BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023
Programme – B.Sc.(CCT)-2022
Course Name – Pathology
Course Code - BCCTC203
(Semester II)

Full Marks : 60   **Time : 2:30 Hours**

[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)   1 x 15=15

1. *Choose the correct alternative from the following :*

(i) Indicate pulmonary embolism is

a) A pulmonary clot obstructing a pulmonary artery
b) Right sided heart failure
c) A blood clot obstructing the aorta
d) None of these

(ii) Coronary artery disease (CAD) can be determined by this test

a) Cardiac catherization
b) Electrocardiogram
c) Treadmill stress test
d) all of these

(iii) Choose from the following an increased white blood cell count is indicative of which disease?

a) Lupus
b) Leukaemia
c) Anaemia
d) Melanoma

(iv) Identify the most common symptom of high blood pressure

a) Ciliated Epithelium
b) Diaphragm
c) Pleura
d) Sternum

(v) Identify from the following which is not a risk factor for gastric cancer

a) Type A blood
b) Lack of refrigeration
c) Cigarette smoking
d) Type O blood

(vi) Select from the following which Tests can help in the Detection of Kidney Stones

a) Computed Tomography (CT) scan
b) Urine test
c) Ultrasound scanning
d) None of these

(vii) Select from the following what is the outermost membrane surrounding the brain

a) pia mater
b) arachnoid mater

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c) dura mater

d) alma mater

(viii) Select from the following which method is used for CSF collection?

a) lumbar puncture (spinal tap)

b) FNAC

c) Histochemistry

d) Immunofluroscence

(ix) Select the name of milk letdown hormone

a) Oestrogen

b) Progesterone

c) Oxytocin

d) Prolactin

(x) Predict from the following how is orchitis transmitted?

a) Viruses

b) Orchitis may be caused by a sexually transmitted infection (STI), such as gonorrhea or chlamydia.

c) Food intake

d) Water intake

(xi) Identify the most commonly used fixative in clinical practice?

a) 10% natural buffered Formalin

b) Zenkres fluid

c) Bouins fluid

d) Cornoy's fluid

(xii) Indicate what kind of microscope slide should be used in preparation for immunofluorescence staining?

a) Plain glass slide

b) Monospot slide

c) Any kind of slide

d) Glass slide frosted on both sides

(xiii) Identify the first step of immunohistochemistry

a) Fixation

b) Antigen retrieval

c) Blocking

d) Antibody labeling and visualization

(xiv) Select from the following which is an extracellular messenger of apoptosis

a) tumor necrosis factor

b) serine

c) translation inhibitor

d) ribozyme

(xv) Interpret from the following which laboratory parameter is used to classify anemia into microcytic, normocytic, or macrocytic?

a) Mean Corpuscular Volume

b) Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin

c) Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration

d) Red Cell Distribution Width

Group-B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Define ischemia. Illustrate common cause of ischemia (3)
3. Briefly describe embedding (3)
4. State the name of instruments are used in FNAC (3)
5. Illustrate the types of tumors (3)
6. Illustrate different types of caspases with specific function (3)

OR

Differentiate between transudate and exudate oedema (3)

Group-C
(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Explain the laboratory testing used to diagnose and monitor patients with diabetes mellitus (5)
8. Summarize the intrinsic and extrinsic pathway of Apoptosis (5)
9. Express a short note on Meningioma and Gliomas (5)
10. Illustrate the indications for transfusion of red blood cells in a patient with anemia (5)

11. Describe the procedure and uses of Immunohistochemistry (5)
12. Organize a relation amongst Inflamatory bowel disease and different G I hormones (5)

OR

Explain the sign and symptoms of Polycystic renal diseases (5)

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