

**Model Questions of Unit I**  
**B. Pharm. II Sem (Pathophysiology)**

**Topics**

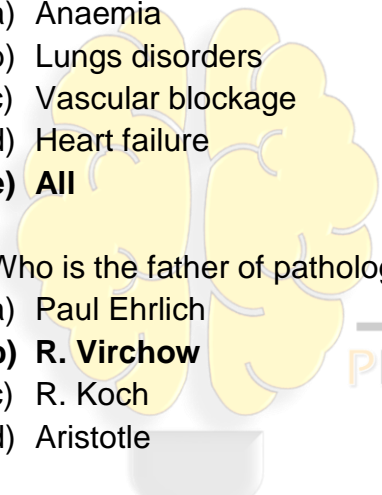
1. Basic principle of cell injury and adaptation:  
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLGvozyFU10Y7-qpwfR8Y0k2E0vRuXbwE5>
  
2. Inflammation and repair:  
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLGvozyFU10Y4pxJ9iMSW96TPXWNeb4HiS>

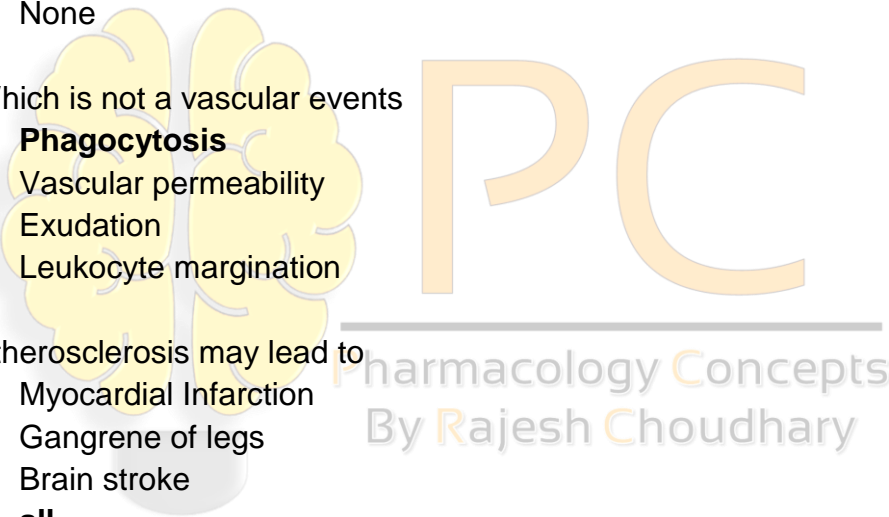
**Note: For better performance in exam, put the major important contents according to the marks and time**

**Section –I. MCQs**

**(20x1 = 20)**

1. In which kind of cellular adaptation there is increase in the number of parenchyma cell  
a) Atrophy  
b) Hypertrophy  
c) Metaplasia  
**d) Hyperplasia**
  
2. In which kind of cellular adaptation is occurs only in non-dividing cell  
**a) Hypertrophy**  
b) Hyperplasia
  
3. Disordered development of cell is related to  
**a) Dysplasia**  
b) Hypertrophy  
c) Metaplasia  
d) Hyperplasia
  
4. Which of the following is a type of reversible cell injury  
a) Autolysis  
**b) Hypoxia**

- c) Necrosis  
d) Apoptosis
5. What is the meaning of calor in inflammation?  
**a) Heat**  
b) Pain  
c) Redness  
d) Swelling
6. Which is not a acquired risk factor of cell injury  
a) Radiation  
b) Lead poisoning  
**c) Thalidomide syndrome (phocomelia)**  
d) Hypoxia
7. Hypoxia is occurs due to  
a) Anaemia  
b) Lungs disorders  
c) Vascular blockage  
d) Heart failure  
**e) All**
8. Who is the father of pathology  
a) Paul Ehrlich  
**b) R. Virchow**  
c) R. Koch  
d) Aristotle
9. Which is not related to reversible cell injury  
a) Ribosomal inactivity  
b) Hydropic swelling  
c) Chromatin clumping  
**d) Karyolysis**
10. Hypercalcemia is characteristic feature of  
a) Dystrophic calcification  
**b) Metastatic calcification**
11. Albinism is occurs due to  
a) Hyperpigmentation of melanin  
**b) Hypopigmentation of melanin**  
c) Hyperpigmentation of lipochrome  
d) Hyperpigmentation of haemozoin
- 
- PPC  
Pharmacology Concepts  
By Rajesh Choudhary

