



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)

Library
Pharmaceutical Technology
Brainware University
Barasat, Kolkata-700125

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 correct prognosis for alcoholic liver disease
- a) Complete cure is possible with medication b) Symptoms can be managed with medication and lifestyle changes
- c) Surgery is always necessary d) The disease is fatal
- (ii) Identify the treatment option for thalassemia
- a) Blood transfusion b) Antibiotics
- c) Anti-inflammatory drugs d) Insulin injections
- (iii) Select which of the following hormones is produced by the adrenal gland
- a) Thyroxine b) Insulin
- c) Cortisol d) Growth hormone
- (iv) Select which of the following is a chronic neurological disorder characterized by recurrent seizures?
- a) Parkinson's disease b) Stroke
- c) Epilepsy d) Alzheimer's disease
- (v) Select the correct difference between schizophrenia and bipolar disorder
- a) Schizophrenia is characterized by mood swings, while bipolar disorder is characterized by hallucinations and delusions.
- b) Schizophrenia is characterized by hallucinations and delusions, while bipolar disorder is characterized by mood swings.
- c) Schizophrenia and bipolar disorder are the same condition.
- d) Schizophrenia and bipolar disorder are both characterized by anxiety and fear.
- (vi) Select the main cation in intracellular fluid is
- a) Potassium b) Sodium
- c) Chloride d) Bi-Carbonate

- (vii) Select which of the following neurotransmitters is associated with mood regulation
- a) Serotonin
b) Acetylcholine
c) Dopamine
d) Norepinephrine
- (viii) Select the disease or cell injury caused due to low oxygen level
- a) Isotogenic
b) Idiopathic
c) Hypoxia
d) Psychogenic
- (ix) Select the correct option. Reduction of the number and size of parenchymal cells of an organ is called
- a) Atrophy
b) Hyperplasia
c) Hypertrophy
d) Neoplasia
- (x) Identify the function of histamine:
- a) Vasodilation
b) Vasoconstriction
c) Increased vascular permeability
d) Decreased vascular permeability
- (xi) Identify the correct option, Dolor means.....
- a) Increased blood flow
b) Exudation of fluid
c) Disruption of tissue structure
d) Stretching of pain receptors and nerves by mediators
- (xii) Identify the function (s) of nitric oxide as an inflammatory mediator
- a) Vasodilation
b) Tissue damage
c) Increased vascular permeability
d) Both a & b
- (xiii) Identify which one of the followings is not the central effect of Diabetes Mellitus
- a) Polydipsia
b) Stupor
c) Weight loss
d) Polyphagia
- (xiv) Identify which one of the followings are the anti-Parkinson's drug except
- a) Levodopa
b) Bromocriptin
c) Carbidopa
d) Salbutamol
- (xv) Choose which of the following is a complication of peptic ulcer
- a) Pancreatitis
b) Cirrhosis
c) Gastric cancer
d) Coronary artery disease
- (xvi) Choose which of the following is a risk factor for gastric cancer
- a) Regular exercise
b) Healthy diet
c) Chronic H.pylori infection
d) Low stress levels
- (xvii) Choose which of the following is not a symptom of inflammatory bowel disease
- a) Abdominal pain
b) Diarrhea
c) Weight gain
d) Rectal bleeding
- (xviii) Choose how is inflammatory bowel disease diagnosed
- a) Blood test
b) Endoscopy
c) X-ray
d) Ultrasound
- (xix) Choose the correct prognosis for inflammatory bowel disease
- a) Complete cure is possible with medication
b) Symptoms can be managed with medication and lifestyle changes
c) Surgery is always necessary
d) The disease is fatal
- (xx) Choose which of the following is a risk factor for developing hepatitis
- a) Excessive alcohol consumption
b) Sharing needles
c) Being overweight
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 (5)
- 4. Cite the types and etiology of Gout (5)
- 5. Describe the pathogenesis of sickle cell anaemia (5)
- 6. List the various types of Tuberculosis. (5)
- 7. Explain the release and actions of insulin focusing on its treatment strategies. (5)

OR

- Differentiate between various types of Hepatitis focusing on their clinical manifestations and treatment strategies. (5)
- 8. Illustrate the clinical manifestaons and etiology of diabetes mellitus. (5)

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 pallidum. (10)

OR

- Explain in details the disease caused by Neisseria species with diagram. (10)

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