**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**DEPARTMENT OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES**

**Final-Term Examination (Spring-20) (DPT 6TH)**

**Course Title: Pathology and Microbiology-ll Instructor: Ms. Maria Feroze**

**Time: 6 hours Max Marks: 50**

**Note:**

* **This paper has two sections, sec A and sec B. Attempt both sections.**

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**ID:14205**

**SEEMSTER: 6TH**

**Section A**

Q1. A 52 years old patient comes to you with complaints of sudden weakness in the faceand arm, sudden severe headache and sudden dimness ofvision. CT scan shows embolicocclusion of a majorvessel in the brain.

1. What is the possible diagnosis?

**Answer**:

**>:> cerebral vascular accident**

1. If the left side of the patient’s brain is damaged, which visual field will be lost and why?

**Answer : when a left side of the brain becomes damage the visual field will be lost because there is a sensory deflects effects caused in brain which effect on visual site, and while the haemorrhage, effect on one side they effects on the opposite side .therefore loss of visual field on the side effect opposite to the effected. Left side damage shows effect on a right side.**

Q2. A) Name the protein that penetrates the neuron’s membrane and causes damage to the brain leading to Alzheimer’s disease.

**Answer: protiens name: Amyloid precursors proteins.**

B) Which disease is caused if there is a mutation in SOD1 gene?

**Disease name:**

**Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.**

It is rare neurological disease involve a neuron which is responsible for the control of voluntary muscles.

e.g: WALKING, CHEWING AND TALKING.

**Section B: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)**

1. An autoimmune condition that can cause a variety of skin rashes is called:
2. Eczema
3. Dermatitis
4. Psoriasis
5. Atopy

1. True statement is:
2. Osteophytes are immature bone cells
3. Osteophytes are bone eating cells
4. Osteoclasts are bone macrophages
5. All are true
6. Most common primary bone tumor is:
7. Multiple myeloma
8. Osteosarcoma
9. Histiocytoma
10. Chondroma
11. A patient who has suffered from knee injury comes up to you; the most important step regarding management of this patient is:
12. History and examination
13. X-ray with different views
14. MRI
15. Internal fixation
16. Carcinoma means:
17. Cancer of mesenchymal origin
18. Cancer of epithelial origin
19. Cancer of notochordal origin
20. All of the above
21. Benign tumor of vertebral column of15 years old boy has been diagnosed. Histological features are of interwoven bone. The tumor is:
22. Osteoid osteoma
23. Osteoma
24. Chondroma
25. Osteoblastoma
26. Osteoclaustoma is common in:
27. Epiphysis
28. Metaphysis
29. Diaphysis
30. Joint cavity
31. A sickle cell anemic 5 years old boy presented to you with thigh swelling and fever from the last 5 days; the thigh is reddish and swollen. He suffered from typhoid fever 1 month back; the most probable diagnosis is:
32. Septic arthritis
33. Rheumatoid arthritis
34. Osteoarthritis
35. Osteomyelitis
36. Osteoarthritis is:
37. Autoimmune
38. Inflammatory
39. Degenerative
40. Both a and b
41. Aggressiveness of malignant tumor is shown by:
42. Grading
43. Staging
44. Metaplasia
45. Aplasia
46. Rheumatoid arthritis is:
47. Autoimmune
48. Inflammatory
49. Degenerative
50. Both a and b
51. A 65 years old female comes to you with DIP joint bony nodules and the base of thumb is also affected. She states that her mother also had the same problem; most likely the diagnosis is:
52. Rheumatoid arthritis
53. Septic arthritis
54. Osteoarthritis
55. Bone tumor
56. Which statement is true regarding Rheumatoid Arthritis?
57. Viral infection
58. Condition worsens with activity
59. Symmetric joint involvement is there
60. Both B and C
61. Most common cause of Osteomyelitis is:
62. Staph aurous
63. Streptococcus
64. Hemophilis influenza
65. Salmonella
66. A female patient comes to you with knee joint swelling. On examination, you notice that the knee is not much warm and it is a bit tender. Pain increases with activity and morning stiffness is less than 20 mints; most probable diagnosis is:
67. Rheumatoid arthritis
68. Septic arthritis
69. Osteosarcoma
70. Osteoarthritis
71. Highly sensitive test for rheumatoid arthritis is:
72. RA factor
73. Anti CCP antibodies
74. DQ4 Antibodies
75. MRI
76. Osteomyelitis affects mainly:
77. Knee joint
78. Metaphysis
79. Diaphysis
80. Epiphysis
81. Systemic arterial hypertension leads to:
82. Left ventricular hypertrophy
83. An increased incidence of infective endocarditic
84. Both A and B
85. None of the above

1. If a person has died of a heart attack suddenly, the most likely event that led to the sudden death is:
2. Rupture of the heart
3. Congestive heart failure
4. Coronary artery embolism
5. Angina pectoris
6. Cardiac arrhythmia
7. Which body part is MOST often affected by Psoriasis?
8. Elbows
9. Scalp
10. Knees
11. Chest, back and abdomen
12. All of the above
13. Human muscles contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types of muscle fibers based on the speed of shortening and morphologic differences:
14. One type only
15. Two types
16. Three types
17. Four types
18. What is pathognomonic of active rheumatic fever?
19. Russell body
20. Granuloma
21. Bacterial vegetation
22. Fibrinous pericarditis
23. Aschoffbodies
24. A condition in which the heart beats with an irregular or abnormal rhythm is called:
25. Hypertensive disease
26. Cardiomyopathy
27. Arrhythmias
28. Myocarditis
29. Excess activity of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increases the blood pressure and contributes to hypertension.
30. Sympathetic nervous system
31. Parasympathetic nervous system
32. Automaticity
33. Heart values
34. Pericardial inflammation may occur secondary to all of the following except:
35. Cardiac disease
36. Thoracic disease
37. Systemic disorders
38. Parasympathetic nervous system
39. Red patches of skin covered with silvery scales associated with itching are the feature of which disease?
40. Psoriasis
41. Nevus
42. Basal cell carcinoma
43. Squamous cell carcinoma
44. Inflammation of the inner layer of heart (the endocardium) with structure most commonly involved is the heart valves; this describes which of the following condition?
45. Endocarditis
46. Myocarditis
47. Myositis
48. Tonsillitis
49. Pulmonary heart disease is:
50. Disease of heart secondary to high BP
51. A failure at right side of heart with respiratory system involvement due to increased vascular resistance or high BP in lungs
52. Abnormalities of heart rhythm
53. Abnormalities of peripheral vasculature
54. Acute rheumatic heart disease is associated with:
55. Emboli to multiple organs
56. Left to right shunt
57. Cardiac tamponade
58. Arthritis
59. Left ventricular hypertrophy is caused by:
60. Mitral stenosis
61. Calcific aortic stenosis
62. Both A and B
63. None of the above

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