



(University of Choice)

MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(MMUST)

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

FIRST YEAR, THIRD TRESTER EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE

OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY (MAIN PAPER)

COURSE CODE: BSP 123

COURSE TITLE: GENERAL PATHOLOGY

DATE: WEDNESDAY 20TH APRIL 2022

TIME: 2:00-5:00 PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer all Questions

Sec A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) 20 Marks

Sec B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ) (40 marks)

Sec C: Long Answer Questions (LAQ) (40 marks)

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.



SECTION A (MCQS)

1. Which one of the following is NOT a common symptom of illness?
 - a) Pain
 - b) Nausea
 - c) Swelling
 - d) Fever
2. Cell adaptation where there is increased cell proliferation and decreased differentiation is?
 - a) Metaplasia
 - b) Neoplasia
 - c) Dysplasia
 - d) Hypoplasia
3. Which of the following is an example of hypertrophy
 - a) Increase in liver size after a partial hepatectomy
 - b) Increase in the size of the female breast
 - c) Increase respiratory epithelium in response to Vit A deficiency
 - d) Increase in size of the female uterus in pregnancy
4. In necrosis
 - a) The nuclear changes are due to non-specific breakdown of DNA
 - b) Karyolysis and pyknosis are the only 2 types of nuclear changes
 - c) In caseous necrosis the basic outline of the cells is preserved
 - d) There is a decreased eosinophilia in the necrotic cells
5. Apoptosis
 - a) Is usually stimulated by hypoxia
 - b) Produces a moderate degree of inflammation
 - c) Features chromatin aggregates
 - d) Is the underlying process in caseous necrosis
6. Which of the following changes is associated with irreversible cell damage?
 - a) Glycogen depletion
 - b) Flocculent densities in mitochondria
 - c) Cellular swelling.
 - d) Loss of microvilli.
7. Metaplasia
 - a) Is an increase in the number and size of cells in a tissue
 - b) Is the process that occurs in Barrett's esophagitis
 - c) Is typically an irreversible process
 - d) In the respiratory tract preserves mucous secretion
8. Histamine exerts its effect during inflammation by
 - a) vasoconstriction of post capillary sphincters.
 - b) Constriction of large arteries.
 - c) Acting on H2 receptors on mast cells.
 - d) Causing venular endothelial contraction.

9. Which of the following genes is involved in the conversion of proto-oncogenes into oncogenes causing cancer?
- Metastasis genes
 - Angiogenesis genes
 - Transposons
 - Tumor suppressor gene
10. If the following events were placed in their most probable order of occurrence following a skin wound which would come fourth?
- Growth of granulation tissue.
 - Loss of vascularity of fibrous scar.
 - Migration of epithelial cells from wound edges.
 - Wound edges united by collagen.
11. Which is not a feature of myasthenia gravis?
- Motor weakness is usually of proximal extremities and bulbar
 - There is usually no sensory loss
 - Symptoms are often worse as the day progresses
 - It is due to antibodies formed against acetylcholinesterase
12. Which ONE of the following is not an organ specific auto-immune disease?
- Chronic auto-immune gastritis.
 - Chronic auto-immune thyroiditis.
 - Insulin dependent diabetes.
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
13. which one of the following is not associated with thrombosis?
- Activation of the coagulation mechanism
 - Endothelial damage.
 - Formation of platelet aggregates.
 - Thrombocytopenia.
14. What lymphatic structure absorbs lipids in the intestine?
- Lymphatic duct
 - Lacteal
 - Lymphatic trunk
 - Collecting vesse
15. For which ONE of the following tumours is there a definite genetic basis in a proportion of cases?
- Bronchial carcinoma.
 - Cervical carcinoma.
 - Colonic carcinoma.
 - Endometrial carcinoma.
16. Which ONE of the following is not a predisposing factor for atheroma?
- Cigarette smoking.
 - High level of serum high density lipoprotein.
 - High level of serum low density lipoprotein (LDL).
 - Male sex
17. Which of the following convey the longest lasting immunity to an infectious agent?

- a) Naturally acquired passive immunity
- b) Artificially acquired passive immunity
- c) Naturally acquired active immunity
- d) Vaccination.

18. The most common malignancy in patients with AIDS is

- a) NHL
- b) Primary lymphoma of the brain
- c) Kaposi's sarcoma
- d) Histoplasmosis

19. What are the two categories of angina?

- a) Stable and unstable
- b) Chronic and acute
- c) Severe and mild
- d) Arterial and venous

20. Which ONE of the following is least likely to be found in a child dying of acute rheumatic fever?

- a) Aschoff bodies.
- b) 'Bread and butter' pericarditis.
- c) History of recent sore throat.
- d) Large crumpling vegetations on the mitral valve.

SECTION B (SAQs)

- 1. Describe any four 4 autoimmune diseases (8 marks)
- 2. Describe the causative disorders and clinical manifestations of hypervolemia (8 marks)
- 3. Discuss staging of cancer (8 Marks)
- 4. Describe the factors promoting an increase in capillary blood pressure (8 Marks)
- 5. Discuss four causes of acute renal failure (ARF) (8 Marks)

SECTION C (LAQ)

1. Discuss lung cancer with the following headings:

- a) Types
- b) Stages
- c) Diagnosis
- d) Treatment

2. Pulmonary pathology fall under obstructive or restrictive diseases;. Discuss each of them under: (20 Marks)

- a) Symptoms
- b) Causes
- c) Diagnosis
- d) Treatment