



**HCV-003-038102**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Voc. (Medical Laboratory and Molecular  
Diagnostic Technology) (Sem. I)  
(CBCS) Examination**

**October / November - 2017**

**MLMDT - 1.2 : General Pathology**

**Faculty Code : 003**

**Subject Code : 038102**

Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) All questions are compulsory.  
(2) Figures on right indicate marks.

**1** Answer the following Questions : **20**

- (1) In hypertrophy the cells are larger in size than normal cells. True/False
- (2) Programmed cell death is also known as \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) Which mechanism is involved in edema in patients with congestive heart failure?
- (4) The three most important buffer systems in body fluids include the bicarbonate buffer system, the \_\_\_\_\_ buffer system, and the protein buffer system.
- (5) Myeloperoxidase is involved in oxygen-dependent killing mechanisms in neutrophils. True/False.
- (6) A malignant epithelial cell neoplasm derived from any of the three germ layers is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_
- (7) Hallmark of malignancy is metastasis and \_\_\_\_\_ cells.
- (8) P53 gene is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ gene.
- (9) Best example of trisomy 21 is \_\_\_\_\_ syndrome.
- (10) Autosomal recessive disorder characterized by sphingomyelin accumulation is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (11) Ozone in upper part of atmosphere is harmful to animals. True/False
- (12) Which vitamin has Antioxidant activity?
- (13) Emigration occurs first in acute inflammation. True/False
- (14) Substitution of single nucleotide base by a different base leads to \_\_\_\_\_
- (15) What is the normal pH of the blood?
- (16) \_\_\_\_\_ form of ionizing radiation exposure is associated with highest risk of cancer.
- (17) Hyperplasia and hypertrophy of adiposities leads to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (18) Mutations affecting germ cells produce \_\_\_\_\_.
- (19) Bio-indicator for water and air pollution is \_\_\_\_\_
- (20) What is dehydration?

**2 (A) Answer in brief : (any 3) 3×2=6**

- (1) Define homeostasis.
- (2) Write functions of electrolytes in our body systems.
- (3) What is the difference between simple (closed) and compound wound?
- (4) Write the examples of chemical carcinogens
- (5) Enlist examples of inherited diseases.
- (6) What is Embryo Development? Enlist types of defects.

**(B) Answer in brief : (Any 3) 3×3=9**

- (1) Define: Hyperplasia, Hypertrophy and atrophy.
- (2) Define Oedema and Classify it.
- (3) Explain exudation of leucocyte in acute inflammation.
- (4) Explain the role of tumor suppressor genes in malignancy with examples.
- (5) Define trisomy with examples.
- (6) What is Nephrotic and Nephritic Syndrome?

**(C) Answer in detail : (Any 2) 2×5=10**

- (1) Discuss necrosis.
- (2) Write a note on Pathophysiology of Shock.
- (3) Describe in detail about the vascular events of acute inflammation.
- (4) Explain the process of chemical carcinogenesis.
- (5) Discuss numerical abnormality of chromosomes.

**3** (A) Answer in brief : (Any **3**) **3×2=6**

- (1) Define Ischemia and hypoxia.
- (2) Define Hyperemia and classify it.
- (3) Write about types of fractures.
- (4) Write microscopic difference between benign and malignant tumor.
- (5) What are the functions of vitamin K.
- (6) Enlist environmental chemicals which are toxic to the body.

(B) Answer in brief : (Any **3**) **3×3=9**

- (1) Enlist the morphologic changes in reversible injury.
- (2) Enlist various agents which are responsible for causing inflammation.
- (3) Define Metabolic acidosis and Metabolic Alkalosis
- (4) What is grading and staging of cancer?
- (5) What is mutation? Write the types of mutation.
- (6) Write a note on injury by Radiation.

(C) Answer in brief : (Any **2**) **2×5=10**

- (1) Write are the Mechanism involved in Pathogenesis of Cardiac Oedema?
- (2) Describe cellular adaptations.
- (3) Explain process of repair of wound
- (4) Describe diagnosis of cancer.
- (5) Write a note on Tobacco related diseases