

Printing Pages :2

Paper Code: MBBS 211

Enrollment No.

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M.B.B.S.

First Professional Examination, Jan 2023

Pathology- I

Time - Three hours

Max. Marks - 100

Note : Attempt all the questions. Use separate answer sheets for Section A & Section B. Parts of a question must be attempted in sequence. Draw well labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

MCQs (separate sheet will be provided) [01x20=20]

SECTION - A

1. A 45 year old lady presented with multiple joint pain for last many years. Recently she developed massive proteinuria for which renal biopsy was performed. Biopsy showed presence of amorphous eosinophilic hyaline extracellular material. [10]
 - (a) What is the most likely diagnosis?
 - (b) Write down classification of this condition and important stain for confirmation of the diagnosis.
2. Write short notes on: [5x5=25]
 - a. Autophagy
 - b. Metastatic calcification
 - c. Causes of Splenomegaly
 - d. Causes of microcytic hypochromic anemia
 - e. Causes of thrombocytopenia
3. Write short note on classification of hemolytic anemia [5]

[P.T.O.]

SECTION B

Q. 140 year old vegetarian lady presented with generalized weakness, fatigue and tingling and numbness of fingers. On examination, patient had pallor. On investigation, Hb-6.8 g/dl, MCV-110.5 fl, MCH-34.6 pg, MCHC-35.2 g/dl, TLC-3000/ μ l, platelet count- 1 Lakh/ μ l. [10]

- (a) What is the most likely diagnosis?
- (b) Describe the peripheral smear and bone marrow findings in this case.

Q. 2 Tabulate difference between:

[5x5=25]

- (a) Metaplasia and dysplasia
- (b) Transudate and exudate
- (c) Red infarct and White infarct
- (d) Necrosis and Apoptosis
- (e) Benign and Malignant tumor

Q. 3 Write short note on Viral Carcinogenesis.

[5]

Enrollment No.

M.B.B.S.-211

Invigilator's Signature

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION JANUARY 2023

Pathology – I

Multiple Choice Questions

Max. Marks : 20

Time : 15 Minutes

Marks Obt. :

Note : Write your Enroll. Number on Question paper. Each MCQ carries 01 mark. Each Question has only one best correct response. Encircle the correct answer letter. More than one encircle or any-over writing will be considered as wrong answer. There is no negative marking. DO NOT use pencil for writing.

1. Which is not a Tumor suppressor gene ?

- a) WT-1
- b) Rb
- c) p53
- d) RAS

2. The Tumor suppressor gene p 53 induces Cell cycle arrest at -

- a) G2- M phase
- b) S - G2 phase
- c) G1 - S phase
- d) Go phase

3. Which of the following oncogene is associated with Burkitts lymphoma -

- a) L myc
- b) c myc
- c) N myc
- d) All of the above

4. Which of the following factor differentiates primary and secondary healing -

- a) Granulation tissue
- b) Contraction scar
- c) Macrophage involvement
- d) All of the above

5. Avascular necrosis of bone is classically associated with -

- a) Salmonella typhi
- b) Sickle cell anemia
- c) Nieman Pick disease
- d) None of the above

6. What is the defect in a patient with both prolonged PT and aPTT?

- a) Extrinsic pathway defect
- b) Intrinsic pathway defect
- c) Common pathway defect
- d) Platelet function defect

7. Which of the following is true about Klinefelter Syndrome?

- a) Monosomy of X chromosome
- b) 47, XXY karyotype is commonly seen
- c) Characterised by hypogonadism in phenotypic females
- d) Shows autosomal dominant inheritance

8. Iron is transported in plasma in which form?

- a) Ferritin
- b) Hemosiderin
- c) Transferrin
- d) Ankyrin

9. Vitamin B12 malabsorption is caused by:

- a) Diphyllbothrium latum
- b) Giardiasis
- c) Taenia Solium
- d) Ankylostoma Duodenale

