



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024 Programme – B.Pharm-2021/B.Pharm-2022/B.Pharm-2023 Course Name – Pathophysiology/Pathophysiology - Theory Course Code - BP204T (Semester II)

Full Marks: 75

Time: 3:0 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 20=20

- 1. Choose the correct alternative from the following:
 - (i) Select the disease or cell injury caused due to unwanted activity of physician to treat primary disease.
 - a) latrogenic
 - c) Hypoxia

- b) Idiopathic
- d) Psychogenic
- (ii) Select the correct option: An increase in the number of parenchymal cells of an organ is called
 - a) Atrophy

b) Hyperplasia

c) Hypertrophy

- d) Neoplasia
- (iii) Select the term for disordered cellular development of epithelial cells of an organ.
 - a) Atrophy

b) Hyperplasia

c) Dysplasia

- d) Metaplasia
- (iv) Which one of the following is not considered as a cellular adaptation?
 - a) Hyperplasia

b) Hypertrophy

c) Hypoplasia

- d) Metaplasia
- (v) Which one of the following is not the central effect of diabetes mellitus?
 - a) Polydipsia

b) Stupor

c) Weight loss

- d) Polyphagia
- (vi) Which organs are directly involved in the elimination of protons from the organism during the maintenance of the acid-base balance?
 - a) Liver and heart

b) Kidney and heart

c) Lungs and kidney

- d) Kidney and pancreas
- (vii) Identify the erythrocyte morphology in vitamin B12 deficiency anemia.

a) Hyperchromic	b) Macrocytic
c) Hyperchromic (viii) Identify which one of the following is not a cha	d) Hypochromic
a) Often associated with higher than normal	b) Related to high blood pressure and/or
ketone levels at diagnosis c) Episodes of low blood sugar level are	 cholesterol levels in the diagnosis d) Not linked to increased body weight.
common. (ix) Select the factor which is not considered a mod	
 a) Dyslipo-proteinaemia c) Genetics (x) Identify the correct term for thickening and loss 	 b) Tobacco smoking d) Vitamin B6 deficiency s of arterial wall.
 a) Arteriosclerosis c) Myocardial infraction (xi) Identify the incorrect diagnostic test of hyperte 	b) Angina pectoris d) Hypertension nsion.
a) Chest X-ray c) Complete blood count (xii) Select the correct etiology of myocardial infarct	b) ECG d) Gram staining
a) Atherosclerosis	b) Occlusion of an artery by an embolus or thrombus
c) Contraction of cardiac muscles	d) Both Atherosclerosis and Occlusion of an artery by an embolus or thrombus
(xiii) Select which of the following cardiovascular dis	
 a) Congestive heart failure c) Angina Pectoris (xiv) Identify which of the following is not the diagno 	b) Hypertension d) Atherosclerosis estic test of COPD.
a) Chest X-ray c) Pulmonary function test (xv) Identify the correct example of leukotriene anta	b) Arterial blood gas analysis d) Gram staining
a) Salbutamol c) Montelukast (xvi) Identify the incorrect clinical manifestations of a	b) Terbutaline d) Atenolol
a) Shortness of breath	
c) Narrowing of coronary artery (xvii) Choose the correct treatment for gastric cancer	b) Sweating d) Fever from the following options
a) Surgery c) Radiation therapy (xviii) Choose the correct treatment for inflammatory	b) Chemotherapy d) All the treatment methods
a) Surgery c) Physical therapy (xix) Choose which of the following types of hepatitis	b) Antibiotics d) Chiropractic care s can be prevented with a vaccine.
a) Hepatitis A c) Hepatitis C (xx) Choose the correct treatment for hepatitis.	b) Hepatitis B d) Every hepatitis can be cured.
a) Antibiotics c) Antiviral medication	b) Surgery d) Chiropractic care

Group-B

	(Short Answer Type Questions)	5 x 7=35
	Describe the etiology and pathogenesis of alcoholic liver disease. List out the various etiologies of cell injury.	(5) (5)
	Explain the pathogenesis involved in myocardial infarction citing its etiology. Differentiate between respiratory acidosis and respiratory alkalosis.	(5) (5)
6.	Define atrophy, hypertrophy, hyperplasia, metaplasia, dysplasia.	(5)
7.	Illustrate the clinical manifestations and complications of iron deficiency anaemia.	(5)
8.	OR Applying the types of hypertension, report its clinical manifestation. Illustrate about the complications of chronic renal failure. OR Differentiate between arteriosclerosis and atherosclerosis.	(5) (5)
	Group-C (Long Answer Type Questions)	10 × 2=20
9.	Discuss in detail on necrosis and apoptosis.	(10)
10	OR Classifying the different types of angina, explain the clinical manifestations and complication for angina pectoris.	(10) s (10)
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