

The West Bengal University of Health Sciences
B.Sc. in Medical Microbiology 5th Semester April - May, 2024
Examination

Subject : General Pathology



Time : 2 hrs.

Full Marks : 50

Attempt all questions

1. Tick the correct answer :

10 x 1

- a) Integrin is expressed by :
 i) Endothelial cells. ii) Leukocytes. iii) Macrophages. iv) Pus cells.
- b) The first cell to appear in the acute inflammation is :
 i) Mast cell. ii) Macrophage. iii) Neutrophil. iv) Basophils.
- c) Pus cells are :
 i) Neutrophils. ii) Basophils. iii) Dead neutrophils. iv) Dead mast cells.
- d) Which of the following terms refer to a malignant tumor of mesenchymal origin?
 i) Carcinoma. ii) Hepatoma. iii) Hematoma. iv) Sarcoma.
- e) In acute inflammation which event occurs first :
 i) Arteriolar dilatation. ii) Arteriolar constriction.
 iii) Oedema. iv) Leucocyte migration.
- f) Which of the following are most frequent site of venous thrombosis?
 i) Veins of lower extremity. ii) Pelvic veins. iii) Portal vein. iv) Hepatic vein.
- g) Macrophages are derived from :
 i) Monocytes. ii) T-cells. iii) B-cells. iv) Eosinophils.
- h) Morphologic changes seen in chronic non-specific inflammation include an increase in :
 i) Neutrophils, lymphocytes and liquefaction necrosis.
 ii) Neutrophils, macrophages and fibrosis.
 iii) Lymphocytes, plasma cells and fibrosis.
 iv) Giant cells, macrophages and coagulative necrosis.
- i) Chronic inflammation is :
 i) Always preceded by acute inflammation.
 ii) Characterised by hyperemia, oedema and leukocyte infiltration.
 iii) Most frequently results in resolution.
 iv) The factors underlying monocyte infiltration are the same as for acute inflammation.
- j) White infarcts occur in :
 i) Small intestine. ii) Oesophagus. iii) Lung. iv) Kidney.
2. Answer **any four** of the following questions : 4 x 2
- a) What are the mediators or inflammatory cells that regulate the acute inflammation?
- b) Write the difference between exudate and transudate.
- c) What is hypertrophy and atrophy? 1+1
- d) What is free radical injury?
- e) What is granulomatous inflammation?
- f) Define pyknosis and karyolysis. 1+1
3. Answer **any four** of the following questions : 4 x 4
- a) Write down the cause of carcinogenesis.
- b) Discuss the cellular changes that occurs in acute inflammation.
- c) Schematically represent the sequence of healing and repair.
- d) What do you mean by dry and gas gangrene? 2+2
- e) Write briefly about septic shock.
- f) Write the cause and feature of the keratomalacia and mention the diagnosis process of it. 1+1+2
4. Answer **any two** of the following questions : 2 x 8
- a) Write about the different procedure of tumour diagnosis.
- b) Describe embolism.
- c) Write down the vascular changes which occur in acute inflammation.