

Name:
Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Theory Examination, January 2021

Course: Pathophysiology
Program: B.Pharm
Course Code: BP204T
Instructions: Read the Question Paper Carefully.

Semester: I
Time 03 hrs.
Max. Marks: 75

SECTION A

S. No.	CO	Multiple Choice Questions (20X1) or Objective type Questions (10X2)	Marks
Q1			20
1	CO5	Name the causative agent of Gonorrhoea.	1
2	CO5	Name one important virulence factor involved in Urinary tract infections. A. Flagella B. Capsule C. Pili D. Biofilm	1
3	CO5	'The infectious agent causing Syphilis is motile.' Comment on the statement with one line reason.	1
4	CO5	Define 'Meningitis' in one line.	1

5	CO5	'Typhoid is an invasive enteric fever.' Comment with suitable 1-2 line answer.	1
6	CO5	'AIDS is a zoonotic disease.' Comment in one line.	1
7	CO5	Mention the mode of transmission of Leprosy bacilli.	1
8	CO2	Accumulation ofin the body causes Gout.	1
9	CO2	What are the signs and symptoms of psychiatric disorders?	1
10	CO2	What is hypoxaemia and hypercapnia?	1
11	CO2	Which of the following terms refer to a malignant tumor of mesenchymal origin: a) Carcinoma b) Hepatoma c) Hematoma d) Sarcoma	1
12	CO1	Which test is used for the diagnosis of typhoid? a. VDRL Test b. Widal Test c. Schick Test d. None of the above	1
13	CO2	The common features of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease include: a) Chronic bronchitis b) Emphysema c) Both a and b d) None of the above	1
14	CO1	Alteration in urine volume to < 50 ml/day is known as a. Oliguria b. Non oliguria c. Anuria d. Hyperuria	1
15	CO1	Migration of cancerous cells from the site of origin to other parts of the body, forming secondary tumors is known as a) Invasion b) Proliferation c) Metastasis	1

		d) None of above	
16	CO1, CO3	In atherosclerosis most affected artery is..... a) Pulmonary artery b) Coronary artery c) Hepatic d) Renal artery	1
17	CO1	Which of the following type of cell in GIT is majorly responsible for secretion of mucus? a. Chief cell b. Parietal cell c. Goblet cell d. Peptic cells	1
18	CO2	What is the life span of RBC a) 120 days b) 100 days c) 200 days d) 80 days	
19	CO1	Localized area of ischaemic necrosis is mostly associated with: a) Hematoma b) Petechiae c) Infarction d) Emboli formation.	1
20	CO5	Hyperplasia is.....	1

SECTION B**Long Answers (Answer two out of 3) 2X10**

Q2			20
1	CO1, CO3	Explain the detail classification, etiology and pathogenesis of cancer.	(1+1 +8)
2	CO5	With the help of flow chart, illustration and text; please explain pathophysiology of Syphilis, its causative agent, transmission, diagnosis and complications.	(2+2 +6)
3	CO1, CO2, CO3	Explain the pathophysiology of congestive heart failure.	(2+8)

SECTION C**Short Answers (Answer 7 out of 9) 7X5**

Q3			35
1	CO3	'We should not have antacids for no strong reasons.' Is the statement true or false. Justify with the help of an infectious disease.	5
2	CO1, CO2	Explain Inflammatory Bowel disease.	5
3	CO1, CO2	What is Megaloblastic Anemia? Discuss the pathophysiology and diagnosis of megaloblastic anemia.	5
4	CO1, CO2	Differentiate between intrinsic and extrinsic asthma.	5
5	CO	Chronic Renal Failure is a progressive, irreversible deterioration in renal function. Mention Characteristic features of different stages of chronic renal failure.	5
6	CO2, CO3	Discuss the sign, symptoms and complications of Rheumatoid Arthritis	5
7	CO1, CO2	Define Parkinson's disease. What are causative factors for Parkinson's disease and explain its pathophysiology	5
8	CO3	Shed light on pathophysiology of typhoid.	5
9	CO3	Differentiate between Apoptosis and Necrosis.	5
		Total	75