



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY
Term End Examination 2018 - 19
Programme- Bachelor of Pharmacy
Course Name - Pathophysiology
Course Code – BP204T
(Semester – 2)

Time allotted: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 75

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group –A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

20 x 1 = 20

1. *Choose the correct alternative from the following*
 - (i) Renin is produced and stored in _____
 - a. Juxtaglomerular cells
 - b. Liver cells
 - c. Pancreatic cells
 - d. Thyroid gland
 - (ii) Angiotensin II is the most potent _____
 - a. Vasoconstrictor
 - b. Vasodilator
 - c. Hypotensive
 - d. None
 - (iii) Aldosterone that promotes reabsorption of _____
 - a. Sodium
 - b. water
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. Potassium
 - (iv) Prostaglandins are _____
 - a. vasodepressor
 - b. antihypertensives
 - c. vasopressor
 - d. Both a & b
 - (v) Mönckeberg's arteriosclerosis is _____
 - a. Hyaline deposition
 - b. Calcification of the media
 - c. Thickening of media due to aging
 - d. Atheroma formation
 - (vi) In hyperkalemia a decreased GFR results in excessive accumulation of _____
 - a. Calcium in the blood
 - b. Potassium in the blood
 - c. Sodium in the blood
 - d. Protein in the blood
 - (vii) Homocysteine is converted into methionine by transfer of a _____
 - a. methylene group
 - b. methoxy group
 - c. methyl group
 - d. ethyl group

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- (viii) Leprosy is caused by _____
- a. Mycobacterium leprae b. Basillus leprae
c. Mycobacterium leprae d. Basillus leprosy
- (ix) Leptomeningitis occurs in _____
- a. Dura matter b. Pia matter
c. Subarachnoid space d. None
- (x) Mantoux skin test is the diagnostic method for _____
- a. Typhoid b. Leprosy
c. Urinary Tract Infection d. Tuberculosis
- (xi) Deposition of β -amyloid protein in the form of extracellular senile (amyloid) plaques occurs in _____
- a. Parkinson's disease b. Alzheimer's disease
c. Epilepsy d. None
- (xii) Which hepatitis virus infection is associated with hepatitis B infection?
- a. Hepatitis Delta virus b. Hepatitis C virus
c. Hepatitis A virus d. Hepatitis E virus
- (xiii) Alcohol dehydrogenase present in _____
- a. Cytosol b. Mitochondria
c. Endoplasmic reticulum d. Nucleus
- (xiv) In gastric parietal cell, which receptor shows protective mechanism?
- a. Gastrin receptor b. Prostaglandin receptor
c. Muscarinic receptor d. H₂ histaminic receptor
- (xv) Smoking reduces blood level of _____
- a. LDL b. VLDL
c. HDL d. None
- (xvi) Mutation in haemoglobin molecule, like substitution of valine for glutamic acid at 6-residue position of the β -globin is responsible for _____
- a. Thalassemia b. Iron deficiency anaemia
c. AIDS d. Sickle cell syndrome
- (xvii) Acid fast bacteria shows acid fastness due to presence of _____
- a. Mycolic acid b. Glycoprotein
c. Carbohydrate d. None
- (xviii) Extracellular hyaline is seen in _____
- a. Epithelial tissues b. Connective tissues
c. Smooth muscle d. Nerve tissues
- (xix) Caseous necrosis in tuberculosis is the example of _____
- a. Calcification in degenerated tissues b. Metastatic calcification
c. Calcification in dead tissue d. None

- (xx) Nuclear clumping occurs due to _____
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. Lactic acidosis | b. Low Oxygen supply |
| c. Increase in pH | d. Both a & b |

Group – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

7 x 5 = 35

Answer any *seven* from the following

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. Describe Secondary wound healing. | 5 |
| 3. Write a note on Acute renal failure. | 5 |
| 4. Describe the synthesis and release of the T3 and T4. | 5 |
| 5. Write a note on Gouty Arthritis. | 5 |
| 6. Write a note on Thalassemia. | 5 |
| 7. What are Sickle syndromes? | 5 |
| 8. Write down the risk factors for alcoholic liver disease. | 5 |
| 9. Write down the classification and features of jaundice. | 5 |
| 10. What is Meningitis? Describe any one type of Meningitis. | 5 |

Group – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

2x 10 = 20

Answer any *two* from the following

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11. (a) What is Alzheimer disease? | 3 |
| (b) Describe etiology of peptic ulcer with diagram. | 7 |
| 12. (a) What is Alzheimer disease? | 3 |
| (b) Describe etiology of peptic ulcer with diagram. | 7 |
| 13. (a) What is Osteoporosis? | 3 |
| (b) Describe the pathogenesis of Rheumatoid arthritis. | 7 |

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