

Seat No. _____

Enrolment No. _____

THE CHARUTAR VIDYA MANDAL (CVM) UNIVERSITY

BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY – SEMESTER 3

APRIL-2026 EXAMINATION

Course Name: Pathology

Course Code: BPT-116

Total Printed Page: 4

Date: 06/04/2026

Time: 10:00 AM-01:00 PM

Maximum Marks: 80

Instructions:

1. There is total 4 Questions given in this paper.
2. All the answer should be written in the answer book.
3. Marks on the right side suggest the total marks of that question.
4. Draw the figure where necessary.

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions: (MCQs)

(15 × 1 = 15)

1. Dystrophic calcification is seen in;

- a) Rickets
- b) Hyperparathyroidism.
- c) Atheromatous plaque.
- d) Vitamin A intoxication.

2. Characteristic of Acute inflammation is:

- a) Vasodilation and increased vascular permeability
- b) Vasoconstriction.
- c) Platelet aggregation
- d) Infiltration by neutrophils.

3. The inflammatory mediator of generalized systemic inflammation is:

- a) IL-1
- b) IL-2
- c) Interferon alpha
- d) TNF.

4. Which is not an autoimmune disease?

- a) Systemic Lupus Erythematosus.
- b) Grave's Disease.
- c) Myasthenia Gravis
- d) Sickle Cell Disease.

5. Tuberculosis is caused by which of the following organisms?
- Treponema Pallidum.
 - Mycobacterium Tuberculosis.
 - Streptococcus Pyogen.
 - Klebsiella Pneumonia.
6. The most common blood transfusion reaction is:
- Febrile non-hemolytic transfusion reaction.
 - Hemolysis.
 - Transmission of infection.
 - Electrolyte imbalance.
7. Autoimmune Hemolytic anemia is seen in:
- ALL
 - AML
 - CLL
 - CML
8. Which of the following complication is likely to result after several units of blood have been transferred?
- Metabolic Acidosis
 - Metabolic Alkalosis
 - Respiratory Acidosis
 - Respiratory Alkalosis
 - None of the above
9. A patient with bleeding due to a platelet function defect has which of the following features?
- Normal platelet counts and normal bleeding time.
 - Normal platelet counts and increased bleeding time.
 - Decreased platelet count and increased bleeding time.
 - Normal platelet counts and decreased bleeding time.
10. Which of the following is not a complication of a peptic ulcer?
- GIT Bleeding.
 - Perforation.
 - Gastric outlet Obstruction.
 - Constipation.

11. Which of the following diseases characteristically causes fatty changes in the liver?

- a) Hepatitis B virus infection.
- b) Wilson's disease.
- c) Hepatitis C infection.
- d) Chronic Alcoholism.

12. A bone tumor arising from the epiphysis is?

- a) Osteogenic Sarcoma.
- b) Ewing's sarcoma.
- c) Chondromyxoid fibroma.
- d) Giant cell tumor.

13. Which of the following disease is not a congenital heart disease?

- a) Atrial Septal defect.
- b) Ventricular septal defect.
- c) Fallot's Tetralogy.
- d) Rheumatic Carditis.

14. Which of the following is true for Pancarditis?

- a) Endocarditis.
- b) Myocarditis.
- c) Pericarditis.
- d) Valvulitis.

15. Which of the following is the most common manifestation of Meningitis?

- a) Severe headache,
- b) Neck Stiffness.
- c) High fever
- d) Confusion.

Q. 2. Short answers (5 out of 7) (Answer not exceeding 50 words) (5 × 2 = 10)

- a. Enlist types of necrosis.
- b. Discuss Causes of Chronic Inflammation.
- c. Give a classification of immunity.
- d. list types of shock.
- e. Describe PEM.
- f. Discuss Causes of leucopenia.
- g. Write briefly about the etiology of Meningitis.

Q. 3. Short Notes (5 out of 6) (Answer not exceeding 150 words) (5 × 5 = 25)

- a. Describe hypertrophy and differentiate it from hyperplasia with suitable examples.
- b. What is lobar pneumonia? Explain the stages of lobar pneumonia in brief.
- c. Describe the transmission and pathogenesis of poliomyelitis.
- d. Describe the risk factors and complications of atherosclerosis.
- e. Define jaundice. Explain the types of jaundice.
- f. What is osteoarthritis? Describe clinical features and management of osteoarthritis.

Q. 4. Essay (3 out of 4) (3 × 10 = 30)

- a. Define Shock. Describe Types and Pathogenesis of Shock.
- b. What is Anemia? Describe the types of Anemia and explain iron deficiency anemia.
- c. Describe in detail about etiopathogenesis of Alcoholic liver Cirrhosis.
- d. Define ischemic heart disease. Describe the etiopathogenesis and morphological features of Myocardial infraction.