

PHARM. D 2ND YEAR PATHOPHYSIOLOGY - MCQ

!! JAY AMBE !!

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Pharm. D. 2nd Year

Subject Name: Pathophysiology

Subject Code: 828801

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No.	QUESTION
1.	<p>Which of the following is not an aspect of the pathophysiology in disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Causesb. Pathogenesisc. Morphological changesd. Therapeutic treatment
2.	<p>Which of the following is a cell death?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Apoptosisb. Lipolysisc. Glycogenesisd. Gluconeogenesis
3.	<p>Which of the following is physical agent of cell injury?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Hot Surfaceb. Dil. HClc. Virusesd. Hypoxia
4.	<p>Hypoxia is occurs in following condition except</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Anaemiab. Carbon monoxide poisoningc. Lung diseased. Thyroid disease
5.	<p>Iatrogenic causes means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Cell injury by Nurseb. Cell injury by Physicianc. Cell injury by Pharmacistd. None of the above
6.	<p>Adaptation means reversible change in_____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Size of cellb. Functions of cellc. Phenotype of celld. All of the above

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7.	Which of the above is not a cellular adaptation? a. Hyperplasia b. Metaplasia c. Hypoplasia d. Hypertrophy
8.	Ischemia causes following except a. Decrease in activity of Na pump b. Increase Anaerobic Glycolysis c. Increase Cytosolic Calcium d. Detachment of Ribosome
9.	Loss of Calcium Homeostasis leads to a. Membrane Damage b. Nuclear Damage c. Decrease ATP Production d. All of the above
10.	Inflammation is differ from infection. a. True b. False
11.	Cell mediated immunity is derived from____. a. Monocytes b. T cells c. B cells d. Eosinophils
12.	Redness in inflammation is occur due to _____. a. Increase hydro static pressure b. Vasoconstriction c. Vasolidation d. migration of leukocytes
13.	Swelling in inflammation is also called _____. a. Ischemia b. Edema c. Vasodilation of blood vessels in dermis d. Infiltration of neutrophil

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14.	The edema is most likely the result of: a. Vasodilation b. Increased arterial hydrostatic pressure c. Increased vascular permeability d. All of the above
15.	The cell which lost ability to proliferate is called _____. a. Stable b. Labile c. Permanant d. All of the above
16.	Which of the following factors are delay the healing process? a. Infection b. Poor blood supply c. Movement d. All of the above
17.	EGF stands for_____. a. Energy growth factor b. Epithelial growth factor c. Edema growth factor d. Enzyme growth factor
18.	Prostaglandins [PGs] are_____. a. Vasoactiveamines b. COX pathway product c. LOX pathway product d. Cytokinines
19.	CD8+ cell is also called_____. a. Helper T cell b. Helper B cell c. Cytotoxic T Cell d. None of above
20.	HLA stands for_____. a. Human leukocyte Antigen b. Human leukocyte Antibody

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	<p>c. Human leukocyte Agent d. Human leukotrine Antigen</p>
21.	<p>What do you mean by autoimmune diseases?</p> <p>a. Hyper activity of immune responses b. Hypo activity of immune responses c. Decrease ability to identify between self & non-self d. Increase ability to identify between self & non-self</p>
22.	<p>Which of the following Antibody involve in Type-I ypersensitivity reaction?</p> <p>a. IgG b. IgM c. IgE d. IgA</p>
23.	<p>Which immunoglobulin is react with allergens?</p> <p>a. IgG b. IgM c. IgE d. IgA</p>
24.	<p>Rheumatoid Arthritis is a example of _____.</p> <p>a. Type-I hypersensitivity b. Type-II hypersensitivity c. Type-III hypersensitivity d. Type-IV hypersensitivity</p>
25.	<p>Isografts are_____.*</p> <p>a. Grafts in which the donor and recipient is the same individual. b. Grafts between the donor and recipient of the same genotype. c. Those in which the donor is of the same species but of a different genotype d. Those in which the donor is of a different species from that of the recipient</p>
26.	<p>Xenografts are_____.</p> <p>a. Grafts in which the donor and recipient is the same individual. b. Grafts between the donor and recipient of the same genotype. c. Those in which the donor is of the same species but of a different genotype d. Those in which the donor is of a different species from that of the recipient</p>

