

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

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 X 20 = 20

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 assay
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. Shrunk
 - 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

(Descriptive)

Time: 2 hrs 30 min

Marks: 50

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

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. a. Define Inflammation
b. Name the types of Inflammation.
c. Briefly describe with appropriate diagrams the vascular events in Acute Inflammation | 3+3+4
=10 |
| 2. a. Define a tumour (Neoplasm)
b. What are the major types of tumours
c. Name the different routes of spread of malignant tumours. | 3+3+4
=10 |
| 3. a. What is Rheumatic fever ?
b. Describe briefly the etiopathogenesis of Rheumatic fever.
c. Write down the Jones' criteria of Rheumatic Heart Disease. | 2+3+5
=10 |
| 4. a. Define Hypersensitivity Reactions.
b. Name its different types
c. Give a brief description of any one type. | 3+3+4
=10 |
| 5. Write a brief essay on Ageing. | 10 |
| 6. a. Define COPD.
b. Name the members of COPD.
c. Briefly describe Lobar Pneumonia. | 2+2+6
=10 |
| 7. a. Define Shock
b. What are the different types of shock.
c. Describe the pathogenesis of Septic Shock. | 2+2+6
=10 |

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

= = *** = =