



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF HEALTH AND APPLIED SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SCIENCES

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| QUALIFICATIONS: BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT | |
| QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BHIS | LEVEL: 5 |
| COURSE CODE: BPP521S | COURSE NAME: BASIC PATHOPHYSIOLOGY |
| SESSION: NOVEMBER 2019 | PAPER: THEORY |
| DURATION: 3 HOURS | MARKS: 100 |

| FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER | |
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| EXAMINER(S) | MR JOMIN GEORGE |
| MODERATOR: | MS ELZABE VAN DER COLF |

| INSTRUCTIONS |
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions.2. Write clearly and neatly in the answer book provided.3. Number the answers clearly. |

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. None

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 7 PAGES (Including this front page)

SECTION A [75 MARKS]

QUESTION 1

[50 MARKS]

1. Evaluate the statements in each numbered section and select the most appropriate Answer or phrase from the given possibilities. Write the appropriate letter next to the number of the statement/phrase in the ANSWER BOOK. Each question carries **2 – marks**

- 1.1 The newest forms of treatment for leukemia is [2]
A. Stem cell transplantation.
B. Chemotherapy.
C. Radiation therapy.
D. Surgery.
- 1.2 Having a pulmonary embolism includes risk of possible [2]
A. Sudden death.
B. Diabetes.
C. High blood pressure.
D. Amputation of limbs.
- 1.3 Syphilitic aneurysms usually occur in the: [2]
A. Abdominal aorta.
B. Circle of willis.
C. Thoracic area.
D. Cerebral arteries.
- 1.4 Insulin is a natural hormone secreted by which organ or gland. [2]
A. The kidneys
B. The liver
C. The pancreas
D. The spleen
- 1.5 The most common type of seizure is [2]
A. The grand mal seizure
B. The absence seizure
C. The simple seizure
D. The complex seizure

- 1.6 The sudden appearance or worsening of Rheumatoid arthritis symptoms is referred as. [2]
A. Outbreak.
B. Flare.
C. Burst.
D. Eruption.
- 1.7 The following blood vessel layers may be damaged in a client with an aneurysm. [2]
A. Externa.
B. Interna.
C. Media.
D. Interna and Media.
- 1.8 Late-stage chronic liver disease is called. [2]
A. Liver failure.
B. Cirrhosis.
C. Liver cancer.
D. Fatty liver disease.
- 1.9 Cholecystitis is the inflammation of the. [2]
A. Stomach.
B. Gall bladder
C. Spleen
D. Liver
- 1.10 An increase in the size of cells caused by synthesis of more subcellular components, which in turn leads to an increase in tissue and organ size, is called. [2]
A. Dysplasia.
B. Hyperplasia.
C. Hypertrophy.
D. Metaplasia.
- 1.11 Alzheimer's disease can resemble the early stages of. [2]
A. Schizophrenia.
B. Parkinson's disease.
C. Multiple sclerosis.
D. Down syndrome.

- 1.12 The hyperfunction of the adrenal glands cause. [2]
A. Cushing's Syndrome.
B. Addison's Disease.
C. Goitre.
D. Adrenal crisis.
- 1.13 The following signs and symptoms usually signify rapid expansion and impending rupture of an abdominal aortic aneurysm. [2]
A. Abdominal pain.
B. Absent pedal pulses.
C. Chest pain.
D. Lower back pain.
- 1.14 A tell-tale sign of liver disease is. [2]
A. Hair loss.
B. Increased urination.
C. Insomnia.
D. Jaundice.
- 1.15 Jugular vein distention most prominent seen in which disorders. [2]
A. Abdominal aortic aneurysm.
B. Heart failure.
C. Myocardial infarction.
D. Pneumothorax.
- 1.16 People with IBS should avoid foods such as. [2]
A. Gluten.
B. Alcohol.
C. Eggs.
D. Seafood.
- 1.17 The causes of Parkinson's disease is. [2]
A. A severe blood infection.
B. Loss of the brain chemical dopamine.
C. Stroke.
D. Depression.