10. Which of the following ultrastructural features point to irreversible injury-
- a) Chromatin clumping
 - b) Detachment of ribosome from ER
 - c) Large amorphous densities of mitochondria
 - d) Blebs
11. Main feature of chemotaxis is-
- a) Increased random movement of neutrophils
 - b) Increased adhesiveness to intima
 - c) Increased phagocytosis
 - d) Unidirectional locomotion of neutrophils
12. Antioxidant enzymes are all except-
- a) Catalase
 - b) Superoxide dismutase (copper zinc)
 - c) Caspases
 - d) Manganese superoxide dismutase
13. Smear pattern of DNA fragmentation is seen in -
- a) Apoptotic cells
 - b) Oncotic cells
 - c) Necrotic cells
 - d) Normal cells
14. Which of the following chemical mediator is responsible for chemotaxis-
- a) C_5a
 - b) Chemokines
 - c) LTC_4
 - d) All of the above
15. If an individual inherits the mutant gene but is phenotypically normal, this is referred to as-
- a) Variable expressivity
 - b) Frameshift mutation
 - c) Penetrance
 - d) Co-dominance
16. Which of these doesn't represent genomic imprinting-
- a) Prader-Willi syndrome
 - b) Angelman syndrome
 - c) Both of the above
 - d) None of above
17. Which of the following karyotypes is an example of aneuploidy?
- a) 46, XX
 - b) 23, XX
 - c) 69, XXX
 - d) 90, XX
18. Marker most useful for future follow-up of a patient for the evaluation of possible metastatic disease from his colon cancer is?
- a) α Fetoprotein
 - b) Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)
 - c) Chloro acetate esterase (CAE)
 - d) Human chorionic gonadotrophin (hCG)
19. CD4/CD8 molecules on T-lymphocytes are involved on-
- a) Antigen binding
 - b) Transduction of signal
 - c) Act as co-receptors
 - d) None of the above
20. Amegakaryocytic thrombocytopenia is seen in-
- a. ITP
 - b. SLE
 - c. Aplastic anemia
 - d. Heparin induced thrombocytopenia
- *****

Printing Pages:2

Enrollment No.[illegible]

M.B.B.S.

Second Prof. Year Examination

Subject Code 212

Subject Name – Pathology-II

(SYSTEMIC PATHOLOGY)

[Time: Three Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

Note : Attempt all the questions. Use separate answer sheets for Section A & Section B. Parts of a question must be attempted in sequence. Draw well-labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

MCQs (separate sheet will be provided)

[01x20=20]

SECTION A

Q 1. A 56-year-old male smoker presented with complaints of dyspnoea slowly progressing in severity. History of cough and expectoration intermittently. He had a barrel-shaped chest on clinical examination. His pulmonary function test revealed FEV1 / FVC ratio of 0.5.

(1+5+2+2= 10)

- What is your diagnosis?
- What is the etiology and pathogenesis of this disease?
- Enumerate types of the disease
- Differentiate Obstructive from Restrictive Lung Diseases (only 2 differences)

Q2. Describe in brief:

(5x5=25)

- Squamous Cell Carcinoma oral cavity
- Complications of Peptic Ulcer Disease
- Difference between Crohn Disease and Ulcerative Colitis
- Location and Causes of Portal Hypertension
- Pathogenesis of cholelithiasis

Q 3 Write a short note:

(2.5x2=5)

- a) Atherosclerotic plaque
b) Barrett Esophagus

[P.T.O.]

SECTION B

Q2- A 5-year-old male child presented with a history of generalized swelling and prominent Periorbital edema for the past 2 months. He had a history of fever with cough and frothy urine for the past 4 days. Laboratory investigations showed massive proteinuria and hypoalbuminemia.

(1+4+5=10)

- a) What is the provisional diagnosis?
- b) Mention the causes of this syndrome.
- c) Discuss the pathophysiology of the same.

Q 2. Write short notes on-

(5x5=25)

- a) Role of FNAC in the diagnosis of breast lump.
- b) Meningiomas.
- c) Transitional cell carcinoma urinary bladder
- d) Screening for cervical cancer
- e) Differentiate between Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

Q 3. Write briefly

(2.5x2=5)

- a) Seminoma
- b) Osteoclastoma

Enrollment No.

M.B.B.S.

Invigilator's Signature

Second Prof. Examination

Subject Code -212

Subject Name - Pathology-II

Multiple Choice Questions

[Time : 15 Minutes]

[Max. Marks : 20]

Note : Write your Enroll. Number on the Question paper. Each MCQ carries half mark. Each Question has only one best correct response. Encircle the correct answer letter. More than one encircle or any overwriting will be considered as a wrong answer. There is no negative marking. DO NOT use a pencil for writing.

