

PATHOLOGY
PAPER- FIRST

Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- There is rise in ESR in anaemia
 - Mycobacteria are resistant to antibiotics
 - Splenomegaly in Kala azar
 - Size of muscles reduce in bed ridden patients
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+1+2= 04)
- A 23 yr. old female presented with fever and oliguria. On examination she had reduced pulse rate and low BP. She gave a history of delivery by "dai" in her village 3 days back
- What is your clinical diagnosis?
 - Outline the investigations to confirm the diagnosis.
 - Pathophysiology of this disease.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Hodgkin's Lymphoma
 - Virchow's triad
 - Karyotyping
 - Classification of hemolytic anemia
- Q. 5. (i) Draw general blood picture of CML. Which investigations will you do to confirm the diagnosis? (04)**
- (ii) Draw structure of HIV. Write about the opportunistic infections in AIDS. (04)**
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Differences between red and white infarct
 - Tumor suppressor genes
 - Xenobiotic metabolism
 - Autoimmunity

M.B.B.S. SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION, APRIL-2021
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[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 - A**

1. Barretts esophagus is an example of:
 - a. Dysplasia
 - b. Metaplasia
 - c. Hyperplasia
 - d. Hypertrophy
2. Patients of endometrial hyperplasia are at increased risk of development of:
 - a. Endometritis
 - b. TB
 - c. Carcinoma
 - d. Endometriosis
3. Which of the following is antiapoptotic?
 - a. RB
 - b. Bcl-2
 - c. P53
 - d. BAX
4. Councilman bodies are an example of:
 - a. Necrosis
 - b. Apoptosis
 - c. Degeneration
 - d. Atrophy
5. Most common exogenous pigment is:
 - a. Asbestos
 - b. Silica
 - c. Carbon
 - d. Iron
6. Angiogenesis is promoted by:
 - a. PDF
 - b. VEGF
 - c. Ki-67
 - d. FGF
7. The process of leukocyte accumulation at the periphery is called:
 - a. Margination
 - b. Rolling
 - c. Diapedesis
 - d. Adhesion
8. Which of these is an anaphylatoxin?
 - a. C3a
 - b. C5b
 - c. C3b
 - d. C9
9. Which of these is a germ cell tumor?
 - a. Mucinous cystadenoma
 - b. Fibroma
 - c. Leydig cell tumor
 - d. Dysgerminoma
10. Decay Accelerating factor is deficient in:
 - a. PCH
 - b. PNH
 - c. CLL
 - d. ALL
11. Secondary wound healing involves:
 - a. Angiogenesis
 - b. Contraction
 - c. Necrosis
 - d. Apoptosis
12. Auer rods are most numerous seen:
 - a. ALL
 - b. AML-M1
 - c. AML-M2
 - d. AML-M3
13. Most definite feature of malignant tumors is:
 - a. Infiltration
 - b. Necrosis
 - c. Metastasis
 - d. Large size
14. Colon cancer is associated with which gene:
 - a. RB
 - b. MYC
 - c. APC
 - d. BRCA1
15. In liver amyloid first appears in:
 - a. Space of Disse
 - b. Hepatic parenchyma
 - c. Sinusoids
 - d. Central vein
16. 'Nut meg' liver is seen in:
 - a. Hyperemia
 - b. Congestion
 - c. Infarction
 - d. Shock

**PATHOLOGY
PAPER- SECOND**

Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams (wherever necessary)

- Q. 2. Give reasons why:** (1 x 4 = 04)
- Respiratory insufficiency occurs in ARDS
 - Proteinuria occurs in Nephrotic Syndrome.
 - Infections common in diabetes mellitus.
 - Ascitis occurs in some cases of Cirrhosis.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 +2+1 = 04)
- A 48 Yrs. old male presented with c/o weight loss, malaise, haematuria and melena. On examination he had left supraclavicular lymphadenopathy and an abdominal mass. Barium study shows filling defect at gastric outlet:
- What is your clinical diagnosis?
 - What investigations will confirm the diagnosis?
 - Enumerate morphological types of lesion.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Morphology of alcoholic hepatitis
 - Vesicular mole
 - Risk factors of Atheroma
 - Ghon's Complex
- Q. 5. (i) Etiology, pathogenesis and morphological changes in acute glomerulonephritis.** (1+2+1 = 04)
- (ii) Types, pathogenesis and morphology of coal worker pneumoconiosis.** (1+1+2 = 04)
- Q. 6. Write in Brief:** (2 x 4 = 08)
- Graves' Disease
 - Meningioma
 - Adult Polycystic Kidney Disease
 - Types of vegetations in Heart

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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

1. Barret's Oesophagus is a:
 - a. Begins lesion with no risk of malignancy
 - b. Malignant lesion
 - c. Inflammatory lesion
 - d. Pre- malignant lesion
2. Commonest site of peptic ulcer is:
 - a. First part of duodenum
 - b. Lesser curvature of stomach
 - c. Greater curvature of stomach
 - d. Body of stomach
3. Which of the following is multinucleated?
 - a. Osteoblast
 - b. Osteoclast
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
4. Transmural inflammation is seen in:
 - a. Crohn's disease
 - b. Ulcerative colitis
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
5. The following are types of renal calculi except:
 - a. Calcium oxides
 - b. Struvite
 - c. Uric acid
 - d. Calcium Phosphate
6. Which of the following is a germ cell tumor?
 - a. Sertoli leydig cell tumor
 - b. Teratoma
 - c. Brenner's tumor
 - d. Granulosa cell tumor
7. Commonest primary malignant bone tumor:
 - a. Osteogenic sarcoma
 - b. Ewing's sarcoma
 - c. Chondro sarcoma
 - d. Multiple myeloma
8. Mineralized bone is called:
 - a. Woven Bone
 - b. Callus
 - c. Osteoid
 - d. Lamellar bone
9. Ectopic hormone production is seen in:
 - a. Large cell carcinoma
 - b. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - c. Adenocarcinoma
 - d. Small cell carcinoma
10. The Wilson disease copper in KF ring is deposited in:
 - a. Epithelium
 - b. Bowman's membrane
 - c. Descemet's membrane
 - d. Endothelium
11. The most common site of gastric cancer is:
 - a. Cardia
 - b. Body
 - c. Fundus
 - d. Antrum and pylorus
12. Most common primary tumor of heart in adults is:
 - a. Rhabdomyosarcoma
 - b. Myxoma
 - c. Rhabdomyoma
 - d. None of the above
13. Pheochromocytoma has increased excretion of:
 - a. Histamine
 - b. Bradykinin
 - c. VMA
 - d. Bence Jones Proteins
14. Complications of leiomyoma in association with pregnancy is:
 - a. Malignancy
 - b. Hyaline degeneration
 - c. Red degeneration
 - d. Calcification
15. Kimmelstein Wilson disease is associated with:
 - a. Parathyroid gland
 - b. Heart Valve
 - c. Retina of Eye
 - d. Kidney
16. The most common type of bronchogenic carcinoma in women is:
 - a. Small Cell carcinoma
 - b. Adenocarcinoma
 - c. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - d. Large Cell carcinoma