- 1.18 Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is different from some other forms of arthritis because it. [2]
A. Is more painful than other forms.
B. Occurs below the waist.
C. Is symmetrical, affecting the right and left sides of the body.
D. Generally, occurs above the waist.
- 1.19 The commonest cause of a thrombus is. [2]
A. Venous stasis and venous wall damage.
B. Hypocoagulability and arterial wall damage.
C. Arterial wall damage and MI.
D. MI and hypocoagulability.
- 1.20 The stages of Parkinson's disease are classified into. [2]
A. 2
B. 4
C. 5
D. 7
- 1.21 If a person has an ischemic stroke, how quickly should the person be treated to minimize long-term problems. [2]
A. Within 30 minutes.
B. Within 1 hour.
C. Within 2 hours.
D. Within 3 hours.
- 1.22 The most frequent complication of a hernia is. [2]
A. Gangrene.
B. Infection.
C. Strangulation.
D. Blockage.
- 1.23 The most often used procedure to diagnosis diverticulosis. [2]
A. CAT scan.
B. Stool test.
C. Blood test.
D. External exam.

- 1.24 The development of COPD is associated with. [2]
A. Fragile X syndrome.
B. Marfan syndrome.
C. Danon disease.
D. Neurofibromatosis.
- 1.25 A common factor that can contribute to asthma or airway hyperreactivity is . [2]
A. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).
B. Lymphangitis.
C. Hyperaldosteronism.
D. Thalassemia.

QUESTION 2

[25 MARKS]

2. Assess the following statements and decide whether they are **true or false**. Write only the number of the question and next to it indicate your answer as **true or false** in the ANSWER BOOK. **1 marks for each questions.**

- 2.1 Swelling of the ankles can be caused by problems linked to emphysema. [1]
- 2.2 Mental health problems are common in people with IBS. [1]
- 2.3 An endothelial injury can cause thrombus formation. [1]
- 2.4 A hernia will go away on its own. [1]
- 2.5 Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a virus. [1]
- 2.6 The only purpose of the kidneys is to filter blood. [1]
- 2.7 Diverticulitis is relatively easy to diagnose. [1]
- 2.8 A person can have chronic kidney disease without symptoms. [1]
- 2.9 An episode of asthma is more affected in young children. [1]
- 2.10 Alzheimer's disease can be cured if detected early. [1]
- 2.11 The term "heart failure" means the heart has stopped working completely. [1]
- 2.12 Complications of ulcerative colitis are limited to the intestines. [1]
- 2.13 Stasis represents the fast flow of blood. [1]
- 2.14 An ischemic stroke occurs when a blood clot blocks a blood vessel to the brain. [1]
- 2.15 Pancreatitis is inflammation of an organ in the abdomen called the pancreas. [1]
- 2.16 Clinical manifestations predict the outcome of disease and fate of the patient. [1]

- 2.17 If you have had a seizure, it means you have epilepsy. [1]
- 2.18 Cyanosis is also a symptom of COPD. [1]
- 2.19 In Cushing's Disease, the serum cortisol level will be high. [1]
- 2.20 An endocrine stimulation can inhibit hyperplasia. [1]
- 2.21 Pancreatitis causes pancreatic cancer. [1]
- 2.22 Hemodialysis is the only treatment for kidney failure. [1]
- 2.23 People can be born with heart disease. [1]
- 2.24 Parkinson's disease is a movement disorder. [1]
- 2.25 Splenomegaly is a common complication in cirrhosis of Liver. [1]

SECTION B [25 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

[25 MARKS]

- 3.1 Describe the five-cardinal sign of inflammation with its mechanisms. [5]
- 3.2 Summarize Addison's Disease with any four (4) clinical manifestation. [5]
- 3.3 Define Reye's syndrome and list any four (4) signs and symptoms. [5]
- 3.4 Describe the risk factor and complication of ulcerative colitis. [5]
- 3.5 Enumerate various stages in the fate of the Thrombus. [5]

TOTAL 100

GOOD LUCK!!!!