

1/2016

Your Roll No.....

B.U.M.S. II YEAR ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2016

Paper No. BUM204B, Paper – II

MAHIYATUL AMRAZ NIZAMI

Time: Three hours

Maximum Marks: 75

(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this paper)

Attempt all questions. All part of a question must be attempt in continuation

SECTION – A

Attempt all questions.

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

Q.1 (Part First)

- (i) The most common route of entry of microorganism in the lungs is;
 - (a) Inhalation
 - (b) Aspiration
 - (c) Haematogenous
 - (d) Direct spread
- (ii) In Hume-Mewi (Typhoid) lesion is commonly found in the;
 - (a) Ileum
 - (b) Duodenum
 - (c) Jejunum
 - (d) Stomach
- (iii) In hypertensive heart disease left ventricular hypertrophy is correlated with;
 - (a) Duration of hypertension
 - (b) Severity of hypertension
 - (c) Cause of hypertension
 - (d) Severity of coronary atherosclerosis
- (iv) Bronchopneumonia is grossly characterized by;
 - (a) Diffuse consolidation of a lobe or lobes of one or both lungs
 - (b) Diffuse consolidation of a lobe of one lung
 - (c) Diffuse consolidation of a lobe of both lungs
 - (d) Patchy consolidation of a lobe or lobes of one or both lungs
- (v) Glucose content of CSF is unaltered in the following type of meningitis;
 - (a) Acute pyogenic meningitis
 - (b) Acute viral meningitis
 - (c) Cryptococcal meningitis
 - (d) Tuberculous meningitis
- (vi) Serum IgE levels are elevated in;
 - (a) Intrinsic bronchial asthma
 - (b) Extrinsic bronchial asthma
 - (c) Predominant ch. bronchitis
 - (d) Predominant emphysema
- (vii) Duodenal ulcers are found most commonly at;
 - (a) First part, anterior surface
 - (b) First part, posterior surface
 - (c) Second part, anterior surface
 - (d) Second part, posterior surface
- (viii) The most progressive form of chronic hepatitis is caused by;
 - (a) Hepatitis A
 - (b) Hepatitis B
 - (c) Hepatitis C
 - (d) Hepatitis D

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- (ix) The following type of gallstones are generally unassociated with changes in the gallbladder wall;
(a) Cholesterol (b) Mixed
(c) Combined (d) Pigment
- (x) The following type of renal calculi are infection-induced;
(a) Calcium oxalate (b) Struvite
(c) Uric acid (d) Cystine

Attempt all questions (Maximum 20 words for each)

5 x 2 = 10 Marks

Q.1 (Part Second)

- (i) Define Salaabate Shiryani (Asteriosclerosis).
(ii) Causes of Hummae Mevi (Typhoid fever)
(iii) Complication of Lobai pneumonia
(iv) Define Nafkhturriyah (Emphysema)
(v) Causes of qarha asna asri (duodenal ulcer)

SECTION – B

Answer all questions (Maximum 100 words for each)

5 x 5 = 25 Marks

- Q.2. Complication of Ziabatus Shakri (Diabetes Mellitus)
Q.3. Hypertensive changes in the Heart.
Q.4. Pathogenesis of gall stone formation.
Q.5. Pathological changes in acute Glomerulonephritis.
Q.6. Pathological changes in bronchopneumonia.

SECTION – C

Answer all questions (Maximum 300 words for each)

3 x 10 = 30 Marks

- Q.7. Cause and pathological changes in Iltehab Zaida Aawar (Acute Appendicitis).
Q.8. Causes and morphological changes in Ittisae Shoeb (Bronchiectasis).
Q.9. Causes and pathological changes in Iltehab-e-Aghshia (Ac. Meningitis).