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27.	Which of the following part of the HIV is bind to CD4 receptor of of T per cell? a. gp120 b. gp41 c. p18 d. p24
28.	HIV AIDS is a _____ disease. a. Autoimmune b. Immunodeficiency c. Hyper immunity d. All of above
29.	_____ protein transfer thyroxine & retinol. a. AL b. A β c. TTR d. APrP
30.	_____ protein is deposited in Alzheimer disease. * a. AL b. A β c. TTR d. APrP
31.	Which of the following is not a type of cellular adaptation? a) Hypertrophy b) Atrophy c) Hyperplasia d) Superplasia
32.	The common cause of atrophy are as follows except ◀ a) Decreased work load. b) Loss of innervation c) Inadequate nutrition d) Stimulation of endocrine hormone release
33.	The cellular response to injurious stimuli depends on. a) Nature of injury b) Duration of injury

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	<p>c) Severity of injury</p> <p>d) All of the above</p>
34.	<p>Cell swelling is a result of</p> <p>a) Decreased activity of sodium pump</p> <p>b) Increased glycogen production</p> <p>c) Decreased protein synthesis</p> <p>d) Decreased lactic acid secretion</p>
35.	<p>Which enzymes are responsible for removal of free radical</p> <p>a) Peroxidase</p> <p>b) Catalase</p> <p>c) Superoxide dismutase</p> <p>d) All of the above</p>
36.	<p>Typhoid and paratyphoid are clinically indistinct</p> <p>a) True</p> <p>b) False</p>
37.	<p>Salmonella is spread by</p> <p>a) Flies</p> <p>b) Fomites</p> <p>c) Feces</p> <p>d) All of the above</p>
38.	<p>The occurrence of typhoid is high in following circumstances except</p> <p>a) Use of narrow spectrum antibiotic</p> <p>b) Living with poor sanitation</p> <p>c) Comes in contact with infected person</p> <p>d) None of the above</p>
39.	<p>The pathogenesis of typhoid fever depends on following except</p> <p>a) Infectious species</p> <p>b) Virulence</p> <p>c) Host immunity</p> <p>d) Volume of organism</p>
40.	<p>The typical incubation period of salmonella is</p> <p>a) 10-14 days</p> <p>b) 2-3 days</p>

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	c) 1-2 days d) 7-9 days
41.	Which of the following symptom does not appear during first week of infection in typhoid? a) Fever b) Myalgia c) Diarrhoea in children d) Delirium
42.	Which serological test can be used for diagnosis of typhoid fever? a) Widal test b) PCR c) ELISA d) None of the above
43.	Which antibiotic can be employed for treatment of typhoid fever? a) Ciprofloxacin b) Azithromycin c) Tetracycline d) Lincosamide
44.	Which of the following drug cannot be given in bacillary dysentery a) Sulfamethoxazole b) Ciprofloxacin c) Diphenoxylate d) None of the above
45.	Bacillary dysentery is a self limiting disease a) True b) False
46.	In bacillary dysentery usually patient experience symptoms within hours of ingestion of contaminated food and water a) 72 hours b) 96 hours c) 24 hours d) 12 hours.
47.	Parkinson disease is marked by a lack of which chemical in the brain? a) Serotonin

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	<p>b) GABA</p> <p>c) Dopamine</p> <p>d) Norepinephrine</p>
48.	<p>Ischamic stroke happens when _____.</p> <p>a) The brain's blood vessels become narrowed or blocked</p> <p>b) Internal bleeding in brain</p> <p>c) Both A & B</p> <p>d) Neither A nor B</p>
49.	<p>What is hallucination?</p> <p>a) False beliefs that are not based in reality.</p> <p>b) Hearing or seeing things that don't exist</p> <p>c) Disorganized thinking is inferred from disorganized speech.</p> <p>d) All of the above</p>
50.	<p>An inhibitory effect on the hypothalamic-pituitary- adrenal (HPA) axis observed in _____.</p> <p>a) Alzhiemer</p> <p>b) Parkinson</p> <p>c) Stroke</p> <p>d) Depression</p>
51.	<p>Bipolar disorder formerly called _____.</p> <p>a) Mania</p> <p>b) Parkinson's</p> <p>c) Schizophrenia</p> <p>d) Alzheimer</p>
52.	<p>In hyper - dynamic hypertension cardiac output is increase due to an increase in either heart rate or extracellular volume, leading to an increased venous return and thus an increased stroke volume called _____.</p> <p>a) Hematocrit mechanisms</p> <p>b) Autoregulatory mechanisms</p> <p>c) Frank–Starling mechanism</p> <p>d) None of above</p>
53.	<p>Angina pectoris is the result of myocardial ischemia caused by an imbalance between myocardial blood supply and oxygen demand.</p>

