



**GANDHI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, ODISHA, GUNUPUR
(GIET UNIVERSITY)**

B. Pharm. (Second Semester - Regular) Examinations, August - 2026

BP402T – Pathophysiology

Time: 3 hrs

Maximum: 75 Marks

Answer ALL questions

(The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks)

PART – A

(10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

Q.1. Answer **ALL** the questions

- List the five cardinal signs of inflammation.
- What is meant by diapedesis?
- Differentiate between iron-deficiency anaemia and megaloblastic anaemia.
- Differentiate between atherosclerosis and arteriosclerosis.
- Differentiate between hypertrophy and hyperplasia with one example of each.
- Name the plasma-derived mediators of inflammation.
- Define chemotaxis.
- Define epilepsy and classify its major types.
- Name the causative organism of gonorrhoea and mention its major signs and symptoms.
- What is the relationship between hyperuricemia and gout?

PART – B

(2 x 10 = 20 Marks)

Q. No. 2. Answer **ANY TWO** questions (Long Answer Question)

- Define cell injury and classify it into reversible and irreversible cell injury. Describe the major causes of cell injury and explain the pathogenesis of reversible cell injury due to hypoxia and ischemia. (Write all the events with flowchart)
- What is rheumatoid arthritis? Discuss its aetiology and pathogenesis, and describe its major clinical manifestations.
- Define hypertension and classify it. Discuss its aetiology and explain the pathogenesis of hypertension.

PART – C

(7 x 5 = 35 Marks)

Q. No.3. Answer **ANY SEVEN** questions (Short Answer Question)

- Discuss the pathogenesis and clinical manifestations of peptic ulcer disease.
- Define hyperbilirubinemia. Explain the pathogenesis and clinical manifestations of jaundice.
- Name the causative organism of tuberculosis. Describe its mode of transmission and major signs and symptoms.
- Differentiate between rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis with respect to their aetiology, pathogenesis and clinical manifestations.
- Classify the major mediators of inflammation and describe their important actions.
- Explain the pathophysiology of diabetes mellitus and mention its major complications.
- Describe briefly the pathophysiology of congestive heart failure and relate the pathological changes to its major clinical manifestations.
- Explain the pathophysiology of Parkinson's disease and relate dopamine deficiency to its clinical manifestations.
- Explain the pathogenesis and clinical manifestations of acute renal failure.

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