



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22
Programme – Bachelor of Pharmacy
Course Name – Pathophysiology
Course Code - BP204T
(Semester II)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.30 Min.

Full Marks : 75

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 75=75

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Main anion in intracellular fluid is

a) Potassium	b) Phosphate
c) Chloride	d) Bi-Carbonate
- (2) Crystalloid type of osmotic pressure is exerted by

a) Electrolyte	b) Protein
c) Glucose	d) Blood capillary
- (3) Colloid osmotic pressure (Oncotic pressure) exerted by

a) Electrolyte	b) Protein
c) Glucose	d) Blood capillary
- (4) When disease or cell injury caused due to low oxygen level, it is called

a) Iatrogenic	b) Idiopathic
c) Hypoxia	d) Psychogenic
- (5) When disease or cell injury caused due to unknown reason, it is called

a) Iatrogenic	b) Idiopathic
c) Hypoxia	d) Psychogenic
- (6) Reduction of the number and size of parenchymal cells of an organ is called

a) Atrophy	b) Hyperplasia
c) Hypertrophy	d) Neoplasia
- (7) Increase in the number of parenchymal cells of an organ is called

a) Atrophy	b) Hyperplasia
c) Hypertrophy	d) Neoplasia
- (8) Identify the function of histamine

- a) Vasodilation
c) Vasoconstriction
- b) Increased vascular permeability
d) Decreased vascular permeability
- (9) A clinical manifestation of inflammation, Dolor means
- a) Increased blood flow
c) Disruption of tissue structure
- b) Exudation of fluid
d) Stretching of pain receptors and nerves by mediators
- (10) The main etiology of Diamond- Blackfan anemia is
- a) Nuclear damage
c) Mitochondrial damage
- b) Ribosomal damage
d) Cellular damage
- (11) All of following diseases are caused by ribosomal damage except
- a) Dyskeratosis congenital
c) Thalassemia
- b) Shwachman-Diamond syndrome
d) Treacher Collins syndrome
- (12) Identify the etiology of chloride resistant alkalosis
- a) Cystic fibrosis
c) Congenital chloride diarrhoea
- b) Contraction alkalosis (due to dehydration)
d) Gitelman syndrome
- (13) The time span of endothelial cell contraction during enhanced vascular permeability and blood flow is
- a) About 60 mins
c) 10 mins
- b) 15-30 mins
d) 90 mins
- (14) All of the following inflammatory mediators cause vasodilation except
- a) Histamine
c) Bradykinin
- b) Prostaglandin
d) Nitric oxide
- (15) All of the followings are the etiologies of mitochondrial damage except
- a) Increases of cytosolic Ca²⁺
c) Lipid breakdown products
- b) Breakdown of phospholipids
d) Alteration in the structure of ribosome
- (16) Which of the following disease is not caused by mitochondrial damage
- a) Mitochondrial myopathy
c) Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy
- b) Diabetes mellitus and deafness
d) Angina pectoris
- (17) All of the followings are the anti-hypertensive drug except
- a) Atenolol
c) Telmisatran
- b) Propranolol
d) Salbutamol
- (18) All of the followings are the modifiable factors responsible for atherosclerosis except
- a) Dyslipo-proteinaemia
c) Genetics
- b) Tobacco smoking
d) Vitamin B6 deficiency
- (19) All of the followings are the examples of bronchodilators except
- a) Salmeterol
c) Vincristine
- b) Salbutamol
d) Terbutaline
- (20) Thickening and loss of arterial wall is called
- a) Arteriosclerosis
c) Myocardial infraction
- b) Angina pectoris
d) Hypertension
- (21) All of the followings are the diagnosis tests of hypertension except
- a) Chest X-ray
c) Complete blood count
- b) ECG
d) Gram staining

- (22) Which of the following is not the clinical manifestation of congestive heart failure
- a) Myocardial infraction
 - b) Coronary atherosclerosis
 - c) Rheumatic heart disease
 - d) Severe anemia
- (23) All of the followings are the examples of ischemic heart disease except
- a) Myocardial infraction
 - b) Angina pectoris
 - c) Atherosclerosis
 - d) Congestive heart failure
- (24) All of the followings are the complications of myocardial infraction except
- a) Cardiac arrhythmia
 - b) Pericarditis
 - c) Hypertension
 - d) Thromboembolism
- (25) Which of the following is a vasodilator
- a) Aspirin
 - b) Propanolol
 - c) Heparin
 - d) Nitrates
- (26) All of the followings are the etiology of COPD except
- a) α -1 anti-trypsin deficiency
 - b) Indoor and outdoor air pollution
 - c) Smoking
 - d) Anaemia
- (27) Which of the following is a leukotriene antagonist
- a) Salbutamol
 - b) Terbutaline
 - c) Atenolol
 - d) Monteleukast
- (28) Which of the following cardiovascular disease is known as silent killer
- a) Congestive heart failure
 - b) Hypertension
 - c) Angina Pectoris
 - d) Atherosclerosis
- (29) The range of diastolic blood pressure in Stage 1 hypertension lies between
- a) 140-159 mm of Hg
 - b) > 160 mm of Hg
 - c) <120 mm of Hg
 - d) 90-99 mm of Hg
- (30) All of the followings are the clinical manifestations of atherosclerosis except
- a) Shortness of breath
 - b) Sweating
 - c) Narrowing of coronary artery
 - d) Fever
- (31) Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis is defined as
- a) Thickening of walls of arterioles with progressive narrowing of lumina
 - b) Decrease in blood flow to the Nephron
 - c) Functional disorders of glomerular filtration rate
 - d) Imbalance between myocardium oxygen requirement and oxygen supply
- (32) All of the followings are the clinical manifestations of COPD except
- a) Chronic cough
 - b) Chronic sputum production
 - c) Wheezing
 - d) Vomiting
- (33) COPD can cause respiratory complications except
- a) Cold
 - b) Flu
 - c) Pneumonia
 - d) Heart attack
- (34) All of the followings are the diagnosis tests of COPD except
- a) Chest X-ray
 - b) Arterial blood gas analysis
 - c) Pulmonary function test
 - d) Gram staining
- (35) All of the followings are the diagnosis tests of chronic renal failure except