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	<p>a) True</p> <p>b) False</p>
54.	<p>_____ known as the left ventricular end diastolic pressure (LVEDP), is the amount of ventricular stretch at the end of diastole.</p> <p>a) Preload</p> <p>b) Afterload</p> <p>c) Cardiac output</p> <p>d) Cardiac index</p>
55.	<p>The transmural infarcts involving_____.</p> <p>a) The full thickness of ventricular wall</p> <p>b) The inner subendocardial wall of ventricular wall</p> <p>c) Both A & B</p> <p>d) Neither A nor B</p>
56.	<p>The plaques with thicker fibrous caps tend to cause more pronounced arterial narrowing, they have less propensity to rupture called_____.</p> <p>a) Vulnerable plaque</p> <p>b) Stable plaque</p> <p>c) Unstable plaque</p> <p>d) None of above</p>
57.	<p>The major transporter used for uptake of glucose called _____.</p> <p>a) GLUT4</p> <p>b) GLUT3</p> <p>c) GLUT2</p> <p>d) GLUT1</p>
58.	<p>The_____ protein is made up of complete immunoglobulin light chains.</p> <p>a) AL</p> <p>b) AA</p> <p>c) Aβ</p> <p>d) All of above</p>
59.	<p>_____ protein of the HIV virion combines with CD4 receptor.</p> <p>a) gp120</p> <p>b) gp41</p> <p>c) gp121</p>

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	d) gp42
60.	Full form of AIDS_____ a) Adaptive Immune Deficiency Syndrome b) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome c) Acute Immune Deficiency Syndrome d) Acquired Immune Direct Syndrome
61.	Increase dopaminergic transmission into mesolimbic system_____ shows positive system in schizophrenia. a. Depression b. Alzheimer c. Parkinson's d. Schizophrenia
62.	The part of the brain get most affected in Parkinson's disease is _____. a. Corpus striatum b. Putamen c. Substantia nigra d. Thalamus
63.	An ischemic stroke occurs _____. a. When an artery in the brain becomes blocked b. When bleeding start from blood vessels c. Due to infection d. All of above
64.	A decreased dopamine activity specifically which corresponds to the inability to experience pleasure which is one of the hallmarks of _____. a. Depression b. Alzheimer c. Parkinson's d. Schizophrenia
65.	Decreased _____ function accompanies manic and depressive states. a. GABAergic b. Serotonergic

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	<p>c. Adrenergic</p> <p>d. All above</p>
66.	<p>In hyper - dynamic hypertension cardiac output is increase due to an increase in either heart rate or extracellular volume, leading to an increased venous return and thus an increased stroke volume called_____.</p> <p>a. Hematocrit mechanisms</p> <p>b. Autoregulatory mechanisms</p> <p>c. Frank–Starling mechanism</p> <p>d. None of above</p>
67.	<p>Atherosclerotic narrowing of _____ leads angina.</p> <p>a. Coronary Artery</p> <p>b. Coronary Vein</p> <p>c. Aorta</p> <p>d. All Of Above</p>
68.	<p>STEMI stands for_____.</p> <p>a. Stenosis embolic myocardial infarction</p> <p>b. ST elevation myocardial infarction</p> <p>c. Stenosis elevation myocardial infarction</p> <p>d. ST embolic myocardial infarction</p>
69.	<p>_____ is the thinner less obstructive plaques tend to be more fragile and rupture.</p> <p>a. Stable plaque</p> <p>b. Unstable plaque</p> <p>c. Vulnerable plaques</p> <p>d. Embolic plaque</p>
70.	<p>Type 2 DM is_____.</p> <p>a. Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus</p> <p>b. Non Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus</p> <p>c. Gestational diabetes</p> <p>d. Prediabete</p>
71.	<p>Bradykinesia of Parkinson’s disease is_____.</p> <p>a. Hurried walking</p> <p>b. Slowness of movement</p> <p>c. Small handwriting</p>

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	d. Soft speech
72.	Hallucinations means _____ a. Hearing or seeing things that don't exist b. These are false beliefs that are not based in reality c. The person may jump from one subject to another for no logical reason. d. Disorganized thinking is inferred from disorganized speech.
73.	Depression may be due _____ a. To have physical changes in the brains. b. Abnormal level of brain chemicals. c. Changes in the body's balance of hormones d. All of above
74.	The normal BP is _____ systolic & _____ diastolic. a. 120 mmHg, 80 mmHg b. 140 mmHg, 100 mmHg c. 100 mmHg, 80 mmHg d. 100 mmHg, 60 mmHg
75.	Patients with high blood sugar will typically experience _____ a. Polyuria b. They will become increasingly thirsty c. Hungry d. All above
76.	Which of the following is not a type of cellular adaptation? a. Hypertrophy b. atrophy c. Hyperplasia d. Superplasia
77.	The common cause of atrophy are as follows except a. Increased work load. b. Loss of innervation c. Inadequate nutrition d. Stimulation of endocrine hormone release
78.	The cellular response to injurious stimuli depends on. a. Nature of injury

