

**INTERNAL EXAMINATION**  
**JANUARY – 2026**  
**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY**  
**THIRD SEMESTER**

**Course Name: Pathology**

**Course Code: BPT-116**

**Date: 19/01/2026**

**Time: 11:00 am to 12:00 pm**

**Total Marks: 30**

**Instructions:**

1. Examinees must bring their ID card every day.
2. Read the questions carefully.
3. You must not talk to, attempt to communicate with or disturb another candidate.
4. Possession of a mobile phone and any other material is prohibited.

**A. Multiple Choice Questions (All compulsory)**

(6x 1 = 6)

- Write down the one correct answer for MCQ in supplementary.

1. Which type of necrosis is most commonly associated with the heart (e.g., myocardial infarction)?
  - a. Liquefactive Necrosis
  - b. Caseous Necrosis
  - c. Fat Necrosis
  - d. Coagulative Necrosis
2. What is the first morphological change typically observed in a cell undergoing reversible injury?
  - a. Pyknosis
  - b. Karyorrhexis
  - c. Cellular swelling (hydropic change)
  - d. Apoptosis
3. The process where macrophages engulf microorganisms and cellular debris is called:
  - a. Thrombopoiesis
  - b. Phagocytosis
  - c. Pinocytosis
  - d. Leukopoiesis
4. Which of the following is a primary feature of acute inflammation?
  - a. Formation of granulomas
  - b. Predominantly lymphocytes and macrophages
  - c. Rapid onset, with increased vascular permeability and neutrophil infiltration
  - d. Associated with fibrosis and permanent tissue damage
5. A patient presents with general edema, hyperlipidemia, and significant protein in their urine (albuminuria). These signs are indicative of which condition?
  - a. Nephritic syndrome
  - b. Nephrotic syndrome
  - c. Acute kidney injury
  - d. Urinary tract infection

6. Which cellular adaptation is characterized by a reversible change where one differentiated cell type is replaced by another mature cell type, often in response to chronic irritation?
- Hyperplasia
  - Dysplasia
  - Metaplasia
  - Anaplasia

**B. Write Short notes (Any Two)**

(2 x 2 = 4)

1. Explain coagulative necrosis with one suitable example.
2. Define dry gangrene and mention one cause.
3. Explain cardiogenic shock and its basic mechanism.

**C. Write Short notes (Any Two)**

(5 x 2 = 10)

1. Explain the meaning of ischemia and describe how it affects tissue viability.
2. Explain the mechanism of Type I hypersensitivity reaction with suitable examples.
3. Explain the process of infarction and differentiate between types of infarcts.

**D. Write Long notes (Any One)**

(10 x 1 = 10)

1. Explain the vascular events occurring in acute inflammation with suitable examples.
2. Explain the etiopathogenesis and morphological features of tuberculosis.