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Enrolment No:



UPES

End Semester Examination, May 2024

Course: Pathophysiology Program: B. Pharm **Course Code: BP204T**

Semester: II Duration: 03 Hours Max. Marks: 75

Instructions: All the sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

- 1. Each Question will carry 1 Marks.
- 2. Instruction: Select the correct answer(s)/ Objective type questions. Answers all the 20 questions.

| S. No. | Questions | Marks | COs |
|--------|---|-------|-----|
| Q 1 | Iodine deficiency can cause | 1 | CO2 |
| | (a) Goitre | | |
| | (b) Thyroid cancer | | |
| | (c) Solitary thyroid nodules | | |
| | (d) Thyroiditis | | |
| Q 2 | HIV is a | 1 | CO2 |
| | (a) Lentivirus | | |
| | (b) Capripoxvirus | | |
| | (c) Gallivirus | | |
| | (d) Papillomavirus | | |
| Q 3 | What is the primary cause of sickle cell anemia? | 1 | CO2 |
| Q 4 | Highlight the key principles of wound healing. | 1 | CO2 |
| Q 5 | Define AIDS. | 1 | CO1 |
| Q 6 | is the causative agent of Syphilis. | 1 | CO1 |
| Q 7 | How <i>H. Pylori</i> contributes to peptic ulcer formation? | 1 | CO1 |
| Q 8 | Define Osteoporosis. | 1 | CO1 |
| Q 9 | Name the characteristic feature of ulcerative colitis. | 1 | CO1 |
| Q 10 | Name the causative agent of Typhoid fever. | 1 | CO1 |
| Q 11 | Define Oliguria. | 1 | CO1 |
| Q 12 | What is hypoxemia condition? | 1 | CO1 |
| Q 13 | is the primary symptom of jaundice. | 1 | CO1 |
| Q 14 | Define Atherosclerosis. | 1 | CO1 |

| Q 15 | Name the most common diagnostic test for UTI. | 1 | CO2 |
|---------------------|---|---|-----|
| Q 16 | Define reversible cell injury. | 1 | CO1 |
| Q 17 | Name the neurotransmitter commonly associated with depression. | 1 | CO2 |
| Q 18 | Define meningitis. | 1 | CO1 |
| Q 19 | Define hemophilia. | 1 | CO1 |
| Q 20 | Mention any two clinical manifestations of electrolyte imbalance. | 1 | CO2 |
| CHICATANA (ACAR II) | | | |

SECTION B (20 Marks) (2Qx10M=20 Marks)

- 1. Each question will carry 10 marks.
- 2. Instruction: Long Answer type questions (Answer any two questions out of three questions)

| Q1 | Explain in detail the cellular and vascular events involved in the progression of acute inflammation. | 10 | CO5 |
|-----|--|---------|-----|
| Q 2 | Define Epilepsy. Classify various types of Epilepsy with their signs and symptoms. | (2+8) | CO4 |
| Q3 | Differentiate between benign and malignant neoplasm. Outline the mechanism of metastasis and pathogenesis of Cancer. | (4+3+3) | CO4 |

SECTION-C (35 Marks) (7Qx5M=35 Marks)

- 1. Each question will carry 5 marks.
- 2. Instruction: Short Answer type questions.

 Answer any seven questions out of nine questions.

| Q 1 | Describe the pathogenesis and diagnostic methods used to detect Tuberculosis. | 5 | CO3 |
|-----|--|-------|-----|
| Q 2 | What are metabolic disorders? Explain the pathogenesis of Diabetes mellitus. | (1+4) | CO4 |
| Q 3 | Define IBD. Distinguish between Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis in terms of symptoms. | (1+4) | CO3 |
| Q 4 | Define "COPD". Enlist the etiological factors and pathophysiology of the COPD. | (1+4) | CO3 |
| Q 5 | Discuss the clinical manifestation and pathogenesis of Angina. | 5 | CO5 |
| Q 6 | Differentiate between Apoptosis and Necrosis. | 5 | CO4 |
| Q 7 | Define end stage renal failure. Highlight the pathophysiology of Chronic Renal Failure. | (1+4) | CO2 |
| Q 8 | Describe the role of renin-angiotensin in pathophysiology of Hypertension. | 5 | CO4 |
| Q 9 | Discuss in brief the sign, symptoms and pathophysiological mechanism underlying the development of Rheumatoid arthritis. | 5 | CO5 |