

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

**MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 23-Feb-2022**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

## **PATHOLOGY – PAPER I (RS-4)**

**Q.P. CODE: 1026**

**(QP contains two pages)**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

### **LONG ESSAYS**

**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

- 20 year female was admitted with high grade fever and hypotension. Blood culture showed gram negative bacteria. She died due to multi-organ failure.
  - What is the diagnosis?
  - Discuss the etiopathogenesis of the condition
  - Describe the morphological changes of lung and kidney in this disease
- 45 year old female presents to OPD with easy fatigability and breathlessness from two months. She complains of menorrhagia since 6 months. On examination she has pallor and koilonychia
  - What is your diagnosis?
  - Describe the peripheral smear and bone marrow findings in this case
  - Discuss RBC indices with reference to this case

### **SHORT ESSAYS**

**8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

- Microbial carcinogenesis.
- Mechanism of metastasis.
- Classification of amyloidosis.
- Pathological calcification.
- Pigments in health and disease
- Microscopy of Tuberculoid and Lepromatous leprosy.
- Multiple myeloma
- Describe the wound healing by primary intention.

### **SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

- Discuss any two tests for proteinuria.
- Blood transfusion transmitted diseases.
- Opportunistic infections in AIDS
- Bone marrow findings in megaloblastic anemia
- Type I hypersensitivity reaction.
- Advantages of fine needle aspiration cytology.
- Write about any three red blood indices
- Draw a labelled diagram of an example of acute inflammation.
- Fate of thrombus
- Difference between transudate and exudate.

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## Multiple Choice Questions

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 i) Venous emboli most often lodge in  
A. Intestine  
B. Lungs  
C. Kidney  
D. Heart
- 21 ii) Hepar Lobatum is seen in  
A. Primary syphilis  
B. Tertiary syphilis  
C. Secondary syphilis  
D. Congenital syphilis
- 21 iii) Mucormycosis is caused by  
A. Fungus  
B. Anaerobic bacteria  
C. Gram negative bacteria  
D. Acid fast bacteria
- 21 iv) Plasmodium Falciparum causes  
A. Cerebral malaria  
B. Babesiosis  
C. Leshmaniasis  
D. Dengue fever
- 21 v) Basement membrane consists of  
A. Type I collagen  
B. Type II collagen  
C. Type III collagen  
D. Type IV collagen
- 22 i) Basophilia is most likely to be seen in  
A. Bronchial asthma  
B. CML  
C. Angioneurotic edema  
D. Corticosteroid therapy
- 22 ii) Rate of sickling in sickle cell anemia is increased in all **EXCEPT**  
A. Higher concentration of HbS  
B. A decrease in intracellular pH  
C. Higher concentration of HbF  
D. Higher deoxygenation
- 22 iii) Denatured globin chains are known as  
A. Heinz bodies  
B. Gamma gandy bodies  
C. Pappenheimer bodies  
D. Russel bodies
- 22 iv) Atrophic glossitis is seen in  
A. Sideroblastic anemia  
B. Megaloblastic anemia  
C. Sickle cell anemia  
D. Thalassemia
- 22 v) Philadelphia chromosome is  
A. T (8:14)  
B. T (22:9)  
C. T (9:22)  
D. T (14:8)

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