

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

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

5 x 7=35

2. Describe the etiology and pathogenesis of alcoholic liver disease. (5)
3. List out the various etiologies of cell injury. (5)
4. Explain the pathogenesis involved in myocardial infarction citing its etiology. (5)
5. Differentiate between respiratory acidosis and respiratory alkalosis. (5)
6. Define atrophy, hypertrophy, hyperplasia, metaplasia, dysplasia. (5)
7. Illustrate the clinical manifestations and complications of iron deficiency anaemia. (5)

OR

- Applying the types of hypertension, report its clinical manifestation. (5)
8. Illustrate about the complications of chronic renal failure. (5)

OR

- Differentiate between arteriosclerosis and atherosclerosis. (5)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

10 x 2=20

9. Discuss in detail on necrosis and apoptosis. (10)
10. Illustrate about acute and chronic renal failure. (10)

OR

- Classifying the different types of angina, explain the clinical manifestations and complications for angina pectoris. (10)

Handwritten notes in blue ink, including the word "technology" and the date "25/11/2025".