12. Fatty liver is not occurs due to
- a) Increased synthesis of free fatty acid
  - b) Decreased oxidation of free fatty acid
  - c) Increased excretion of lipoproteins**
  - d) Alcoholic liver disease
13. Enlargement of breast during lactation is due to
- a) Hyperplasia
  - b) Hypertrophy
  - c) A and B both**
  - d) None
14. Who proposed the cardinal sign of inflammation?
- a) R. Virchow
  - b) C. Celcus**
  - c) P. Ehrlich
  - d) None
15. Which is not a vascular events
- a) Phagocytosis**
  - b) Vascular permeability
  - c) Exudation
  - d) Leukocyte margination
16. Atherosclerosis may lead to
- a) Myocardial Infarction
  - b) Gangrene of legs
  - c) Brain stroke
  - d) all**
17. Rheumatoid arthritis is the example of
- a) Acute inflammation
  - b) Chronic inflammation**
18. The prime mechanism of atherosclerosis is the
- a) Vascular endothelial injury**
  - b) Vasoconstriction
  - c) Vasodilatation
  - d) None
19. Pain and Fever is occurs during inflammation is due to
- a) Prostaglandin
  - b) TNF alfa
  - c) Cytokines
- 

**d) All**

20. Etiologic factors of atherosclerosis are

- a) Hyperlipidemia
- b) Hypertension
- c) Diabetes
- d) all**

**Section-II, Short type question any 7**

**(7x5= 35)**

- 1. Homeostasis**
2. Intracellular accumulations
- 3. Pathologic Calcification**
- 4. Apoptosis vs Necrosis**
5. Acidosis and alkalosis
6. Etiology and mechanism of Inflammation
- 7. Mediators of inflammation**
- 8. Chronic inflammation**
- 9. Wound Healing**

**Section III- Long type Question any 2**

**(2x10 = 20)**

1. Define the Cell injury and discuss in detail about reversible and irreversible cell injury

**Ans: what should be written in detail:-**

- ✓ Definition of Cell injury
- ✓ Types of cell injury (Name and Definition)
- ✓ Etiology of cell injury (Name and Examples only)
- ✓ Pathogenesis of Cell injury (Reversible and irreversible both) – Flow diagram
- ✓ Morphological Changes of Reversible and irreversible cell injury (Name and describe in 2-4 line), Reversible changes- Hydropic swelling, hyaline changes, fatty changes, mucoid changes. Irreversible cell injury- autolysis, apoptosis, necrosis

2. Discuss the basic principle of cell injury and describe in detail about cellular adaptation

**Ans: what should be written in detail:-**

- ✓ Definition of Cell injury
- ✓ Basic principle (R' Virchow Concept and process of cell injury in flow diagram)
- ✓ Cellular Adaptation- Definition,
- ✓ Types of Adaptation and discuss each types with examples

3. What do you understand about Inflammation? Discuss in detail about Acute inflammation.

Ans: **what should be written in detail:-**

- ✓ Definition of Inflammation
- ✓ Clinical Sign of inflammation
- ✓ Types (Names only)
- ✓ Acute Inflammation (Describe in short of each points- Definition, Features, Etiology, Signs (Name only), **Events** (Vascular and Cellular, describe with flow chart), Effects (Beneficial and Harmful), Outcomes, Examples of acute inflammatory diseases.

4. Discuss the detail pathophysiology of **Atherosclerosis**

Ans: **what should be written in detail:-**

- ✓ Definition and about the disease
- ✓ Morphological feature- (vascular narrowing and hardening)
- ✓ Etiology
- ✓ Symptoms if any
- ✓ Pathogenesis
- ✓ Consequences/clinical manifestation
- ✓ Therapeutic Plan

