

M.B.B.S. SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, JANUARY/FEBRUARY-2018
PATHOLOGY
PAPER - FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 40]

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 15 minutes in the OMR sheet) (½ x 16= 08)

SET - C

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| <p>1. Duchenne dystrophy is a :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Autosomal dominant disease X-linked dominant disease Autosomal recessive disease X-linked recessive disease <p>2. Which of the following is known as "Guardian of Genome"?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> P53 gene Mdm gene Rb gene ATM gene <p>3. Malignant tumor of connective tissue is called:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carcinoma Melanoma Sarcoma Seminoma <p>4. Which of the following type of lung cancer is most commonly associated with paraneoplastic syndrome?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adenocarcinoma Squamous cell carcinoma Large cell carcinoma Small cell carcinoma <p>5. Hypersegmented neutrophils are seen in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Thalassemia Iron deficiency anemia Megaloblastic anemia Hemolytic anemia <p>6. In sickle cell disease the defect is in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> α-Chain β-Chain γ-Chain Hb formation <p>7. Spleenomegaly is associated with all except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> CML Polycythemia vera Essential thrombocythemia Primary myelofibrosis <p>8. Burkitt's lymphoma is associated with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> t (8:14) t (9:22) t (11:14) t (8:21) | <p>9. Lacunar cells are seen in which type of Hodgkin's disease?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nodular sclerosis Mixed cellularity Lymphocytic depletion Lymphocyte predominant <p>10. In ischemia reperfusion cell injury there are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increased Ca⁺⁺ ions in the extracellular fluid Increased Ca⁺⁺ ions in the cytoplasm Equal Ca⁺⁺ ions in the cytoplasm and extracellular fluid Unaffected Ca⁺⁺ equilibrium <p>11. Which of the following gene is proapoptotic?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> P53 Bcl2 RB Bax <p>12. Coagulative necrosis is seen in all except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Liver Lung Brain Kidney <p>13. Oxygen dependent killing in phagocytic cell is done through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> NADPH oxidase Superoxide dismutase Catalase Glutathione peroxidase <p>14. Histamine causes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hypertension Vasoconstriction Vasodilatation Tachycardia <p>15. Virchow's triad include all except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Injury to vein Venous thrombosis Venous stasis Hypercoagulability of blood <p>16. Heart failure cells are found in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Myocardium Lung Liver Spleen |
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Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- O_2 dependent MPO system is the most potent microbicidal system.
 - Delayed wound healing is seen in ascorbic acid deficiency.
 - Fat embolism is seen after fracture of long bones.
 - Auto-splenectomy occurs in sickle cell anemia.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- A 50 years old obese male patient presented to OPD with gradual darkening and shriveling of the right toe.
- What is he likely suffering from?
 - What basic investigations will you advise?
 - Describe the morphological appearance of the toe lesion.
 - How do you differentiate the lesion from other types?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Metaplasia
 - Leukemoid reaction
 - Fat embolism
 - Chemotaxis
- Q. 5. (i) Define anemia. Classify anemia according to etiology. Describe the peripheral smear and bone marrow findings in vitamin B₁₂ deficiency** (1+1+2 = 04)
- (ii) Discuss etiology, pathogenesis, course and investigations in a case of AIDS.** (1+1+1+1 = 04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Tabulate differences between transudates and exudates
 - Oncogenes
 - Turner syndrome
 - Factors affecting wound healing

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Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 15 minutes in the OMR sheet) (½ x 16= 08)

SET - A

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| <p>1. Ulcer associated with severe burns?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cushings Curlings Marjolins Stress ulcers <p>2. Which is the mixed epithelial and mesenchymal tumor of salivary gland?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adenoid cystic carcinoma Muco-epidermoid carcinoma Pleomorphic adenoma Canalicular adenoma <p>3. Which is not a cause of cirrhosis?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis A Hepatitis B Hepatitis C Hepatitis D <p>4. Lobular carcinoma is cancer of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ovary Breast Rectum Appendix <p>5. Which mineral is accumulated in the liver in Wilsons disease:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Iron Copper Calcium Silica <p>6. Best test to assess hepatocyte function in liver disease is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> AST ALT Albumin Bilirubin <p>7. Which hepatitis virus is replication defective?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hepatitis B virus Hepatitis C virus Hepatitis D virus Hepatitis E virus <p>8. Which of the following gall stones are radioluscent?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Calcium carbonate Cholesterol calculi Pigment stones Phosphate stones | <p>9. Schiller-Duval bodies are seen in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Seminoma Teratoma Yolk sac tumor Choriocarcinoma <p>10. What are the serum PSA levels suggestive of carcinoma prostate?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - 2.5 ng/ml > 1000 ng/ml > 4 ng/ml > 100 ng/ml <p>11. Carcinoma cervix usually originates from the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ectocervix Transformation zone Endocervix Endometrium <p>12. An example of autoimmune thyroiditis is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> De Quervains Hashimotos Subacute Reidel's <p>13. Sequestrum is seen in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chronic osteomyelitis Ewings sarcoma Osteoclastoma Chondrosarcoma <p>14. Which thyroid carcinoma shows presence of amyloid?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Follicular Medullary Papillary Anaplastic <p>15. Complications of diabetes mellitus are due to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> VEGF AGEs PDGF TNFα <p>16. Pheochromocytoma is a tumor of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adrenal cortex Adrenal medulla Renal parenchyma Aorta |
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Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

- (1 x 4 = 04)
- Q. 2. Give reasons why:**
- Tobacco smoking causes emphysema.
 - Grape like vesicles are seen in hydatiform mole.
 - Metaphyses is affected commonly in osteomyelitis.
 - Nephrotic syndrome is associated with edema.
- (1+2+1 = 04)
- Q. 3. Problem based question:**
An 11 year old boy presented with pain and swelling around the knee joint. X-ray showed a pathological fracture and elevation of periosteum.
- What is your diagnosis?
 - What is the etiopathogenesis and pathological findings of this lesion?
 - What are the X-ray findings in this lesion?
- (2 x 4 = 08)
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:**
- Benign breast diseases
 - Seminoma
 - Wilms tumor
 - Goodpasture disease
- Q. 5. (i) Write differences between serous and mucinous tumors of ovary.** (04)
- (ii) Write about classification, pathophysiology and complications of liver cirrhosis.** (04)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:**
- Types of renal calculi
 - Basal cell carcinoma
 - Paraneoplastic syndrome in lung cancer
 - Peptic ulcer
- (2 x 4 = 08)