



PAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF HEALTH AND APPLIED SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BHIS	LEVEL: 5
COURSE CODE: BPP521S	COURSE NAME: BASIC PATHOPHYSIOLOGY
SESSION: January 2019	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 QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 7 PAGES (Including this front page)

SECTION A [50 MARKS]

QUESTION 1

[20 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.

- 1.1 On what side is your appendix located. [1]
A. In the upper right abdomen.
B. In the lower right abdomen.
C. In the upper left abdomen.
D. In the centre of the abdomen.
- 1.2 Blood pressure refers to the force of blood pushing against. [1]
A. The heart.
B. Artery wall.
C. The brain.
D. Capillaries.
- 1.3 Symptoms of atrial fibrillation can include. [1]
A. Fatigue, dizziness, weakness.
B. Chest pain, shortness of breath.
C. No symptoms at all.
D. All the above
- 1.4 Medically speaking, breathlessness or being short of breath is called. [1]
A. Dyspnoea.
B. Asthma.
C. Bronchitis.
D. Winded.
- 1.5 DVT mainly occurs in the. [1]
A. Artery.
B. Vein.
C. Capillaries.
D. Arterioles.

- 1.6 Which of the following is not a lower respiratory disease. [1]
A. Pneumonia.
B. Tracheitis.
C. Bronchitis.
D. Pharyngitis.
- 1.7 A red blood cell count or hemoglobin that is less than normal describes. [1]
A. Fever.
B. Anemia.
C. Hemochromatosis.
D. Low blood pressure.
- 1.8 The optimal treatment plan for latent TB infection is. [1]
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.
- 1.9 During a physical examination, your doctor tells you that you may have had a bout of rheumatic fever during childhood. Your doctor probably detected. [1]
A. An arrhythmia.
B. A heart murmurs.
C. Evidence of heart wall damage
D. A minor weakness in the left ventricle.
- 1.10 COPD is almost always caused by. [1]
A. Pollution.
B. Dust.
C. Smoking.
D. Exposure to asbestos.
- 1.11 Platelets are formed from what type of cell. [1]
A. Melanocytes
B. Macrophages
C. Astrocytes
D. Megakaryocytes

- 1.12 Excessive rapid heartbeat is known as. [1]
A. Bradycardia.
B. Rapacardia
C. Tachycardia.
D. Bradycardia.
- 1.13 Acute bronchitis is often referred to as. [1]
A. A chest cold.
B. Pneumonia.
C. Shortness of breath.
D. Being winded.
- 1.14 What happens within the heart during atrial fibrillation. [1]
A. Electrical currents stop.
B. Electrical currents slow down.
C. Electrical currents are irregular and rapid.
D. Electrical currents are stored.
- 1.15 Pulmonary embolism is most closely related to. [1]
A. Deep vein thrombosis.
B. A collapsed lung.
C. Haemophilia.
D. Bronchitis.
- 1.16 Hepatitis C virus causes an infection of the. [1]
A. Brain
B. Liver
C. Kidneys
D. Blood
- 1.17 The body's poor exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide describes as. [1]
A. Respiratory failure.
B. Pulmonary hypertension.
C. Allergy-related Asthma.
D. Exercise-induced Asthma.

- 1.18 Equalization between the pressure of the pleura and the lungs would cause which of the following. [1]
 A. Pleural effusion
 B. Pulmonary edema
 C. Pneumothorax
 D. Atelectasis
- 1.19 Emesis is the medical term for. [1]
 A. Headache
 B. Nausea
 C. Vomiting
 D. Fatigue
- 1.20 An excessive amount of uric acid in the body can also lead to what condition. [1]
 A. Headaches
 B. Kidney stones
 C. Stomach pain
 D. Gall stones

QUESTION 2:

[20 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 **true for a true statement and false for a false statement** next to the number of the question in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 2.1 Splenomegaly is a common complication in cirrhosis of Liver. [1]
 2.2 Bowel regularity means a bowel movement every day. [1]
 2.3 Leukaemia is more common in men than in women. [1]
 2.4 Haemodialysis is the only treatment for kidney failure. [1]
 2.5 Does the brain feel pain. [1]
 2.6 TB can be transmitted through singing. [1]
 2.7 Ischemia can cause brain atrophy. [1]
 2.8 Idiopathic disease are those in which the cause is known. [1]
 2.9 Karyorrhexis is characterised by the shrinkage of nucleus. [1]
 2.10 Steatosis is the abnormal accumulations of triglycerides within the parenchymal cell. [1]
 2.11 An infection is a complex local response of the living vascularized tissue to injury. [1]
 2.12 Rheumatic carditis can manifests as Rheumatic fever. [1]
 2.13 Pyelonephritis is an acute condition affecting gallbladder. [1]
 2.14 Bacteria, viruses, and chemicals may cause acute bronchitis. [1]
 2.15 People who are obese are more likely to develop type 2 diabetes. [1]

- 2.16 Myocardial abscess is a common complication in Infective endocarditis. [1]
 2.17 There is a vaccination against hepatitis C. [1]
 2.18 Gout is a form of arthritis. [1]
 2.19 Is it possible for the body to rid itself of hepatitis C. [1]
 2.20 Leukaemia is the most common cancer in children. [1]

QUESTION 3:

[10 MARKS]

- 3 You are required to select the description in column B that best matches the term in column A. Write only the letter of column A and next to it the matching number in column B in your answer booklet (Each correct answer earns 1 mark)

Column A	Column B
3.1 Pneumoconiosis	A. COPD
3.2 Glaucoma	B. Ulcer.
3.3 Histamine	C. Rectal bleeding.
3.4 Brown lung disease	D. Stroke
3.5 Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency	E. Uric acid
3.6 Ulcerative colitis	F. Vasodilator
3.7 haemorrhoids	G. Coal worker
3.8. Gout	H. Byssinosis
3.9 H. pylori	I. Diabetes
3.10. FAST	J. Piles

SECTION B [30 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

[30 MARKS]

- 4.1 Describe types and common signs & symptoms of stroke. [5]
- 4.2 List and summarize the intravascular events in inflammation. [5]
- 4.3 Define asthma. Discuss any four cause of Asthma. [5]
- 4.4 Briefly discuss about the GERD and its sign and symptoms. [5]
- 4.5 Write a short note on the types of necrosis. [5]
- 4.6 Define leukemia and add a note on its types. [5]

SECTION C [20 MARKS]

QUESTION 5

[20 MARKS]

- 5.1 Explain Diabetes including the following.
- A. Definition &Types. [2]
 - B. Any **TEN** (10) Complication. [5]
 - C. Any **SIX** (6) Clinical manifestation. [3]
- 5.2 Describe Anemia under the following.
- A. Definition & Mention any four (4) Types. [3]
 - B. Causes. [1]
 - C. Mention any four (4) Treatment. [2]
 - D. Mention any four (4) Diagnosis. [2]
 - E. Mention any four (4) Clinical manifestation. [2]

Total Marks 100

GOOD LUCK!!!!