



Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956, Category 'A' by MHRD (now MoE)

Re-accredited with 'A++' Grade by NAAC. CGPA 3.65/4, Category I by UGC

Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

Bachelor's Degree Arrear Examination – May 2025 III Semester

Batch : 2023
Major : Physician Assistant

Time: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 100

22BPAC11General Pathology- I

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course , students will be able to

CO 1: Understand the basics of pathology, divisions, basics of cell injury in human body.

CO 2: Understand normal and abnormal fluid balance, circulatory disorders associated with it.

CO 3: Provide students insight into normal growth, growth disturbances and tumor pathology

CO 4: Know the importance of inflammation, types, process of repair and aware of functional knowledge of immune system of body.

CO 5: Understand the classification of infectious disorders and other nutritional disorders.

Part A

10 x 1= 10

Choose the Correct Answer

- Transformation of one type of tissue into another type of same differentiation is called as
a. Hyperplasia b. Aplasia c. Metaplasia d. Agenesis CO1K1
- The following one of these never comes under cellular adaptation
a. Hypertrophy b. Neoplasia c. Atrophy d. Agnathia CO1K2
- Chemical modification of Apoptotic cells(molecular cells)
a. diapedesis b. phagocytosis c. exocytosis d. opsonisation CO2K1
- Lipofuscin looks like
a. yellow-brown b. blue c. black d. yellow-black CO2K1
- Break down or fragmentation of nuclei
a. karyolysis b. pyknosis c. karyorrhexis d. saponification CO3K1
- Dehydration is usually resulting in
a. Hypermagnesemia b. Hypomagnesemia c. Hyponatremia d. Hypercalcemia CO3K1
- The chronic inflammation of a delayed hypersensitivity reaction is mediated by
a. Lymphokines b. Histamine c. Bradykinin d. Complement CO4K1
- Granuloma formation is most frequently associated with
a. The healing process. b. Acute inflammation.
c. Wound contraction. d. A persistent irritant CO4K1
- Which of the following events in acute inflammation occurs first?
a. Chemotaxis b. Emigration c. Hemostasis d. Margination CO5K1
- Which of the following is a RNA virus
a. Human papilloma virus. b. Human T-cell leukaemia virus
c. Hepatitis B virus. d. Epstein Barr virus CO5K2

Part B
Answer ALL questions
Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

5 x 6 = 30

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|---|-------|
| 11.a. Describe in detail about calcification and its types.
(or) | CO1K3 |
| 11.b. Difference between Exudates and transudate. | CO1K3 |
| 12.a. Describe in detail about cardiac tamponade.
(or) | CO2K3 |
| 12.b. Detail about Classification of emboli. | CO2K3 |
| 13.a. Explain in detail about para neoplastic syndrome.
(or) | CO3K3 |
| 13.b. Explain the important of chemical mediators in inflammation. | CO3K3 |
| 14.a. Explain in detail about Protein energy malnutrition.
(or) | CO4K3 |
| 14.b. Different between acute and chronic inflammation. | CO4K4 |
| 15.a. Enumerate hypersensitivity reaction and explain the types and gives examples.
(or) | CO5K4 |
| 15.b. Explain in detail about metabolic syndrome. | CO5K4 |

Part C
Answer ALL questions
Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

5 x 12 = 60

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|---|-------|
| 16.a. Explain in detail about cell injury and its types.
(or) | CO1K4 |
| 16.b. Explain in detail about Amyloidosis and pigmentation and its types. | CO1K4 |
| 17.a. Explain in detail about fluid Electrolyte imbalance and its causes.
(or) | CO2K3 |
| 17.b. Explain in detail about deep vein thrombosis. | CO2K4 |
| 18.a. Different between Benign and Malignant cancers and its various types.
(or) | CO3K3 |
| 18.b. Explain in detail about wound and fracture healing. | CO3K2 |
| 19.a. Explain in detail about Role of inflammation in defence mechanism.
(or) | CO4K1 |
| 19.b. Explain in detail about protein and lipid disorders. | CO4K2 |
| 20.a. Explain in detail about mycobacterial diseases.
(or) | CO5K1 |
| 20.b. Explain in detail about AIDS. | CO5K2 |
