

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY  
THIRD SEMESTER (SPECIAL REPEAT)  
PATHOLOGY  
BPT-303**

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

**( PART-A : Objective )**

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

**Choose the correct answer from the following:**

**1X20=20**

1. Diabetes mellitus is a disorder of metabolism of all of the following except
  - a. Nucleic acid
  - b. Carbohydrate
  - c. Protein
  - d. Fat
2. Myocardial infarction is necrosis of which of the following types?
  - a. Fat necrosis
  - b. Coagulative
  - c. Fibrinoid
  - d. Liquefactive
3. Atherosclerosis is :
  - a. Narrowing of major veins
  - b. Narrowing of urethra
  - c. Narrowing of major arteries
  - d. Intestinal obstruction
4. The most common congenital heart disease is
  - a. ASD
  - b. PDA
  - c. Tetralogy of Fallot
  - d. VSD
5. The components of tetralogy of Fallot are all of the following except
  - a. Left ventricular hypertrophy
  - b. Pulmonary stenosis
  - c. Ventricular septal defect (VSD)
  - d. Displacement of aorta to right to override the VSD
6. Anaemia is a disease due to reduction of
  - a. Platelets
  - b. Haemoglobin
  - c. WBC
  - d. Prothrombin
7. The main diagnostic tool for Acute Myocardia Infarction is all of the following except
  - a. Abnormal ECG
  - b. Cardiac enzymes (CK-MB)
  - c. Renal colic
  - d. Cardiac-specific Troponin I essay
8. Types of Shock are all of the following except
  - a. Hypovolaemic shock
  - b. Cardiogenic shock
  - c. Septic shock
  - d. Emotional shock
9. AIDS is caused by which of the following organisms?
  - a. Streptococcus
  - b. HIV virus
  - c. Mumps virus
  - d. Staphylococcus
10. Anitschkow cells are derived from which cells?
  - a. Cardiac myocyte
  - b. Endocardia smooth muscle cells
  - c. Cardiac histiocyte
  - d. Endothelial cells of lymphatics
11. Jones diagnostic criteria for Rheumatic fever are all except
  - a. Migratory polyarthritis
  - b. Sydenham's chorea
  - c. Pancarditis
  - d. Polyphagia

12. Which one of the following not a component of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)?
  - a. Emphysema
  - b. Lobar pneumonia
  - c. Bronchial asthma
  - d. Bronchiectasis
13. Presence of Curschman's spiral & Charcot-Leyden crystal in mucus plugs of patients is indicative of which disease?
  - a. Bronchopneumonia
  - b. Lobar pneumonia
  - c. Bronchial asthma
  - d. Chronic bronchitis
14. Malaria is a disease caused by a
  - a. Parasite
  - b. Virus
  - c. Bacteria
  - d. Fungus
15. Osteomyelitis is a disease of
  - a. Skin
  - b. Heart
  - c. Lungs
  - d. Bone and bone marrow
16. Surgical wounds heal by
  - a. First intention (Primary union)
  - b. Second intention (Secondary Union)
  - c. Tertiary union
  - d. Non-union
17. Cardinal signs of Inflammation are all of the following except
  - a. Rubor
  - b. Pallor
  - c. Dolor
  - d. Calor
18. Pericarditis is inflammation of the covering of which of the following organ?
  - a. Lungs
  - b. Brain
  - c. Heart
  - d. Stomach
19. Gangrene is necrosis of tissue associated superadded \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Metastasis
  - b. Liquefaction
  - c. Polymerisation
  - d. Putrefaction
20. The cells which have the capacity to multiply throughout their life:
  - a. Labile cells
  - b. Stable cells
  - c. Permanent cells
  - d. None of the above

( PART-B : Descriptive )

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]

1. a. What are the types of cell injuries? 2+8=10  
b. Describe the events of reversible cell injury.
2. a. Describe chemotaxis. 5+5=10  
b. Describe steps of phagocytosis.
3. a. Define Shock. 2+2+6=10  
b. Name different types of Shock.  
c. Describe Septic Shock.
4. Write short notes on: 2+2+2+2+2=10  
a. Immunity  
b. Acute inflammatory cell  
c. Giant cell  
d. Tubercle  
e. Obsonization
5. a. Define inflammation. 10  
b. What are the types of inflammation?  
c. Name cardinal signs of inflammation.  
d. What is the morphology of inflammation?
6. a. Define Jaundice. 2+2+6=10  
b. What are different types of Jaundice?  
c. Describe laboratory diagnosis of Jaundice.
7. a. Define Peptic Ulcer. 2+4+4=10  
b. Briefly describe its patho-physiology.  
c. How will you manage Peptic Ulcer?
8. a. What is Rheumatic fever? 4+6=10  
b. Briefly describe the etiopathogenesis of rheumatic fever.

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