

Time- 3 hrs

Marks 75

Q. I

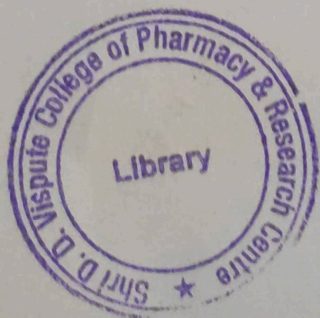
MCQ

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



- 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 Gonorrhoea

