



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF HEALTH AND APPLIED SCIENCES**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BHIS	LEVEL: 5
COURSE CODE: BPP521S	COURSE NAME: BASIC PATHOPHYSIOLOGY
SESSION: JANUARY 2020	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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MODERATOR:	Ms. Elizabeth Van Der Colf

INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions.2. Write clearly and neatly.3. Number the answers clearly.4. Write all answers in the answer booklet provided.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. NONE.

THIS EXAMINATION 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 drug of choice for stroke prevention is. [2]
A. Aspirin
B. Ticlopidine
C. Clopidogrel
D. Warfarin
- 1.2 The following is not a symptom of Addison's Disease. [2]
A. Weight loss
B. Bronzing of the skin
C. Craving for salty foods
D. Weight gain
- 1.3 The most sign which helps to identify COPD is. [2]
A. Pulmonary hypertension
B. Cor pulmonale
C. Impaired systemic muscle function
D. Wheezing on auscultation
- 1.4 Another name for a stroke is. [2]
A. Heart attack
B. Brain attack
C. Myocardial infarction
D. Brain Death
- 1.5 Type of hernia affects the oesophagus. [2]
A. Hiatus
B. Gastric
C. Inguinal
D. Alimentary

- 1.6 Virchow's triad refers to. [2]
- A. Alpha, beta and gamma granules
 - B. Myocardial infarction, cerebral infarction and pulmonary embolism
 - C. Fibrin, Fibrinogen, and Fibronectin
 - D. Changes in intimal vessel surface, pattern of blood flow, and blood constituents.
- 1.7 Which of the following is not a clinical feature of inflammation. [2]
- A. Calor
 - B. Rubor
 - C. Tumor
 - D. Dalor
- 1.8 Diverticulosis is a condition which occurs in which bodily organ. [2]
- A. Large intestine
 - B. Heart
 - C. Kidney
 - D. Spleen
- 1.9 A long-term problem after a stroke is. [2]
- A. Paralysis or weakness on one side of the body
 - B. Problems with thinking or memory
 - C. Problems with language
 - D. Pain in the hands and feet
- 1.10 Congestive heart failure occurs when. [2]
- A. Excess blood pressure triggers an arrhythmia
 - B. The ventricles lose their ability to maintain a pumping action.
 - C. The heart lacks enough power to maintain adequate circulation.
 - D. The resistance from damaged vessels overstresses the heart, resulting in a heart attack.
- 1.11 A type of inflammatory bowel disease in which there is an erosive deterioration of the inner surface of the intestinal wall is caused by. [2]
- A. Kapler's Disease.
 - B. Conan's Disease.
 - C. Cooper's Disease.
 - D. Crohn's Disease.

- 1.12 The stages of kidney disease are classified into. [2]
A. 2
B. 3
C. 5
D. 6
- 1.13 Iron deficiency anemia is common in adolescents with. [2]
A. Asthma
B. Bulimia
C. Heavy menstrual bleeding
D. Obesity
- 1.14 The most common symptom in patients with diverticulitis is. [2]
A. Left lower-quadrant tenderness
B. Left upper-quadrant tenderness
C. Right lower-quadrant tenderness
D. Right upper-quadrant tenderness
- 1.15 Excessive rapid heartbeat is known as. [2]
A. Pradycardia.
B. Rapacardia
C. Tachycardia.
D. Bradycardia.
- 1.16 The alternating bands of white platelets and red blood cells in thrombi are known as. [2]
A. Lines of Sam
B. Lines of Zorh
C. Lines of Zane
D. Lines of Zahn
- 1.17 The optimal treatment plan for latent TB infection is. [2]
A. Isoniazid for 9 months.
B. Isoniazid and rifampin for 12 months.
C. Isoniazid for 6 months.
D. No treatment needed until progression to active TB.
- 1.18 Acute bronchitis is often referred to as. [2]
A. A chest cold.
B. Pneumonia.
C. Shortness of breath.
D. Being winded.

- 1.19 TB is treated with. [2]
A. Antiviral medicines
B. Antibiotics
C. Surgery
D. Chemotherapy
- 1.20 What is irritable bowel syndrome or IBS? [2]
A. Intestinal damage as the result of disease
B. A group of symptoms that affect the abdomen
C. Another term for celiac disease
D. Another term for stomach flu
- 1.21 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
- 1.22 Late-stage chronic liver disease is called. [2]
A. Liver failure
B. Cirrhosis
C. Liver cancer
D. Fatty liver disease
- 1.23 The hyperfunction of the adrenal glands cause. [2]
A. Cushing's Syndrome.
B. Addison's Disease.
C. Goitre
D. Adrenal crisis
- 1.24 Jugular vein distention most prominent seen in which disorders. [2]
A. Abdominal aortic aneurysm.
B. Heart failure.
C. Myocardial infarction.
D. Pneumothorax.
- 1.25 The newest forms of treatment for leukemia is [2]
A. Stem cell transplantation.
B. Chemotherapy.
C. Radiation therapy.
D. Surgery.

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 Ischemia can cause brain atrophy. [1]
- 2.2 Pulmonary embolism (PE) can occur without deep vein thrombosis (DVT). [1]
- 2.3 Hernias are named based on where in the body they occur. [1]
- 2.4 Idiopathic diseases are those in which the cause is known. [1]
- 2.5 Beta blockers decrease triglyceride levels and increase levels of HDL cholesterol. [1]
- 2.6 Helicobacter pylori are the causative agent for peptic ulcer. [1]
- 2.7 There is no cure for asthma. [1]
- 2.8 Emphysema affects only the lungs. [1]
- 2.9 Endocrine stimulation can inhibit hyperplasia. [1]
- 2.10 Incidence of Urinary tract infection is most common in men. [1]
- 2.11 Splenomegaly is a common complication in cirrhosis of Liver. [1]
- 2.12 Medications for DVT and PE are called anticoagulants. [1]
- 2.13 With type 1 diabetes, the body does not produce insulin. [1]
- 2.14 Leukaemia is the most common cancer in children. [1]
- 2.15 Gout is a form of arthritis. [1]
- 2.16 Staphylococcus aureus is the common causative agent in Pneumonia. [1]
- 2.17 Alzheimer's disease is a type of dementia. [1]
- 2.18 Pyelonephritis is an acute condition affecting gallbladder. [1]
- 2.19 Karyorrhexis is characterized by the shrinkage of nucleus. [1]
- 2.20 Hernia symptoms depend on the part of the body affected. [1]
- 2.21 Myocardial abscess is a common complication in Infective endocarditis. [1]
- 2.22 Hepatitis is a form of liver disease. [1]
- 2.23 Rheumatic carditis can manifest as Rheumatic fever. [1]
- 2.24 There are four main types of leukemia. [1]
- 2.25 Lung function is the ability to move air into and out of the lungs,
this declines with age. [1]

SECTION B [25 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

[25 MARKS]

- 3.1 Discuss any three (3) causes and two (2) symptoms of Abdominal aortic aneurysm. [5]
- 3.2 Draw and label the parts of cell cycle. [5]
- 3.3 Briefly discuss any five (5) common causes of pulmonary edema. [5]
- 3.4 Outline the types of necrosis. [5]
- 3.5 Describe any five (5) complications of Diabetes. [5]

Total 100

GOOD LUCK!!!!