

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
THIRD SEMESTER
PATHOLOGY
BPT-303**

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

1×20=20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. Infarct of the brain is initially of what type ?
 - a. Coagulative
 - b. Fibrinoid
 - c. Fat necrosis
 - d. Liquefaction
2. Gangrene is necrosis of tissue with superadded
 - a. Metastasis
 - b. Putrefaction
 - c. Polymerisation
 - d. Liquefaction
3. Change over from Squamous to Columnar epithelium is :
 - a. Anaplasia
 - b. Dysplasia
 - c. Metaplasia
 - d. Hyperplasia
4. The Cardinal signs of Inflammation is all of the following *except* :
 - a. Rubor
 - b. Dolor
 - c. Calor
 - d. Pallor
5. The main difference between Apoptosis and Necrosis is :
 - a. There is absence of inflammatory cells in Apoptosis
 - b. Both are viral diseases
 - c. Necrosis is programmed cell death
 - d. Both are inflammatory processes
6. Anaemia is a disease due to reduction of :
 - a. Platelet
 - b. Haemoglobin and RBC
 - c. WBC
 - d. Prothrombin
7. AIDS is caused by :
 - a. Streptococcus
 - b. Mumps virus
 - c. HIV virus
 - d. E coli
8. Surgical wounds heal by :
 - a. Second intention
 - b. Tertiary intention
 - c. Non-union
 - d. First intention (Primary union)
9. Which one of the following is an Acute Inflammatory cell :
 - a. PMN
 - b. Lymphocyte
 - c. Neuron
 - d. Monocyte
10. Diabetes mellitus is a disorder of metabolism of all of the following *except* :
 - a. Protein
 - b. Nucleic acid
 - c. Fat
 - d. Carbohydrate

11. The main Diagnostic tool for Acute Myocardial Infarction is all of the following except :
 - a. Abnormal ECG
 - b. Abnormal Cardiac enzymes
 - c. Renal Colic
 - d. Cardio-specific Troponin I essay
12. Which one of the following is not a component of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
 - a. Emphysema
 - b. Bronchial asthma
 - c. Chronic bronchitis
 - d. Lobar pneumonia
13. Pericarditis is inflammation of the covering of which organ ?
 - a. Heart
 - b. Lungs
 - c. Intestines
 - d. Bones
14. Jones Diagnostic criteria for Rheumatic fever are all except :
 - a. Migratory polyarthritis
 - b. Sydenham's Chorea
 - c. Pancarditis
 - d. Polyphagia
15. Types of Shock is all of the following except :
 - a. Cardiogenic shock
 - b. Hypovolaemic shock
 - c. Emotional shock
 - d. Septic shock
16. Which of the following is true :
 - a. Arterial thrombi are white and mural
 - b. Arterial thrombi are white & occlusive
 - c. Venous thrombi are white & occlusive
 - d. Venous thrombi are red & mural
17. The percentage of total body water in a normal adult male is :
 - a. 30%
 - b. 60%
 - c. 50%
 - d. 45%
18. In atrophy, the cells or the organ is :
 - a. Dead
 - b. Irreversibly injured cells
 - c. Shrunken
 - d. Reversibly injured cell
19. Hallmarks of Cancer are all of the following except :
 - a. Avoiding Apoptosis
 - b. Self sufficiency in growth
 - c. Metastasis
 - d. Infectious
20. For causation of Oedema by decreased Osmotic pressure, which of the following factors is most important
 - a. Fall in Albumin
 - b. Fall in both Albumin & Globulin
 - c. Fall in Fibrinogen
 - d. Fall in Globulin only

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

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| 1. | a) Define Ischaemic Heart Diseases (IHD) | 4+6=10 |
| | b) How will you diagnose Acute Myocardial Infarction (MI) | |
| 2. | a) Define a tumour (Neoplasm) | 3+3+4=10 |
| | d) What are the major types of tumours | |
| | c) Name the different routes of spread of malignant tumours. | |
| 3. | a) What is Rheumatic fever ? | 2+3+5=10 |
| | b) Describe briefly the etiopathogenesis of Rheumatic fever. | |
| | c) Write down the Jones' criteria of Rheumatic Heart Disease. | |
| 4. | a) Define Hypersensitivity Reactions. | 3+3+4=10 |
| | b) Name its different types | |
| | c) Give a brief description of any one type. | |
| 5. | a) Define inflammation. | 3+3+4=10 |
| | b) What are the types of inflammation. | |
| | c) Describe vascular events in acute inflammation with diagrams | |
| 6. | a) Define COPD. | 2+2+6=10 |
| | b) Name the members of COPD. | |
| | c) Briefly describe Lobar Pneumonia. | |
| 7. | a) Define Jaundice. | 2+2+6=10 |
| | b) What are the different types of Jaundice. | |
| | c) Give the laboratory investigations of Jaundice | |
| 8. | Write short notes on any five of the following : | 2×5=10 |
| | a) Immunity | |
| | b) Infections | |
| | c) Giant cell | |
| | d) Opsonisation | |
| | e) Tubercle | |
| | f) Telemere | |

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