthma is due to

a) Decreased surfactant production b) Inflammatory cell infiltration
c) Lung fibrosis d) Alveolar rupture

9. Following are the NOT symptoms of emphysema

a) Loose elasticity of chest
b) Shortness of breath
c) Hypotension
d) Persistent coughing

10. What is/ are the diagnosis tests for renal failure?

a) Creatinine and urea levels
b) Kidney function test
c) Urine albumin
d) All of the above

11. The red blood cells are larger than normal is common cause of _____ anemia

a) Megaloblastic
b) Iron deficiency
c) Haemorrhagic
d) Pernicious

12. In the pancreas, which are the hormone is responsible to increase blood glucose levels.

a) Insulin
b) Glucagon
c) Somatostatin
d) Pancreatic Polypeptide

13. The hallmark symptom of hyperthyroidism is

a) Tachycardia
b) Bradycardia
c) Hypertension
d) weight gain

14. Amyloid beta plaque formation is the main causes of _____

a) Epilepsy
b) Gout
c) Parkinson's disease
d) Alzheimer's disease

15. What is/ are the treatments for peptic ulcer from the following:

a) Antacids
b) Proton pump inhibitors
c) Life style changes
d) All of the above

16. Primary cause of Jaundice is:

a) Excess of bilirubin in the bloodstream
b) Virus
c) Excess Alcohol
d) Inflammation

17. Accumulation of uric acid results:

a) Osteoporosis
b) Gout
c) Rheumatoid arthritis
d) Rickets

18. The TNM staging system for solid tumors was developed by the _____

a) World Health Organization (WHO)
b) Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS)
c) World Medical Association (WMA)
d) Union for International Cancer Control (UICC)

19. The gold standard test for confirming active pulmonary TB is:

a) Chest X-ray b) Sputum smear microscopy
c) Mantoux test d) ELISA

20. The causative agent of gonorrhea is

a) Treponema pallidum b) human immunodeficiency virus
c) Gallivirus d) bacterium Neisseria gonorrhoeae

Q.2. Long answer question (Attempt any TWO out of three) 20 Marks

1. Define Cell Injury. Enlist different types of morphology of cell injury. Give a note on Atrophy and Hypertrophy.
2. Give a note on etiology, causes, signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment of hypertension.
3. Compare Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. Briefly explain its causes, symptoms, pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment.

Q.3. Short answer questions (Attempt any SEVEN out of nine) 35 Marks

1. Discuss the stages of inflammation in detail.
2. Explain causes, diagnosis and pathogenesis of acute renal failure.
3. Give a note on pathophysiology of Epilepsy.
4. Define anemia. Discuss megaloblastic anemia and hemophilia in detail.
5. Give causes, signs and symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of IBD and Jaundice
6. Explain pathophysiology of Gout.
7. Classify different types of cancer. Distinguish between benign and malignant tumors.
8. Discuss pathophysiology of Tuberculosis.
9. Give a note on etiology, transmission, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of Gonorrhea,

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