- (49) Which of the following is an anti-epileptic drug
- a) Phenytoin
 - b) Levodopa
 - c) Atenolol
 - d) Salbutamol
- (50) All of the followings are the clinical manifestations of mild stage Alzheimer's disease except
- a) Memory loss
 - b) Language problems
 - c) Mood swing
 - d) Gait
- (51) Which is the causative micro-organism for peptic ulcer
- a) H pylori
 - b) E.coli
 - c) Mycobacterium bovis
 - d) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- (52) All of the followings are the etiologies of hyperthyroidism except
- a) Toxic thyroid adenoma
 - b) Toxic multi-modular goitre
 - c) Thyroiditis
 - d) Inadequate function of thyroid gland
- (53) Inadequate release of TSH from hypothalamus is known as
- a) Tertiary hypothyroidism
 - b) Secondary hypothyroidism
 - c) Primary hypothyroidism
 - d) Quaternary hypothyroidism
- (54) Inadequate function of thyroid gland is known as
- a) Tertiary hypothyroidism
 - b) Secondary hypothyroidism
 - c) Primary hypothyroidism
 - d) Quaternary hypothyroidism
- (55) Total colectomy is used to cure
- a) Ulcerative colitis
 - b) COPD
 - c) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - d) Acute renal failure
- (56) Vasculitis is a clinical manifestation of
- a) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - b) COPD
 - c) Acute renal failure
 - d) Chronic renal failure
- (57) Fibrosis of lungs, exudative plural effusions are the clinical manifestations of
- a) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - b) COPD
 - c) Acute renal failure
 - d) Chronic renal failure
- (58) All of the following drugs are used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis except
- a) Aspirin
 - b) Meloxicam
 - c) Etodolac
 - d) Atenolol
- (59) All of the followings are the etiology of osteoporosis except
- a) Hypertension
 - b) Inadequate peak bone mass during growth
 - c) Excessive bone resorption
 - d) Inadequate formation of new bone during remodelling
- (60) Identify the function (s) of Allopurinol to treat osteoporosis
- a) inhibit uric acid synthesis
 - b) inhibit uric acid excretion
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
- (61) All of the followings are the characterizations of acute gout except
- a) Painful arthritic attack of sudden onset
 - b) Usually occurring at night or in early morning

- c) Most common site of initial attack is metatarsophalangeal joint
- d) Frequency of attacks increases, continuous deposit leads to damage joints and chronic pain
- (62) Which of the following is the complication of ulcerative colitis
- a) Severe bleeding
- b) severe dehydration
- c) osteoporosis
- d) colon cancer
- (63) Which of the following is an anti-cancer drug?
- a) Cyclophosphamide
- b) Atenolol
- c) Propanolol
- d) Salbutamol
- (64) All of the followings are the salient features of Benign neoplasms except
- a) Structural differentiation retained
- b) Nuclear variation in size
- c) normal mitosis
- d) abnormal mitosis
- (65) Chronic, relapsing inflammation of any organ of digestive system is called
- a) Ulcerative colitis
- b) Chron's disease
- c) Hepatitis
- d) Rheumatoid arthritis
- (66) Deficiency of which vitamin causes osteoporosis
- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin B12
- c) Vitamin C
- d) Vitamin D
- (67) Identify the function (s) of Probenacid
- a) Inhibit uric acid excretion
- b) Inhibit uric acid synthesis
- c) Both a & b
- d) Promote uric acid synthesis
- (68) Identify the hereditary disease (s) responsible for predominately conjugated hyperbilirubinaemia
- a) Gilbert's syndrome
- b) Crigler-Najjar syndrome
- c) Dubin-Johnson syndrome
- d) Both a & c
- (69) Patatin-like phospholipase domain-containing protein 3 is responsible for which disease
- a) Alcoholic liver disease
- b) IBD
- c) Jaundice
- d) Gout
- (70) Which of the following drug (s) is/are used to treat alcoholic liver disease?
- a) Metronidazole
- b) Neomycin
- c) Atenolol
- d) Both a & b
- (71) Incubation periods of Hepatitis A is
- a) About 30 days
- b) About 10 days
- c) About 90 days
- d) About 50 days
- (72) Jaundice occurs when the bilirubin levels
- a) Exceeds 2 mg/dL
- b) Exceeds 0.2 mg/dL
- c) Exceeds 5 mg/dL
- d) Exceeds 0.5 mg/dL
- (73) Identify the clinical manifestation of rheumatoid arthritis
- a) Hypertension
- b) Angina Pectoris
- c) Renal amyloidosis
- d) Nausea
- (74) All of the followings are the diagnosis tests for rheumatoid arthritis except

a) Rheumatoid factor

b) C-reactive protein

c) ESR

d) Liver function test

(75) Which of the following is not the causative organism of acute pyogenic meningitis

a) Escherichia coli

b) Staphylococcus aureus

c) Neisseria meningitides

d) Streptococcus pneumonia