

**Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka**  
**MBBS Phase – II (CBME) Degree Examination - 06-Feb-2023**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100 Marks**

**PATHOLOGY – PAPER II (RS-4)**

**Q.P. CODE: 1027**

**(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**

1. A 55 year old male patient presented with retrosternal pain radiating to left arm, dyspnoea and sweating of sudden onset. Patient is a known smoker for the last 20 years
  - a) What is the provisional diagnosis?
  - b) Write in detail about the morphological changes of the organ involved
  - c) Write the biochemical markers indicative of the condition
  - d) Mention the complications of the disease
2. A 60 year old man developed loss of weight, upper abdominal pain, anorexia and hematemesis in the last three months. An endoscopy was done which revealed an exophytic mass in the gastric region.
  - a) What is the probable diagnosis?
  - b) Discuss the etiopathogenesis
  - c) Describe in detail the morphology of the lesion
  - d) Describe the mode of spread

**SHORT ESSAYS**

**8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Describe the etiology and morphology of chronic Pyelonephritis
4. Classify testicular tumours and write about the morphology of Seminoma
5. List the malignant tumours of thyroid and describe papillary carcinoma of thyroid
6. Discuss the stages in the evolution of Lobar pneumonia and list the complications
7. Etiology and morphological features of carcinoma cervix
8. Etiology and pathogenesis of pyogenic osteomyelitis
9. Discuss the etiology, serum markers and outcome of chronic active hepatitis
10. Types and morphology of Renal cell carcinoma

**SHORT ANSWERS**

**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. Labelled microscopic diagram of Osteoclastoma
12. Write a note on Glioblastoma multiforme
13. Describe the morphology of Basal cell carcinoma of skin
14. Three important prognostic factors of breast carcinoma
15. Cardiac vegetations
16. Describe the morphology of pleomorphic adenoma
17. Describe the morphology of Bronchiectasis
18. List the types of Gall stone and write three complications
19. Renal complications of diabetes mellitus
20. Describe the morphology of Phyllodes tumour of breast



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## Multiple Choice Questions

10 x 1 = 10 Marks

- 21 i) Ferruginous bodies are seen in  
A. Silicosis  
B. Byssinosis  
C. Asbestosis  
D. Bagassosis
- 21 ii) All of the following are true about Adult Polycystic kidney disease **EXCEPT**  
A. Autosomal dominant inheritance  
B. Hypertension is rare  
C. Can be associated with cysts in liver, lungs and pancreas  
D. Pyelonephritis common
- 21 iii) Lymphoid aggregates is seen in which parotid tumour  
A. Pleomorphic adenoma  
B. Warthins tumour  
C. Adenoid cystic carcinoma  
D. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- 21 iv) Anti-Gliadin antibodies are detected in  
A. Tropical sprue  
B. Whipples disease  
C. Celiac disease  
D. Intestinal Lymphoma
- 21 v) In cirrhosis of liver, collagen is laid down by  
A. Hepatocytes  
B. Hepatic stellate cells  
C. Biliary epithelial cells  
D. Kupffer cells
- 22 i) Which of the following is not a malignant tumour of germ cell origin  
A. Mature teratoma  
B. Choriocarcinoma  
C. Dysgerminoma  
D. Embryonal carcinoma
- 22 ii) Most common site for medulloblastoma is  
A. Medulla  
B. Cerebellum  
C. Cerebrum  
D. Spinal cord
- 22 iii) Histological hallmark of Paget's disease of nipple is  
A. Caseous necrosis  
B. Infiltration of the epidermis by malignant cells  
C. Atypical lobular hyperplasia  
D. Desmoplasia
- 22 iv) MEN IIB syndrome includes all **EXCEPT**  
A. Hyperparathyroidism  
B. Marfanoid features  
C. Medullary thyroid carcinoma  
D. Pheochromocytoma
- 22 v) Bone tumor arising from diaphysis is  
A. Osteogenic sarcoma  
B. Chondrosarcoma  
C. Giant cell tumour  
D. Ewing sarcoma

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