Multiple Choice questions

1. All are true about adult polycystic kidney disease except
 - a. Autosomal dominant inheritance
 - b. Hypertension is rare
 - c. one to several cysts in the liver (polycystic liver disease)
 - d. enlarged kidneys on palpation
2. Lymphoid aggregates are seen in which parotid tumor
 - a. Pleomorphic adenoma
 - b. Warthin tumour
 - c. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - d. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
3. Antigliadin antibodies are seen in
 - a. Tropical sprue
 - b. Whipple's Disease
 - c. Celiac disease
 - d. Intestinal lymphoma
4. The combination of severe acute flank pain and microscopic haematuria is suggestive of
 - a. Cholelithiasis
 - b. Kidney tumor
 - c. Urinary bladder tumor
 - d. Urolithiasis
5. A 45-year-old male presents with fever, chronic diarrhea, and weight loss. He is found to have multiple pain and swelling of his joints (migratory polyarthritis) and generalized lymphadenopathy. Physical examination reveals skin hyperpigmentation. A biopsy from his small intestines reveals the presence of macrophages in the lamina propria that contain PAS- positive cytoplasm. The best diagnosis for this individual is
 - a. Crohn's disease
 - b. Hartnup disease
 - c. Nontropical sprue
 - d. Whipple's disease
6. A 44-year-old male alcoholic presents with fever and a productive cough with copious amounts of foul-smelling purulent sputum. Physical examination finds that changing the position of this individual produces paroxysms of coughing. Which one of the following is most likely responsible for this patient's signs and symptoms?
 - a. Esophageal cancer
 - b. Esophageal reflux
 - c. Pulmonary abscess
 - d. Pulmonary infarction
7. Which of the following is not malignant Germ cell origin
 - a. mature teratoma
 - b. dysgerminoma
 - c. embryonal carcinoma
 - d. choriocarcinoma
8. Most common site of medulloblastoma
 - a. Cerebrum
 - b. Medulla
 - c. Cerebellum
 - d. Spinal chord
9. In cirrhosis, principal cell type involved in scar deposition is
 - a. Hepatic stellate cell.
 - b. Kupffer cells
 - c. Hepatocytes
 - d. Biliary epithelial cells
10. Bone tumor arising from Diaphysis is
 - a. Osteosarcoma
 - b. Giant cell tumor
 - c. Ewing sarcoma
 - d. Chondrosarcoma

[PTO]

11. Most common cause of glomerulonephritis in adults:
- Minimum change disease
 - Membranous glomerulonephritis
 - Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
 - IgA nephropathy
12. The most important mitogen for smooth muscle proliferation in atherosclerosis is:
- Platelet-derived growth factor
 - Fibroblast growth factor
 - Epidermal growth factor
 - Transforming growth factor- α
13. Precancerous lesions of squamous cell carcinoma
- Leukoplakia
 - Erythroplakia
 - Condyloma accuminatum
 - All of the above
14. All are true about Tetralogy of Fallot's except
- VSD
 - obstruction of the right ventricular outflow tract
 - an aorta that overrides VSD
 - Left ventricular hypertrophy
15. Reid index used as a criteria of quantitation in chronic bronchitis is the ratio of thickness of:
- Bronchial mucosa to that of bronchial wall
 - Submucosal glands to that of bronchial wall
 - Bronchial cartilage to that of bronchial wall
 - Inflammatory infiltrate to that of bronchial wall
16. Salivary gland tumor with tendency to invade perineural spaces is :
- Pleomorphic adenoma
 - Adenocarcinoma
 - Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
17. Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) is present as the following structures except:
- Viral spheres
 - Viral tubules
 - Surface envelope of Dane particle
 - Inner core of Dane particle
18. AMACR stands for
- Anti-methionine and cycinRnases
 - Alpha Methyl Acyl Coenzyme A racemase
 - Anti-methionine And Citrate And Reductase
 - Alpha Methyl Acetyl Carboxyl Racemase
19. Orphan Annie eye nuclei is seen in
- Papillary Carcinoma thyroid
 - Medullary Carcinoma thyroid
 - Follicular Carcinoma thyroid
 - Anaplastic Carcinoma thyroid
20. In Paget disease of the nipple all are true except
- Unilateral
 - Erythematous eruption with scale crust.
 - Pruritus is common
 - Non Malignant cells (Paget cells)