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	<p>b. Duration of injury</p> <p>c. Severity of injury</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
79.	<p>Cell swelling is a result of</p> <p>a. Decreased activity of sodium pump</p> <p>b. Increased glycogen production</p> <p>c. Decreased protein synthesis</p> <p>d. decreased lactic acid secretion</p>
80.	<p>Which enzymes are responsible for removal of free radical</p> <p>a. Peroxidase</p> <p>b. Catalase</p> <p>c. Superoxide dismutase</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
81.	<p>Typhoid and paratyphoid are clinically indistinct</p> <p>a. True</p> <p>b. False</p>
82.	<p>Salmonella is spread by</p> <p>a. Flies</p> <p>b. Fomites</p> <p>c. Feces</p> <p>d. All of the above</p>
83.	<p>The occurrence of typhoid is high in following circumstances except</p> <p>a. Use of narrow spectrum antibiotic</p> <p>b. Living with poor sanitation</p> <p>c. Comes in contact with infected person</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>
84.	<p>The pathogenesis of typhoid fever depends on following except</p> <p>a. Infectious species</p> <p>b. Virulence</p> <p>c. Host immunity</p> <p>d. Volume of organism</p>
85.	<p>The typical incubation period of salmonella is</p> <p>a. 10-14 days</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">b. 2-3 daysc. 1-2 daysd. 7-9 days.
86.	<p>Which of the following symptom does not appear during first week of infection in typhoid?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Feverb. Myalgiac. Diarrhoea in childrend. Delirium
87.	<p>Which serological test can be used for diagnosis of typhoid fever?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Widal testb. Pcrc. Elisad. None of the above
88.	<p>Which antibiotic can be employed for treatment of typhoid fever?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Ciprofloxacinb. Azithromycinc. Tetracyclined. Lincosamide
89.	<p>Which serological test can be used for diagnosis of typhoid fever?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. PCRb. ELISAc. Widal Testd. HRCT
90.	<p>The occurrence of typhoid is high in following circumstances except</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Use of narrow spectrum antibioticb. Living with poor sanitationc. Comes in contact with infected persond. Eating contaminated food
91.	<p>Which of the following is not a type of cellular adaptation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Hypertrophyb. Atrophyc. Hyperplasiad. Superplasia

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92.	Cell swelling is a result of a. Decresed activity of Sodium pump b. Increased glycogen Production c. Decreased Protein Synthesis d. Decresed Lactic acid secretion
93.	Which of the following drug cannot be given in bacillary dysentery? a. Sulfamethoxazole b. Ciprofolxacin c. Diphenoxylate d. Cotrimoxazole
94.	The common cause of atrophy is as follows except a. Decreased workload b. Stimulation of endocrine hormone release c. Loss of Innervation to organ d. Inadequate Nutrition
95.	Which of the following enzyme is not responsible for removal of free radical? a. Peroxidase b. Catalase c. Hexokinase d. Superoxide dismutase
96.	Which of the following symptom does not occur in the first week of infection in typhoid? a. Fever b. Delirium c. Myalgia d. Diarrhoea
97.	Which of the following is an Iatrogenic cause of Cell Injury a. Death due to error in judgment by the physician b. Death due to Carbon monoxide Poisoning c. Death due to Road accident d. Death due to Viral infection
98.	The redness and heat of an inflamed area is due to a local hyperaemia caused by a. Vasodilatation b. Vasoconstriction

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	<p>c. Phagocytic aggregation</p> <p>d. Production of antibodies</p>
99.	<p>Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?</p> <p>a. Vitamin A</p> <p>b. Vitamin C</p> <p>c. Vitamin D</p> <p>d. Vitamin K</p>
100.	<p>Which is the leading cause of blindness in children worldwide?</p> <p>a. Glaucoma</p> <p>b. Cataracts</p> <p>c. Colour blindness</p> <p>d. Vitamin A deficiency</p>
101.	<p>Which of the following vitamin deficiency causes Beriberi?</p> <p>a. Vitamin B1</p> <p>b. Vitamin B2</p> <p>c. Vitamin B6</p> <p>d. Vitamin B12</p>
102.	<p>Which of the following vitamins serves as a hormone precursor?</p> <p>a. Vitamin A</p> <p>b. Vitamin C</p> <p>c. Vitamin D</p> <p>d. Vitamin K</p>