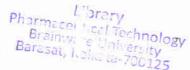




BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY



Term End Examination 2023 Programme - B.Pharm-2019/B.Pharm-2020/B.Pharm-2021/B.Pharm-2022 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

- Choose the correct alternative from the following:
- (i) Select the correct prognosis for alcoholic liver disease
 - a) Complete cure is possible with medication
 - c) Surgery is always necessary
- (ii) Identify the treatment option for thalassemia
 - a) Blood transfusion
 - c) Anti-inflammatory drugs
- - a) Thyroxine c) Cortisol
 - seizures?
 - a) Parkinson\'s disease
- c) Epilepsy
- a) Schizophrenia is characterized by mood swings, while bipolar disorder is characterized by hallucinations and delusions.
 - c) Schizophrenia and bipolar disorder are the same condition.
- (vi) Select the main cation in intracellular fluid is
 - a) Potassium
 - c) Chloride

- b) Symptoms can be managed with medication and lifestyle changes
- d) The disease is fatal
- b) Antibiotics
- d) Insulin injections
- (iii) Select which of the following hormones is produced by the adrenal gland

 - b) Insulin
 - d) Growth hormone
- (iv) Select which of the following is a chronic neurological disorder characterized by recurrent
 - b) Stroke
 - d) Alzheimer\'s disease
- (v) Select the correct difference between schizophrenia and bipolar disorder
 - Schizophrenia is characterized by hallucinations and delusions, while bipolar disorder is characterized by mood swings.
 - d) Schizophrenia and bipolar disorder are both characterized by anxiety and fear.
 - b) Sodium
 - d) Bi-Carbonate

(vii) Select which of the following neurotransmitters	is associated with mood regulation
(viii	a) Serotonin c) Dopamine) Select the disease or cell injury caused due to lo	b) Acetylcholine d) Norepinephrine ow oxygen level
(ix)	a) latrogenic c) Hypoxia Select the correct option. Reduction of the numorgan is called	b) Idiopathic d) Psychogenic ber and size of parenchymal cells of an
(x)	a) Atrophy c) Hypertrophy Identify the function of histamine:	b) Hyperplasia d) Neoplasia
(xi)	a) Vasodilation c) Increased vascular permeability Identify the correct option, Dolor means	b) Vasoconstriction d) Decreased vascular permeability
	a) Increased blood flow c) Disruption of tissue structure	 b) Exudation of fluid d) Stretching of pain receptors and nerves by mediators
(xii)	Identify the function (s) of nitric oxide as an infla	
(xiii	a) Vasodilation c) Increased vascular permeability ldentify wgich one of the followings is not the ce	b) Tissue damage d) Both a & b entral effect of Diabetes Mellitus
(xiv	a) Polydipsia c) Weight loss Identify which one of the followings are the anti	b) Stupor d) Polyphagia -Parkinson's drug except
(xv)	a) Levodopa c) Carbidopa Choose which of the following is a complication	b) Bromocryptin d) Salbutamol of peptic ulcer
(xvi)	a) Pancreatitis c) Gastric cancer Choose which of the following is a risk factor for	b) Cirrhosis d) Coronary artery disease gastric cancer
(xvii	a) Regular exercise c) Chronic H.pylori infection Choose which of the following is not a symptom	b) Healthy diet d) Low stress levels of inflammatory bowel disease
	a) Abdominal pain c) Weight gain) Choose how is inflammatory bowel disease diag	b) Diarrhea d) Rectal bleeding nosed
(xix)	a) Blood test c) X-ray Choose the correct prognosis for inflammatory by	b) Endoscopy d) Ultrasound
	a) Complete cure is possible with medication	b) Symptoms can be managed with medication
(xx)	c) Surgery is always necessary Choose which of the following is a risk factor for	and lifestyle changes d) The disease is fatal
	a) Excessive alcohol consumption c) Being overweight	b) Sharing needles d) Being a vegetarian

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)	5 x 7=35		
2. Define anaemia and list out the various etiologies of anaemia.	(5)		
3. Enumerate the etiology and pathogenesis of COPD			
4. Cite the types and etiology of Gout			
5. Describe the pathogenesis of sickle cell anaemia			
6. List the various types of Tuberculosis.			
7. Explain the release and actions of insulin focusing on its treatment strategies.			
OR			
Differentiate between various types of Hepatitis focusing on their clinical manifestations an treatment strategies.	d (5)		
8. Illustrate the clinical manifestaons and etiology of diabetes mellitus.			
OR			
Illustrate the clinical manifestations and treatment of AIDS	(5)		
Group-C			
(Long Answer Type Questions)	10 x 2=20		
9. State the types of Haemophilia focusing on their pathogenesis.	(10)		
10. Classify Sexually Transmitted Disease and illustrate the disease caused by Treponema pallidium.			
OR			
Explain in details the disease caused by Neisseria species with diagram.	(10)		